

knowledge, and it is very difficult to arrive at the truth through other persons' reports. The distance of Ascension from the Martin-Garcia channel is 800 m., as the river winds, or 700 m. following the general course of the stream, but not the particular bends. The pass of San-Juan is the pass which stops the whole of the upper rivers. Vessels drawing more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. water cannot pass that in the dry season; but over that barrier they can get to Ascension, and certainly a great distance beyond at all seasons of the year. Even if large ships could always ascend, they would not find it answer, because they would always be beaten in competition by the river-craft. The average of these vessels is from 36 tons to 50 tons. I come therefore, generally, to the conclusion that, so far as sailing-vessels are concerned, the opening of the P. will benefit us very little, but that the trade, with the exception perhaps of Rosario, will continue to be transhipped at Buenos-Ayres & Montevideo, and sent up in river-craft as before. I have never ascended the river Uruguay," continues Captain Hotham, "and cannot, therefore, speak from personal observation; but from what I have heard, I think I can give a general good idea of the capabilities of this river. The entrance is through the Martin-Garcia channel; therefore the river, as a general rule, is closed to all vessels drawing more than 14 ft. water. In the navigation, the same difficulties of shoal-water are encountered. The navigation extends to $31^{\circ} 23' S$, where a ridge of rocks across the river impedes it. The whole navigable distance is about 250 m. I cannot say where vessels of 12 ft., 10 ft., and 8 ft. draught are successively stopped, but the river in general has the same characteristics as the P., and gives vessels of small draught a very considerable advantage over vessels built for sea-voyages. I now turn to the remaining consideration, whether river steamers under our flag or the flag of any other nation can compete successfully, and in any degree supersede the river-craft at present employed. And here again we have to consider the character of these rivers. The former part of this memorandum referred chiefly to the depth of water, but I now enter upon the principal impediments to sailing-vessels—namely, the strength of the stream and prevailing winds. The current down these rivers varies according to the season of the year, from about 2 to 4 m. an hour. Hence sailing-vessels cannot ascend, unless they have not only favourable winds, but winds of such strength as to impel them above 2 or 4 m. an hour. The P. appears to form a natural channel for the winds—for they almost always blow either directly up or directly down. Meteorological observation at Buenos Ayres in 1822 gives about two days N wind to one day S the whole year round, or, to ships ascending the river, two days' foul wind to one fair. The passage from Buenos Ayres to Ascension, a distance of upwards of 800 m., is therefore very tedious. The average time is 70 days, or about 13 m. a-day. It takes longer to get to Ascension from Buenos Ayres than to England. Now see what has been done by steam. An American merchant-steamer, a slow boat, drawing 8 ft. water, reached Ascension in 12 days, and returned to Buenos Ayres in 8 days. But vessels built on the plan of the Mississippi boats, drawing 5 ft. water, could in my opinion reach Ascension in 8 days and return in 4. Wood for fuel in the upper part of the river is abundant, and of excellent quality. It could be floated down in rafts to form depots where required, and scaffolding erected, worked by the force of the current, to cut it to convenient lengths. To conclude: the rivers are of such a character that, as a general rule, it will not answer for sea-going ships to ascend them, but they are eminently adapted to steam. But this business will in all probability get into the hands of the Americans, partly because they have much more experience in steam river-navigation than we have, and partly because they have always a supply of boats unequal to the competition on their own rivers, which they will be glad to employ out here. It is immaterial to what nation gets the tranship trade as long as they will carry our merchandise cheaply and safely into the interior. A saving of time to us is a saving of money. But sea-going ships from Europe will still have to unload and transfer their cargoes to steamers or river-craft, and the port where this important change should take place is Montevideo. I annex a statement of the vast interior navigation of these countries:

RIO DE LA PLATA

From Montevideo to Martin-Garcia channel, 100 m.; open to vessels drawing 16 to 18 ft. 100 m.

RIO PARANA

From Martin-Garcia channel to Corrientes, 540 m.; open to vessels drawing from 14 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; becoming generally shallower as you ascend. 540

From Corrientes to Candelaria, 150 m.; open to vessels drawing from $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to — ft., uncertain; rapids at Candelaria. 150

RIO PARAGUAY

From Corrientes to Asuncion, 200 m.; open to vessels drawing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. water. 200

From Asuncion to Coyahia and Matto-Grosso, in Brazil, 800 m.; believed to be open to vessels drawing from $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 24 ft. water, according to the season of the year, &c. 800

RIO YACUI

From junction with Paraguay to latitude $27^{\circ} S$, 500 m.; no persons know ledge; from $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of water to 24 ft., according to the season of the year, &c. 500

RIO URUGUAY

From Martin-Garcia channel to $31^{\circ} 23' S$ lat., 250 m.; open to vessels drawing 14 ft. to probably vessels drawing 5 or 6 ft. 250

General total, 2,540"

The following extract from a leading article in the *Comercio del Plata* affords abundant evidence of the feeling and views of the people of the South American states on the general question of the opening of the navigation of their great rivers. "The Parana is a great river. A merchant-vessel entering any of its mouths which disembogues in the river Plate may steer a course from S to N of 1,800 m., traversing various latitudes, through countries diverse in climate and productions. Nature has destined it to be the channel of life and motion for the vast regions that skirt its banks. Corn, wine, wool, and the cattle which are produced in such abundance on the shores of its southern tributaries, will go, accompanied by the manufactures of Europe, to be exchanged for the sugar, the yerba, the cotton, and the woods of Paraguay, the gold and the diamonds of Cuyava and Matto-Grosso; and these countries, so long locked up in the centre of America, will at length find themselves in communication with the rest of the world. The realization of this future will commence as soon as the governments which rule upon its banks, inspired with a pacific and tolerant policy, allow man the right to labour and secure to him the fruits of his industry; as soon as the increase of population, the augmentation of industry, the advanced civilization and strength of the people begin to check the power of the tyrant who has speculated upon their poverty and their misfortunes to establish a barbarous and egotistical dominion; or rather, as soon as this tyrant has ceased to exist. At the present day the Parana bounds a great part of Buenos-Ayres, the richest and most populous prov.; and all the side of the prov. of Santa-Fe, where its produce and that of the northern provs. of the confederation may find an advantageous market; skirts in its whole extent the prov. of Entre Rios and winds its way northward through that of Corrientes. Those two provs., whose extensive plains are covered with sheep and cattle, furnish a considerable contingent to the exports of the Argentine republic, and would rise to a twofold importance if freed from the harassing trammels with which the government of Buenos-Ayres clogs their commerce, to the depression of their industry and the promotion of discord among their people. The free navigation of this river, facilitating the exchange of produce, and diminishing the costs of transport, will increase the amount of exports, and direct a stream of riches into these provs., affording a stimulus to their industry, and establishing a progressive increase in their pop., their exertions, and their wealth, with immense benefit to the producers, the carriers, the foreign and native merchants, and the states at large. Territorial property will be augmented in value; the points of traffic and markets will increase in number; and a tendency towards the cultivation of the arts and peaceful occupations will banish that spirit of war and of discord, without object or motive, which exercises so unfortunate an influence on the most energetic portion of these populations." The article from which the foregoing extracts are made, is a reply to assertions made by a Captain Page, who was sent out by the French government on a secret mission to Buenos-Ayres, that the navigation of the P. was chimerical, and if attempted would only tend to anarchise the states of the interior. This Captain Page, during his residence in Buenos-Ayres, became strongly imbued with the principles of General Rosas, and from him and those who surrounded him de-

rived all his information as to the traffic, produce, or constitution of the states bordering the River Plate and its tributaries. Hence the bias in his opinions. The writer in the *Comercio*, in reference to them, makes the following forcible observations: "So soon as the navigation of the P. shall be open to a free foreign export and import trade, so soon as stranger flags shall float upon those waters, they must necessarily be subject to the regulations established by the authorities on its banks, and be guided by them. No one has ever imagined that the permission to navigate a river puts an end to the exercise of the legitimate territorial authority: anarchy cannot be brought about by the mere fact of the existence of a free navigation. But this navigation will give great importance to the province of Santa Fé, which will become an entrepôt and market for the produce of the interior, now wasted on account of the difficulties of transport; it will give new life to the commerce and industry, and will increase the power of the other provinces of the confederation, and augment more especially the trade and wealth of Entre-Ríos and Corrientes."

PARANAGUA, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Curitiba or Paranaguá, on the S side of a bay of the same name, and 201 m. SSW of São-Paulo. It is chiefly built of stone; and contains several churches, a town-house, an hospital, a custom-house formerly a Jesuit's college, and a school. Its port is excellent, and affords easy access to vessels of 400 tons burthen. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in timber, rice, grain, flour, coffee, and cattle.—The bay of P. presents an irregular outline, 24 m. in depth, and about 15 m. in breadth, and is studded with numerous islands.—Also a small river of the prov. of Santa-Catarina, which flows into the channel opposite the island of São-Francisco.

PARAHIBA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and district and 24 m. WNW of São-Paulo, on the river Tiete, in S lat. 23° 31'. It has a church and an hospital.—Also a town in the Brazilian prov. of Piauhy, on the r. bank of the E arm of the river of the same name, 320 m. NNE of Oeiras. Its inhabitants, about 7,000 in number, find their chief employment in the cultivation of sugar and cotton and the rearing of cattle.—Also a river of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Rio-Porrados or São-Lourenco.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, which descends from the E flank of the Serra-dos-Vertentes, and runs SW to its junction with the Rio-Grande under S lat. 19° 20', after a course of 600 m., in which it receives the Corumba and the Annicuns on the r., and the Rio-das-Velhos on the l.—Also a river of Brazil, which rises under the parallel of 11° S, and the meridian of 47° W; runs NNE, separating the provs. of Piauhy and Maranhão; and flows into the Atlantic by several arms after a course of 800 m. Its principal affluents are the Urussuhy, the Gorungueia, the Piauhy, the Pety, and the Piracuraca, on the r.; and the Balcas on the l.

PARANA-MIRIM, a river of Brazil, which rises in the district of Bom-Jesus, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and flows into the Rio-Capibaribe.—Also a river of Brazil, which flows into the E side of the bay of Todos-os-Santos.

PARANAN, a river of Brazil, which rises on the W flank of a serra of the same name, within the prov. of Goyaz, and is enlarged in the upper part of its course by numerous tributaries from the Serras-dos-Couros, the Serra-Araraes, and the Serra-dos-Viadeiros.—Its general course is NNE to its confluence with the Rio-da-Palma, with which it forms the Paranaatonga. It receives in the lower part of

its course the Corrente, Galheiro, Almas, and Araraes.

PARANAN (SERRA), a mountain-ridge of Brazil, in the E part of the prov. of Goyaz. It gives rise to the Rio-Grande, an affluent of the Parana.—Also a ridge which divides the comarca of São-Francisco, in the prov. of Bahia, from the prov. of Goyaz. The Rio-Paranan descends from its W, and the Rio-Correntes, an affluent of the São-Francisco, from its E flank.

PARANAPANEMA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source on the N side of the Serra-Geral, and near a town of the same name; runs WNW; and unites with the Parana on the l. bank, in S lat. 22° 25', and after a course of about 450 m.—Also a town in the same prov., comarca and 90 m. SW of Hytu, and 150 m. WSW of São-Paulo.

PARANAPETINGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Rio-Porrados, or São-Lourenco.

PARANAPIACABA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, a ramification of the Cordilheira-Cubatão. It forms the line of separation between the districts of São-Paulo and Santos.

PARANAPITANGA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Itapeva.

PARANAPUCUHÍ, a village of Brazil, in the island of Fundão or Gato, in the prov. and at the entrance to the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is inhabited by Tamoyos Indians.

PARANATINGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, generally believed to be formed by the junction of two streams, and running N a distance of about 20 m. to join the Maranhão in 12° lat.

PARANAUHA, or PERNAGUA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhy. It is about 4 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth, and is traversed by the Rio-Parahim. Its waters abound with fish. A village named Pernagua is situated on its W bank.

PAPAMBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, which, in junction with the Jaboatão, flows into the Atlantic at a village of the same name.

PARAPA-OYA, a river of Ceylon, in the SE part of the island. It traverses the districts of Ouval and Mahagampattu, and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, under the name of Yahli, after a course, first in a S and afterwards in an E direction, of 60 m.

PAPATI, or APERE, a river of Bolivia, which descends from the mountains in the district of Charcas; runs first ESE, then NE; traverses the Laguna-Grande; issuing thence at the E extremity, it directs its course through the Pampas-de-Huanacos, and falls into Lake Ubahy. On its N bank, near its entrance into the Laguna-Grande, is a village of the same name.

PARATARI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which joins the Amazon on the r. bank, 24 m. below the principal embouchure of the Rio-Puru.

PARATOUNKA, a river of Russia in Asia, in Kamtschatka, formed by the junction of several streams, which descend from the Vilouitchiski-Sopka. It runs ESE, and after a course of 60 m. throws itself into the bay of Avatcha. It is navigable for canoes. On its l. bank, a little above its mouth, is a village of the same name, enclosed with palisades.

PARATI, a port of Brazil, in the prov. and 50 m. W of Rio-Janeiro, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name, which flows into the bay of Angra-dos-Reys, on its W coast. It is a well-built town, with a pop. of about 10,000. It is a place of some trade in native manufactures, and conducts a considerable coasting traffic.

PARAUTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. WSW of Malaga. Pop. 1,400.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, arrond. and 8 m. W. of Charolles, intersected by the river Bourbince and the Canal-du-Centre.—The cant., comprising 11 coms., had a pop. of 8,422 in 1841; the com. 3,364.

PARBUTPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, 40 m. S of Buxar. Mulraj, the ex-dewan of Multan died here in August 1851, while on his way to the fortress of Allahabad where he was to be detained a prisoner.

PARCAY, or PARCE', a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. and 14 m. NW of La-Fleche, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 2,226. It has factories for the weaving and dyeing of woollen stufs, and the fabrication of silamoise goods.—Also a com. in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. S of Fougères. Pop. 1,050.—Also a com. in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 18 m. SE of Rangié. Pop. 1,546.

PARCELLY, a mountain-ridge of European Turkey, in the sanjak of Sophia. It branches from the Despoto-dagh, and runs NE, between the Stanimak-su and the Urndja rivers, to Mount-Jongu.

PARCHIM, or PARCHEN, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the cap. of the duchy of Schwerin, situated on the r. bank of the Elde, at an alt. of 53 yds. above sea-level, 21 m. SE of Schwerin. Pop. in 1845, 6,489. It is walled, and is divided into an upper and a lower town. It contains 2 churches, a Latin school, an hospital, and the offices of the supreme court of appeal for the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg. Tanneries, breweries, distilleries, dye-works, tin and copper foundries, tobacco factories, and the fabrication of straw-hats and coarse flannels, afford employment to the inhabitants.

PARCHWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 9 m. NE of Liegnitz, on the r. bank of the Katzbach. It is walled, and has two Lutheran and a Catholic church. Pop. in 1837, 1,188. On the 15th of August, 1760, the Prussians defeated the Austrians at this place.

PARCO, a village of Sicily, 6 m. SW of Palermo.

PARCOU, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. W of St. Aulaye, on the l. bank of the Dronne. Pop. 650.

PARCQ (Le), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of St. Pol. The cant. had a pop. of 11,570 in 1841; the com. 804.

PARCZOW, a town of Poland, in the voivode and 48 m. SE of Siedlec, in a marshy district, on the river Pivonia. Pop. 2,826.

PARDAILHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. and 6 m. from St. Pons-de-Thomières. Pop. 1,190.

PARDAILLAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. S of Duras. Pop. 800.

PAR-DE-RUEIAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Vigo. Pop. 200.

PARDILLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Segovia, near the l. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Riaza. Pop. 190.

PARDINES, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Issoire. Pop. 240.

PARDO, a river of Brazil, formed by the confluence of the Sanguinheira and the Vermelho. It flows SE, between the provs. of Matto-Grosso and Goyaz, and joins the Parana on the r. bank, in 8 lat. 21° 55', after a course of 240 m. It has a rapid current.

PARDO (El), a château and hamlet of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Madrid, on the l. bank

of the Manzanares. The château is a royal residence of considerable extent and magnificence.

PARDOUX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 2 m. W of Marcillat, and 13 m. S of Moulins, on the r. bank of the Beron. Pop. 900. It has mineral wells and baths.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Mazieres, and 6 m. SW of Parthenay, on a height. Pop. 1,450. It has a small hospital.

PARDOUX, PARDOUX-LA-RIVIERE, or PERDOUX (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, and arrond. of Nontron. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,047; in 1841, 10,533. The town is 5 m. SE of Nontron, and 24 m. N of Perigueux, on the r. bank of the Dronne. Pop. 1,557. It has a paper-mill, several tanneries, a forge, and a manufactory of locks.

PARDOUX-LES-CARDS, or PARDOUX-LES-QUARTS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 4 m. SW of Chénérailles, on the r. bank of the Rozeille. Pop. 1,274. Coal is found in the locality.

PARDOUX-DÉ-FEIX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and a little to the N of Brantome, and 15 m. NNW of Perigueux. Pop. 1,200.

PARDOUX-EN-RANÇON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Bessines, and 13 m. SE of Bellac, near the r. bank of the Conze. Pop. 1,100.

PARDUBITZ, or PARDUBICE, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. N of Chrudim, and 14 m. S of Königgratz, on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the confluence of the Chrudimka. Pop. 3,546. It is the capital of a considerable seignory; and has a castle and an hospital, iron and copper works, and a paper-mill.

PAREDES, a town of New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Toledo, partido and 8 m. NW of Escalona. Pop. 350.—Also a town in the prov. and 51 m. NE of Guadalajara and partido of Atienza, in a deep valley. Pop. 217.—Also a town of Galicia, in the prov. of Oviedo and partido of Luarca, in a valley on the Rio Lesba. Pop. 1,490. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. N of Francooso, and 12 m. SW of S. João-da-Pesqueira.

PAREDES-DE-NAVA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Palencia and partido of Frechilla, in a plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, and near the Rio Villarumbroso. Pop. 4,662. It is ill-built and ill-paved, and contains 4 parish churches, several convents, and an hospital. It has extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, and several tanneries. Cattle are extensively reared in the vicinity.

PAREDON-GRANDE, an island of the Antilles, in the old Bahama channel, to the N of Cuba, in N lat. 22° 25', and W long. 78° 8'. It is 11 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth. On its N side is good anchorage.

PAREJA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Guadalajara, partido and 5 m. NE of Sacedón, in a mountainous tract, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 868. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PAREN, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which descends from the SE side of the Stanovol mountains, and which, after a course in a generally SE direction of 120 m., throws itself into the bay of Penjinskaja. Its principal affluent is the Tyka, which it receives on the l.

PARENTIS, a village of France, in the dep. of

Landes, 45 m. NE of Mont-Marsan, near the E extremity of the étang of Biscarrosse. Pop. 1,450. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

PARENZO, a town of Illyria, in the govt. and 45 m. S of Trieste, on a peninsula, which, projecting into the Adriatic, forms with some small adjacent islands, a secure harbour. Its pop. is about 4,000. A lighthouse erected on one of the protecting islets stands in N lat. $45^{\circ} 13' 37''$.

PARETO, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Acqui. Pop. of district 2,000.

PAREY, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 24 m. NE of Magdeburg, on the r. bank of an arm of the Elbe, near the canal of Plau, which joins the Havel. Pop. 1,000.

PARGA, a port on the coast of Albania, in the sanj of Delvino, opposite the S point of the island of Corfu, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 16'$, and E long. $20^{\circ} 24', 35$ m. WNW of Arta, and 13 m. E of Paxo. The town, built in the decline of the Roman empire, on a rock washed on three sides by the sea, and backed by a precipitous cliff, having on the summit an almost impregnable citadel, stands near the mouth of the Fanar river, the *Acheron* of the ancients. It is surrounded with walls, and has a double harbour, formed by a small island defended by a battery. The streets are narrow, steep, and dirty; and the place has no buildings of any importance; but the prospect from the citadel is magnificent. The district which belongs to the town is divided from the Albanian frontier by lofty mountains. It is well watered, and fertile in oil, tobacco, fruits, and wine. This place is hardly mentioned in history until 1401, when it entered into an alliance with Venice, which it maintained until the subversion of the latter power in 1797. While independent of Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Albania, this place afforded an asylum to refugees from his violence, and it became an object of importance to him to obtain possession of it. In 1798, he found means to reduce Bucintro, Prevesa, and the other fortified places on the adjacent coast; but P. alone bade defiance to his arms. In 1814, Ali marched against it with a military force: the Pariots withheld the attack, but applied to the British authorities in Corfu, and received a garrison from them. To this arrangement, however, the British government did not give effect. The apprehension of continued strife with the Albanians led to a negociation for its surrender, on Ali paying a pecuniary indemnity to such of the inhabitants as should refuse to remain after a change of government. This compensation amounted to about £200,000; but hardly any of the Pariots chose to submit to the tyrant of Albania. The evacuation took place in 1819, most of the inhabitants removing to Cephalonia and Cerigo. The former inhabitants were mostly Albanian Greeks, and about 4,000 in number; the present inhabitants are chiefly Turks.

PARGOIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. and 10 m. SSW of Gignac. Pop. 1,380.

PARHAM, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. NE of Arundel. Area 1,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 46; in 1851, 55.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 14 m. NE of Ipswich. Area 2,212 acres. Pop. in 1831, 502; in 1851, 532.—Also a small town and harbour on the N side of the island of Antigua, 5 m. W of St. John's.

PARIA, a province of Bolivia, bounded on the N by Sicasica; on the NE by Cochabamba; on the E and SE by Chayanta and Poreo; and on the W by Carangas. It takes its name from a lake along the NE border of which it extends, but which is more commonly called the lake of Chucuito. It is of a cold temperature, and produces little grain, but cattle and sheep are numerous reared on its pastures.

It contains salt and silver mines, saline lakes, and hot springs.—The town of P. is 210 m. NW of La Plata, and 25 m. NE of Oruro, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 50'$.

PARIA (GULF OF), a large gulf of the Caribbean sea, on the NE coast of Venezuela, lying between the prov. of Cumana on the W, and the island of Trinidad on the E. From each of these two territories a point juts out on the N, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings, called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Caribbean sea. The largest opening being 2 leagues broad, is that on the W, between Point Paria of Venezuela and the island of Chacachacares. Between the latter island and that of Navios is a second mouth, smaller than the first, called the Vesels. The third entrance lies between the isle of Navios on the W, and that of Monas on the E. It is called the Mouth of Huevos, or the Egg's Mouth. It is much more convenient to enter from, than to go out by. The fourth channel lies between that island and Point Chaguaromas, the NW extremity of the island of Trinidad. It is called the Boca-de-Los-Monos, or Monkey's Mouth. It is narrow and difficult, at the same time that the land of Trinidad, by excluding the winds, preserves a calm in it which is rarely interrupted by momentary gusts. The gulf is 25 leagues from E to W, and 15 leagues from N to S: there is anchorage in all that extent, but the depth varies from S to 30 fath., and upon the coast of Paria the soundings are much less. It has a muddy bottom, except near the W coast, where there are shoals and banks of sand. On the S and SE, it receives a considerable volume of water by the Gurapiche, the Manamo, and other mouths of the Orinoco, which enter it with a velocity that incommodes vessels entering the gulf on the SE, between Cape Soldado, the SW extremity of Trinidad, and Point Folets in Venezuela. The water thus poured into the gulf must find its way into the Caribbean sea by the Mouths of the Dragon, which it is therefore impossible to enter unless favoured by the wind, and it is at least as difficult to enter the gulf on the S when the wind is from the SE. There are several ports and roads along the coast of Paria, on the peninsular projection of Venezuela, as the NW side of the gulf is termed, which greatly facilitate the communication with Trinidad. The tide is not only perceptible, but even formidable in the gulf of Paria, where it discovers a violence not to be conceived by those who are not well acquainted with the great ebings and flowings of the sea.

PARIA (LAKE OF). See CHUCUITO.

PARIA (POINT), a headland of Venezuela, which runs into the sea for many leagues, opposite the island of Trinidad, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 12'$, and W long. $62^{\circ} 1'$.

PARIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. N of Fougères. Pop. 1,400.

PARIGNE L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 9 m. SE of Mans. Pop. 2,900.

PARIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of St. Hilaire-du-Harcourt, and 8 m. SW of Mortain. Pop. 1,365.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Loire, and cant. of Perreux. Pop. 1,365.

PARIGNY-LES-VAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 3 m. E of Pouyges, and 8 m. N of Nevers. Pop. 888. In the environs are the castle of Bizi, and extensive iron-works.

PARILLA. See SANTA.

PARIMA (SIERRA), a mountain-system of Guayana, stretching between the parallels of 4° and 7° N, in a NW direction, from the Sierra Pacaraima to the banks of the Orinoco; and forming the water-shed between the Cayuni of Guayana, and the Caura, a great tributary of the Orinoco, on the E; and the upper course of the Orinoco, and its affluent the Ventuari, on the W.

PARIMBALA, a headland of the island of Timor, one of the Sunda islands, Asiatic archipelago, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 35' 10''$, and E long. $125^{\circ} 7' 10''$.

PARIN. See BARIN.

PARINA (POINT), a headland of Peru, of which it forms the most westerly point, in the intendency of Truxillo and district of Piura, 30 m. NNW of Cape Payta, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 42' 30''$, and W long. $86^{\circ} 5' 55''$.

PARINACOCHAS, a province of Peru, in the S part of the intendency of Guamanga, in the midst of the Andes, and is intersected by the Pansa and several other streams of water. The climate is cold, but large numbers of sheep and cattle are pastured

on the mountains. It contains mines of gold and silver, and has manufactories of gold and silver. Pop. 16,011, of whom 8,475 are Indians, and 6,451 Creoles. Its capital is Pausa.—Also a lake in the prov. of the same name, to the N of Pausa. It is 24 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 3 m. in breadth, and is traversed by the Pausa.

PARIS, the capital of France, built on a plain on both sides of the river Seine, here flowing in a direction from SE to NW, at the distance of 70 m. from the sea, and 210 m. direct distance SSE of London; in N lat. $48^{\circ} 50' 13''$, E long. $2^{\circ} 20' 15''$, at an alt. of 193 ft. above sea-level. Its road-distance from Brussels is 189 m.; from London, 254 m.; from Geneva, 315 m.; from Marseilles, 504 m.; from Vienna, 678 m.; from Madrid, 775 m.; from Rome, 925 m.; from St. Petersburg, 1,405 m.; and from Constantinople, 1,574 m.—Its original name, as mentioned by Caesar, was *Lutetia*, a word the etymology of which is unknown, though it is supposed by some to have been derived from *lutum*, 'mud,' as descriptive of the wet and marshy nature of the ground,—the '*palus perpetua*' of Caesar,—on which the town stands. Of its present name a more satisfactory account can be given. The *Parisi*, who anciently inhabited the district in which *Lutetia* was situated, would in process of time naturally impart their name to the capital of the prov. in which they dwelt. At what time, however, this modern appellation was first applied to it, cannot be exactly determined. It could not have been earlier than towards the end of the 5th cent.; for Julian, who resided here for some time, speaks of it in 458 as his 'dear *Lutetia*'.—The country on all sides of the city is level, and presents little diversity of physical appearance. On the N and NE it rises into low hills. Instead of being adorned, like the neighbourhood of most other large towns, with villas, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, the country surrounding the metropolis of France exhibits, almost to the very gates of the city, the features of a rural and even sequestered district. The roads display few symptoms that a populous city is at hand; and, when compared with those in the vicinity of the British capital, are enlivened with uncommonly few travellers. On entering P., we seem to pass at once from the silence and solitude of the country to the noise and bustle of a crowded metropolis. The approach to P. on one side, however, is incomparably beautiful. From the bridge of Neuilly, on the road to St. Germain, a spacious avenue of stately trees, skirted on either side by elegant houses and gardens, extends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., in a straight line, to the very gates of the city. By this entrance, some of the most splendid public edifices of the French metropolis present themselves in succession to the admiring traveller; while in front, the view is beautifully terminated by the triumphal arch named *L'Arc d'Etoile*. The Seine at Paris is not above half the width of the Thames at London. Its breadth at the Pont-d'Austerlitz is 544 ft.; at the Pont-de-Jena, 446 ft. Its mean velocity is 20 inches in a second of time. During the summer-months its channel becomes comparatively dry, and it is enlivened by nothing that merits the denomination of shipping. Though its banks are termed quays, and though a few small boats, chiefly for the purpose of internal navigation, are frequently seen to diversify its surface, yet *Havre-de-Graee*, at the mouth of the Seine, may be regarded as the harbour of P., and the communication between that place and the capital takes place chiefly by land-carriage,—the river being seldom used except to transport wood, charcoal, coal, and other bulky articles. Yet the Seine is far from being deficient in beauty and ornament. Its banks or quays are built of stone, and extend 5 m. along the river on each side. They

form one of the most pleasant walks about P.; and on one side, along the S bank, there extends for more than a mile a row of edifices of an elegant and massive description. Its numerous and spacious bridges are highly deserving of notice. The Pont-Neuf, the largest and most ancient in Paris, contains 12 arches, and is 1,020 ft. in length, and 90 ft. in breadth. The Pont-Royal or Pont-National, and the Pont-Louis-XVI. or Pont-de-la-Concorde, each consisting of 5 arches, were built respectively by Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. In the time of Buonaparte, several bridges, of which the Pont-de-Jena or des-Invalides, and the Pont-d'Austerlitz, are the most important, were erected. The arches of all these bridges are characterized by only a slight degree of elevation, as the quays or stone embankments on which they are built are considerably raised above the level of the river. The total number of bridges over the Seine between the barriers is 27, 7 of which are suspension-bridges.

Form and extent of the city.] P. is nearly of a circular form. It stretches along the Seine about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; its breadth, at right angles with the river, here flowing from SE to NW, is about 4 m. It was surrounded in 1785, to prevent the illicit introduction of all exciseable articles, by a wall 17 m. in circumf.; but as this wall encloses towards the W the Champs-Elysées and a considerable space of ground unoccupied with buildings, its real extent may be comprised in a circuit of not more than 14 m. London with its suburbs is extended over a much larger surface, but the French capital is more compactly built, contains much higher houses, and is more densely inhabited. It consists of three principal divisions,—the *Cité*, which lies in the centre,—the *Ville* on the N,—and the *Université* on the S. The *Cité*, which is built on one of the two islands—L'Isle St. Louis and L'Isle Notre-Dame—formed by the Seine, comprises the site of the ancient *Lutetia*, the original capital, and contains the greater number of important edifices. There are numerous subordinate divisions, designed to facilitate the administration of justice. The *Fauxbourgs*, which lie between the Boulevards and the new wall, still retain their individual names; but as in every sense they form no inconsiderable part of the French cap., they are included in the foregoing description. The general statistics of its buildings were thus summed up in 1846. With a pop. of 912,035, P. covered a superficies of 3,439 sq. hectares. There were 42,000 houses, 1,922 public thoroughfares, 57 barriers, 46 chemins-de-ronde, 37 quays, 20 boulevards, 37 avenues, 133 squares, 37 bridges, 105 'courts' or 'cities,' cloisters, &c., 9 palaces, 23 remarkable edifices, 6 public gardens, 4 principal arches, 5 columns, 1 obelisk, 35 libraries, 15 museums, 28 fountains, 38 churches, 25 convents, 26 hospitals, 4 equestrian statues, 24 theatres, and 39 barracks. There are now upwards of 45,800 houses and 13,000 shops in P.

Streets.] In P., as in London, the oldest and worst-built parts of the city are to the eastward, viz., the insulated spot called the *Cité*, the suburb of St. Antoine, and the quarter of the *Marais*. From the *Cité*, the streets were in the course of ages extended northward towards the *Temple*, and southward towards the *Panthéon*, but without acquiring width or elegance, until the labours of the builder were extended westward, to the *Tuileries* on the N, and the suburb of St. Germain on the S. The streets of the *Cité* can be compared only to Warwick-lane or East-Cheap. Of the streets adjoining it, whether to the N or S, the great defect consists in their being narrow, and in the houses having, as in the old part of Edinburgh, an inconvenient degree of height. Several of them, such as the streets of the *Temple*, St. Martin, St. Denis, and Montmartre, are long, but

have not half the width of Bishopsgate-street. The suburb of St. Germain contains the Rue-de-l'Université, the Rue-des-Augustins, the Rue-de-Bourbon, and a number of other streets, all straight and well-paved, but not wider than the streets of London adjacent to Soho-square, which, like them, were built towards the close of the 17th cent. The Rue-St-Honoré, stretching from the central part of P. to the W., bears, with the exception of width, some resemblance to the Strand and Piccadilly. In the quarter of the Tuilleries a few new streets, the Rue-de-Rivoli, Rue Castiglione, Rue-de-la-Paix, are exempt from this defect, but they are of inconsiderable length. Many of the best streets run parallel to the river. The total number of streets in 1850 was 1,688; of avenues and alleys, 32. The most recently founded streets are in the N and NW suburbs; and considerable additions have been made to the quays at the E end of the city.—The old coarse pavement of the city, which seemed contrived for the very purpose of breaking horses' legs, is gradually, though very slowly, being replaced by an improved species approaching in form to the admirable pavement of London. Good materials, however, are wanting, for not a morsel of trap or granite is to be found within 100 m. of P. A compact and hard sandstone, procured from the outskirts of what is geologically called 'the Paris basin,' is used for the pavement of the streets and squares. The trottoirs are now formed generally of asphalt and gravel, and judging from their condition, it seems to answer the purpose admirably. From official returns lately published, on the paving and maintenance of the pavements of P., it appears that the paved surface of the streets of that capital is 3,321,000 sq. yds., of which the state maintains 1,083,000, and the corporation of P. 2,238,000 yds. The charge of keeping up this pavement is fixed at £53,000. To this must be added the cost of keeping up the public roads laid with gravel, bitumen, or small flints, such as the roads, side-walks, and alleys of the promenade of the Champs-Elysées, the Quai-Montebello, the exterior and interior Boulevards, and a great number of other places. A sq. yard of pavement costs 3½d. per annum for keeping up. The most considerable operation—and which, from its expense, only occurs at distant periods—is taking up and replacing the old pavement, which costs 1s. 10d. per sq. yard, not including, of course, the cost of the new stone. The budget of the corporation of P. allows £10,000 per annum for this purpose, a very insufficient sum, as the complete repaving takes place every 25 or 30 years in the quarters situated in the centre of P., such as the neighbourhood of the Palais-Royal, the Boulevards, the Bourse, and the Place-Vendôme. In the suburbs and more distant quarters, however, a complete repaving is required only every 40 years.—There is a great improvement in the lighting of the city since 1839, though the principal streets are still far behind those of London in this respect. The old lamps suspended with ropes over the middle of the street are now fast disappearing. The new houses are generally of 5 stories, with iron balconies at each window; a few are of polished stone, but nineteen-twentieths have their fronts covered with plaster, and by way of ornament a heavy cornice at the top, with a slighter one at each story, and neat plaster mouldings round the windows. It is the universal use of plaster fronts, even in the meanest buildings, which gives P. an aspect so much more gay and cheerful than London. No canopy of smoke broods over P., obscuring its streets and blackening its buildings. A plaster front, after receiving its coat of paint, will last some nine years, without needing another application of the brush. The old form of building, which seems so strange to an

Englishman, is still invariably adopted. A tenement, or 'land,' as we say in Scotland, has a little open court in the middle, 20 or 30 ft. broad, with a 'grande porte' to the street, large enough to admit a carriage, and shut at nightfall by an iron, wooden, or bronze gate. Into this parallelogram two, three, or four common stairs open, and there are often two doors at each landing-place. Hence you have sometimes 20 families lodged in one tenement. This mode of living *en masse*, though it dates from the palmy days of the old monarchy, is essentially democratic in principle. In the same stair you may find a baron or vicomte on the first flat, a general or colonel in the second, a bourgeois in the third, and a tailor or carpenter in the fourth. A *portier* or janitor sits in a small booth behind the 'grande porte,' and keeps an eye on every one who enters the tenement or leaves it, stops loiterers and beggars, and receives messages or letters from those who are from home. There are absolutely no self-contained houses arranged in streets in P. The rich bankers, and men of large patrimonies, live in mansions completely isolated, each forming a sort of *rus in urbe*, separated from the street by a high wall, and surrounded with a garden or shrubbery of an acre or half-an-acre. The number of these, however, is extremely limited, and, as might be expected, they are found chiefly in the suburbs. Yet the system of living in flats built round parallelograms is not universal in the French towns. In Marseilles, all the new streets, and there are many, consist of self-contained houses, with front doors like ours. Rents are extremely high in P. I was shown a parallelogram in the Rue-St-Honoré, 6 stories high, including the ground flat, with a front probably 90 ft. in length. It lodged 18 families, and with 4 or 5 little shops in the side fronting the street, yielded £2,400 per ann. of rent. It was for sale at an upset price of £40,000. The rent of one of the best flats is about £200 per ann. Think of such a sum paid for a flat in a common stair! The situation was good, but had no peculiar advantages." [Mr. C. McLaren in 1847.]

Boulevards and squares.] The Boulevards occupy the space appropriated to the defence of the city in former ages, when its circumf. did not exceed 7 m. This space—happily unencumbered with buildings—has been converted into a spacious and magnificent street about 2 m. in length, and running along the N part of the city. In the middle is a wide unpaved road, which until recently had a long row of lofty trees on each side; and between each row of trees and the parallel row of houses were spacious gravelled walks for foot-passengers. Their waving line adds greatly to the beauty of the Boulevards; and the uncommon width of from 200 to 300 ft. is productive of no vacuity or dulness,—so brisk is the movement of carriages and passengers, so lively the scene presented in the shops, hotels, and coffee-houses on either side. On the S side of the city, the Boulevards extend a still greater length, but are not yet lined with houses.—In squares, P. differs greatly from London,—the aspect of the buildings which surround them being lofty and grand, while the extent of the space forming the square is often insignificant. At present, the finest square is the Place-Vendôme, an octagonal space surrounded by elegant stone buildings, but much smaller than the principal squares in London, being little more than 500 ft. in length, and 400 ft. in breadth. The Place-Royale, a square in the E of P., built in the reign of Henry IV., is of nearly similar dimensions, while the Place-des-Victoires, a central and busy spot, is still more restricted. The Place-de-Grève, the scene of so many revolutionary executions, is a small square in the centre of P., in front of the Hotel-de-Ville.

The Place-Dauphine on the S, and the Place-du-Chalet on the N of the river, are, like many other openings, very convenient for carriages or passengers, but have no title to the name of squares. A very different character is due to the Place-du-Carrousel, a spacious oblong between the Tuilleries and the Louvre, extending a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and having the long picture-gallery on its S side. This is used for the occasional exercise of the troops. Every open space at the junction of streets, of more than usual size, is termed a *place*.—The Champ-de-Mars is an oblong park on the SW of Paris, extending from the Military school to the river, and bordered on each side by several rows of trees.—It is 3,280 ft. in length, by 1,640 ft. in breadth; and is flanked by ditches faced with stone.—The Palais-Royal, situated in the centre of P., has long ceased to be a royal residence; but it contains within itself a little world, and is deemed one of the principal curiosities of the French capital. It is not only a bazaar on a large scale, but a centre of amusement, and the general rendezvous of the foreigners who visit P. The nocturnal loungers, and the votaries of dissipation, scattered in London over so wide a space, are in P. collected on this central spot, which, besides the palace, contains a garden 700 by 300 ft. in length, surrounded by arcades and a broad gallery filled with shops.

Public edifices.] In palaces and public structures of the first rank, P. is greatly superior to London. The church of St. Geneviève, or the Pantheon, is a magnificent modern building with a fine cupola. The church of Notre-Dame is a noble Gothic edifice, 390 ft. in length; those of St. Roch and St. Eustache are also very fine buildings. The church of St. Paul-et-St. Louis is a beautiful edifice in the Italian style. The splendid Madeleine was designed under the empire, and founded under Louis-Philippe.—The Tuilleries, the present imperial residence, was begun in the 16th cent., and finished, after various interruptions, in the 17th. It extends from N to S above 1,000 ft., and exhibits several orders of architecture.—A little to the E of the Tuilleries, on the same side of the Seine, stands the Louvre, of which the chief part is of the age of Louis XIV. Its E front is 525 ft. in length, and 85 ft. in height. The length of each side is 408 ft.—The Palace of the national assembly, originally the Palais-Bourbon, and now the Chamber-of-Deputies, has a facade of 12 Corinthian columns resting on a flight of 29 steps, and supporting a triangular pediment.—The hotels of the ministers are in general splendid residences.—The finest of the municipal buildings is the Hôtel-de-Ville. The Louvre is used as a depot for objects of taste and art. It contains above 1,000 paintings, 500 statues and busts, and 20,000 drawings.—The Palace of the Luxembourg is distinguished by the symmetry of its proportions. It is more regular than the Tuilleries, but less animated; more chaste and elegant, but less striking. One of its halls forms the chamber of Peers; another contains a national gallery of paintings; but the most striking object in its interior is the grand staircase, which is adorned with a number of statues of French generals and legislators. The adjoining gardens are spacious and beautiful.—Since the elevation of the present emperor to the throne of France, much has been done and is doing to embellish P. Without speaking of the works on the Bois-de-Boulogne, the construction of the central markets, the prolongation of the Rue-de-Rivoli, the enlargement and embellishment of the vicinity of the Louvre, the creation of the Rue-de-Strasburg, and the Rue-des-Ecoles, are among those gigantic operations which can only be conceived and realized at a great epoch and by a great city. All the streets leading to the markets,

the Louvre, and to the great arteries newly opened, have had to be enlarged, levelled, and embellished, while new sewers have been constructed on a vaster and better system. In several places the Seine has been narrowed, to afford a wider space to public thoroughfares, its bridges have been lowered, and their issues disengaged; every day sees the disappearance of inequalities of soil which offended the eye, retarded the circulation, and rendered it more painful and more dangerous; and in a short time the double line of quays which runs for 2 leagues on each side of the river, will be complete and rectified through all its extent. The termination of the Louvre has been the dream of all the governments of France which have succeeded each other since the commencement of the cent. The first empire undertook the work with vigour; the restoration added little; the monarchy of July confined itself to projects which failed; and the provisional government to a decree which remained a dead letter. The completion of this grand edifice, in all the magnificence of its first conception, is also meditated by the present emperor. The Louvre terminated will continue to be at once the palace of the nation, and the great temple of the arts to Frenchmen.

Public monuments.] The most striking of the public monuments of P. is the column of the Place-Vendôme, erected by Buonaparte to commemorate his successes in Germany in 1805. It is a great brazen pillar, the materials of which were obtained by melting the cannon of the vanquished. The diam. of the shaft is 12 ft.; its height 135 ft.: its form, an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome. It is surrounded with bas-reliefs, disposed in small groups following each other in a spiral direction round the pillar, from the base to the entablature. A spiral band separates each range of bas-reliefs; on the summit is an aerotrium, upon which is placed a statue of Napoleon 11 ft. high. The total cost of this monument was 1,500,000 fr.—The column of July, erected on the Place-de-la-Bastille, is 154 ft. in height, and 12 ft. in diam. It is composed of metallic cylinders, and is inscribed with the names of 504 citizens killed during the Three days of 1830. Next to this, but of inferior rank, comes the triumphal arch in the Place-du-Carrousel, near the Tuilleries, erected in 1806. Its height is 45 ft., but it lost much of its attraction after the Prussians removed the bas-reliefs representing the victories obtained over them, and the Austrians carried off from its summit the well-known Venetian horses and car of victory.—The Arc-de-Triomphe-de-l'Etoile, outside of the barrier of Neuilly, is a noble erection. The Porte or gate of St. Denis, a large triumphal arch erected by Louis XIV., is admired for the harmony of its proportion and the finish of its execution; the Porte St. Martin, constructed also in that reign, is less rich in decoration, but nowise inferior in workmanship. A fine bronze statue of Henry IV. was erected in 1818 on the Pont-Neuf. Of the public fountains of P.—no fewer than 80 in number—several are much admired. Among others the Fontaine-des-Innocens, the Fontaine-Desaix in the Place-Dauphine, the Fontaine-de-Bondi on the Boulevard of that name, &c.

Hospitals.] The hospitals of P. are numerous; and, since the beginning of the present cent., have been particularly well managed. The largest by far is the Hotel-Dieu; after it come the hospitals de-la-Charite, St. Antoine, Beaujon, des Enfants-Malades, and others, to the number in all of 14. They are in several cases badly situated and ill-planned; but the interior management is always good, and the attendance assiduous and kind. There were placed in the Foundling-hospital of Paris

Between 1640 and 1664	9,002 children.
... 1665 and 1689	19,374 ...
... 1690 and 1714	47,448 ...
... 1715 and 1733	56,216 ...
... 1740 and 1764	104,041 ...
... 1765 and 1789	153,839 ...
... 1790 and 1813	103,940 ...
... 1814 and 1835 (21 years)	123,910 ...

Total for 195 years, 617,170

Distinct from these are the hospices, or establishments where the aged, the infirm, the lunatics, are received and supported, on paying a small sum. The Salpêtrière corresponds to our Bedlam; the Bicêtre, to Bridewell. The name of *hospice* is given also to hospitals for the incurables of both sexes, and to asylums for orphans. The hospitals in P. have not, as in England, each its separate board of management; but are all under a general board appointed by and dependent on government. The funds for their support arise less from private donation than from town-dues and the public treasury, and a tax of 8 per cent. on the receipts of all places of public amusement.—There are in Paris several establishments, called *maisons-de-santé*, forming a medium between an hospital and a private house, separate rooms and medical attendance being given, on moderate terms, to a limited number of patients.—The prisons of P. also are much amended in their management since the beginning of the present cent.

Before the first revolution, the churchyards in P. were not numerous; but since the promulgation of a law which prohibited the burying of the dead in churches, and even within the precincts of the city, two great necropoli have been formed, one for the S, the other for the N division of the city. The latter is beautifully situated on the ascent to Montmartre.—The catacombs are subterraneous quarries, excavated in the course of ages for the building of P., and converted in the latter part of the 18th cent. into a great burying repository. They stretch along the S part of Paris, and occupy an area of about 200 acres, and contain the remains of at least 3,000,000 of human beings. They are no longer used for purposes of interment. A subterranean map of P., begun in 1844, has been completed in 45 sheets. It exhibits quarter by quarter all the labyrinthine sinuosities of the ancient quarries and catacombs over which P. is built, with the corresponding edifices, squares, and streets above ground.

Literary institutions, &c.] The literary institutions and scientific collections in P. are numerous, and formed upon the most liberal principles. Its libraries—some of them the largest in Europe—are accessible at all times, and equally to the rich and to the poor. The Royal library or Bibliothèque nationale has above 860,000 printed books, besides as many tracts collected into vols., and 72,000 manuscripts; the library of Monsieur possesses 150,000 vols., and 5,000 manuscripts; the library of St. Geneviève, 110,000 vols., and 2,000 manuscripts; the Magazine library, 92,000 vols., and 3,000 manuscripts; the library of the city of Paris, 60,000 vols. All these are daily open to the public. There are also in P. a number of private libraries to which access may be easily obtained. The principal of these are—the private libraries of the Tuilleries, of Fontainbleau, St. Cloud, Trianon, and Rambouillet; the library of the Legislative body; of the Council-of-state; of the Institute; of the Invalids; of the Court-of-cassation, formerly the library of the advocates; and of the Polytechnic school. Among the printing-offices, the Imprimerie Royale claims the first place, on account of its extent and admirable arrangement. The gallery of the Louvre, the museum of natural history in the Jardin-des-Plantes, and the Jardin-des-Plantes itself, are not to be equalled in any city of

Europe. The new Exchange in P. is the full size of the Parthenon at Athens; and, like that famous temple, has the form of an oblong quadrangle, surrounded with pillars nearly of the same dimensions, but more numerous. After having passed the steps which ascend to the peristyle, and traversed a vast porch, we enter the great hall, the rendezvous of the merchants. The hall is an immense apartment, and a cover of glass crowns it. A double portico on the ground floor and the first story goes quite round. The ornaments are in the best taste, and the *ensemble* is at once elegant and grand.

Places of amusement.] In 1851, the number of theatres in the 86 dep. of France was 361; and of this number 36 were in the small dep. of the Seine. Under Louis XIII. there was only one theatre in the capital; under Louis XIV. they increased to 5; there were 6 under Louis XV., and under his ill-fated successor 10 theatres were in full play. In 1791, all monopolies having been abolished, 51 theatres sprang up all at once; but by the year 1807, they had decreased to 34. At that period privileges were re-established, and in the following year only 9 were in existence. P. had 10 theatres from 1810 to 1814; 11 from 1814 to 1819; 14 from 1819 to 1830; 16 in 1831, 21 in 1832, 23 in 1846, 25 in 1849, and 23 in 1851. These 23 theatres contain about 34,000 places, and the average number of spectators every night is calculated at 20,000. Besides theatres there are 145 places of amusement open in the cap. and its vicinity, principally during the summer season,—public balls, such as Malfille's, café concerts, Guinguettes, &c. These establishments are frequented by, it is estimated, 24,000 persons per diem, thus carrying the number of pleasure-seekers in P. to 44,000 daily. The receipts of the metropolitan theatres have undergone many variations. From 1807 to 1811 their average was nearly 5,000,000 f.; from 1822 to 1826 nearly 7,000,000 f.; from 1837 to 1841 they averaged more than 9,000,000 f.; from 1842 to 1846 more than 10,000,000 f.; in 1847 they rose to 11,000,000 f.; in 1848 they were 6,747,408 f.; in 1849, 7,775,570 f.; in 1850, 9,959,785 f.; in 1851, 10,460,000 f. Of the *personnel* employed in the P. theatres, it appears that, commencing at the lower end of the scale, there are upwards of 400 boxkeepers, male and female; and 750 employés, clerks, &c., in the administrations, whose aggregate salaries amount to 740,000 francs. The dressmakers, carpenters, scene-shifters, &c., are more than 600 strong, and their aggregate salaries amount to 500,000 f. The number of musicians in the various orchestras is 630, and their aggregate income is 600,850 f. Of performers, according to M. Rondot, there are 1,152 men, and 891 women. Of these 793 are artistes, and the remainder choristers and figurantes. The emoluments of this numerous *personnel* average per annum 3,534,990 f. At the time the statement was drawn up (1851) the highest salaries were 4,500 f., and the lowest 25 f. per month. Formerly, in 1713 for instance, the first singer at the grand opera only received 1,500 f. per ann.; in 1783, Madame St. Hubert's salary was 4,000 f. a year; and the celebrated danseuse, Middle Guimard, only received 4,330 f. How different at present, when at the same theatre artistes scarcely of first-rate excellence receive as much as 80,000 f. a year—nearly double the remuneration of the president of the high court-of-cassation!

Population.] In the 13th century, P. contained 120,000 souls; in 1474, 150,000; under Henry II., 210,000; in 1590, 200,000; under Louis XIV., 492,600; in 1719, 509,640; from 1752 to 1762, 576,630; in 1776, according to Buffon, 658,000; in 1778, according to Mohan, 670,000; in 1784, ac-

ording to Neckel, 660,000; at the end of the reign of Louis XVI., 610,620; in 1798, according to census, 640,504; in 1802, 672,000; 1806, 547,756; 1808, 580,609; 1809, 794,595; 1817, 743,966; 1827, 890,434; 1831, the commencement of the quinquennial census, 774,328; 1836, 909,126; 1841, 912,033 (exclusive of soldiers, absentees, and children at nurse); 1840, 1,053,897; and the dep. of the Seine, 1,364,467. The pop. of the dep. was thus divided in 1846: 1st arrondissement, 111,245; 2d, 117,768; 3d, 64,675; 4th, 48,233; 5th, 96,628; 6th, 104,484; 7th, 72,893; 8th, 112,170; 9th, 52,604; 10th, 106,878; 11th, 66,119; 12th, 100,209; 13th (St. Denis), 187,513; and 14th (Seaux), 123,057. The pop. of France in 1700 was 19,669,000 souls; in 1831, 32,560,934; and in 1846, 35,400,486.—Some curious calculations have been made in France, with respect to the average duration of human life, &c., in P. during the 18th cent. It appears that the average of marriage was for men about 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; for women, about 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ years; and that the average age of parents at the birth of a son was for women about 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; for men, about 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ years. It follows that there were nearly three generations in P. during the last cent. It is a remarkable fact that this estimate coincides with that of the Greeks in their chronological tables.—M. Falret prepared from the official records of the police a memoir on the suicides in Paris from 1794 to 1823. In these 30 years the whole number of attempted suicides discovered by the police was 6,782, of which 4,720 were effected. This amounts to 223 per annum on an average, but the number has been increasing; in the ten years ending 1803, it was 107 per annum; and in the ten years ending 1823 it was 334. In the ten years ending 1823, the whole number was 3,340; and of these it is surprising to find that 181 were under fifteen years of age; and 479 between fifteen and twenty! But the age at which suicide is most common is between 35 and 45, the number for that period being 2,370, or two-thirds of the whole.—The following are the results of an inquiry instituted into the condition of the working classes of P., so far as regards the state of education amongst them, and the way in which they are lodged: The information obtained relative to instruction only applies to 169,431 men, and 86,616 women, but it is thought that even if it had reached the whole of the working-classes of both sexes, the proportions would not have been materially altered. In 1847, 147,311 men could read and write, being about 87 per cent. This general proportion is not invariable in each of the 13 groups of trades; the differences, however, are not very great, ranging between 83 and 97 per cent., excepting those employed in the trade of skins and leather, amongst whom the proportional amount is 73 per cent. Printers, engravers, and stationers stand in the first rank in the table, as might be expected; the proportion of those who read and write is 97 per cent. In the persons employed on the precious metals it is 96 per cent.; in Parisian articles, 95 per cent.; in food, 92; in building, 91; and in furniture, 90. In those employed on articles of clothing, the proportion is only 88 per cent. In the persons connected with building, the proportions vary from 95 per cent. for joiners, to 78 for carpenters, and 60 for masons. All the men employed in making the bannisters for stairs can read, and write. Out of the 86,616 women, 68,219 had received elementary instruction, being a proportion of 79 per cent. If the table of the subdivision of the numbers in the different groups be examined, the following singularities will be found: The proportional number of those connected with the skin and leather trade is the highest, say 97 per cent.; for the men, on the contrary, it is the lowest, or 73. For the females

employed in the printing, engraving, and stationery trades the proportion is 93 per cent.; for the men, 97. In Paris articles the men stand for 95 per cent., and the women for only 83. The most unfavourable proportion as regards women is to be found in the tinsery and basket trades, where it is only 72 per cent.; for the men it is 73. The following are the results obtained from the inquiry into the question of lodgings. 122,922 men, and 88,691 women are in their own furniture; 4,200 of the former, and 12,141 of the latter reside with their relations; 5,661 and 2,214 with their employers, and 34,311 and 4,158 in furnished lodgings. For the men who possess their own furniture the proportion is 74 per cent., and for the women 79; for those of the former, who live in furnished lodgings 21, and for the latter only 5. What is singular is that the number of men, whose lodgings have been stated, is lower by 2,337 than that of those on whose education particulars have been procured, while the difference for the women is more by 598. As compared with London one circumstance would lead us to suppose the pop. of P. miserably poor. In Paris, burials are allotted to privileged undertakers, who pay a tax for the privilege—and the rites of inhumation being considered expensive, (although the charge for the lowest class is only about 41 francs or £1 13s., every thing included,) a vast proportion of those who die are buried by certificates of indigence! In an average statement of the burials from 1821 to 1823, it appears that of persons who died in their own houses scarcely one-fourth were buried at the expense of their families.

Municipal government.] P. is divided into 12 arrondissements, over each of which presides a mayor; each arrondissement is divided into 4 quarters; in each quarter is a commissary of police, and in each arrondissement a justice-of-peace. The municipal council of P. is the council-general of the dep. of the Seine, at the head of which is the préfet of the dep. A préfet of police, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole dep., has the charge of the public safety, and has under him a municipal guard, and a corps of sapeurs-pompeurs or firemen.—As the city of P. is divided into 12 sections or arrondissements, so, for the purpose of affording effectual relief to the poor at their houses, an office or board of charity, denominated *bureau de bienfaisance*, is established in each arrondissement, which is regularly organized, and to which are attached an indefinite number of visitors (*visiteurs*) and charitable ladies (*dames de charité*) residing in the arrondissement, for the purpose of visiting the sick and indigent at their houses and ascertaining their wants and condition. The relief to the poor is administered chiefly in kind, but sometimes also in money. They are provided with medicine and medical assistance when requisite. Some are furnished with materials to work up, and are paid for their labour. Temporary relief is sometimes afforded by means of small loans of money. In their litigious concerns, the poor have the advice of counsel gratis, and to that effect a juriconsult is attached to each board of charity. In short, there is in P. a most minute, and extensive, well-digested, and excellently organized system of benevolent inspection into the wants and condition of the poor. The administration of public assistance, in a statistical account of the indigent pop. of P. for 1850, stated that the number of poor families in that year was 28,724, numbering 63,133 persons. In 1829, the number was 62,705; in 1832, 68,986; 1835, 62,539; 1841, 66,487; 1844, 66,148; 1847, 73,905. The average number of indigent, as compared with the total pop., would be in 1829, 1 in 18.0; in 1832, 1 in 11.1; in 1835, 1 in 15.3; in 1841, 1 in 13.3; in 1844, 1 in 13.7; in 1847, 1 in 13.9.

and in 1850, 1 in 16.3. All P. forms one jurisdiction, both in a municipal and in a political sense. Its constitution in this respect is thus explained by M. Horace Say. While each of the other departments into which the kingdom is divided has one préfet, the dep. of the Seine and of the town of P. has two; the Préfet-de-la-Seine and the Préfet-de-Police. The préfet, everywhere, is what we may call the universal representative of the king, or his ministers; but in the case of P. there is this peculiarity, that each minister may act, and often does act, in his own department without the intervention of either préfet; "or, at least," says M. Say, "the personal responsibility of these officers is concealed, in most cases, by the absence of all initiative action on their part. But," he proceeds, "if the two préfets of the dep. of the Seine have less of prefectoral action than those of the other deps., their functions acquire a high importance from the municipal duties which devolve upon them. They are the real mayors of P., and it is solely with them that the municipal council is called upon to debate the interests of the commune. There is yet another distinction to be made, the municipal duties themselves not being all included in the division which is made of them between the two préfets. The latter are not charged with the keeping of the registers of the civil state of the dep., nor with the celebration of marriages, any more than with the details respecting the national guard, elections, and what concerns the administration of charities, and the local committees of elementary instruction; for all these current matters the town of P. is divided into 12 sections, improperly called *arrondissements*, each of which has a mayor and two assistants. These mayors and assistants were nominated under Louis Philippe's régime by the king, out of a list of 12 candidates formed by election. They have no correspondence with each other, and are without influence in the direction of the affairs of the commune, the management of which is thus placed in the hands of the direct agents of the government, who do not stand upon any elective basis." This organization, which, M. Say remarks, is in general little known, was established in 1834; but some parts of the system remain insufficiently settled or developed. Each préfet is also mayor of P.; and in the latter capacity each has to discuss, in so far as his particular dep. is concerned, the budgets and accounts of the department and of the town, before the general and municipal councils of Paris. "Previously to 1830," says M. Say, "these two councils were confounded together into one; since that date, and in conformity with the definitive arrangement made by the law of the 20th of April, 1834, the municipal council is composed of 36 members, taken from among the members of the general council, and of which three are elected by each of the 12 communal arrondissements, with renewal of a third part of the three every three years; so that each councillor is, in fact, elected for 9 years. The departments are all composed, in fact, of arrondissements, which are subdivided into cantons, and these into communes, while the dep. of the Seine is composed of two arrond. and a commune, which latter also differs from other communes. The town of P. makes no part of any arrond., or of any canton, and is itself, on the contrary, divided into 12 districts, presided over by justices-of-peace. The general council, then, is composed of 36 members, nominated at P., and of 8 other members, 4 of whom are elected by the department of Seine, and 4 by that of St. Denis, making in all 44 members. The general council of the dep. of the Seine meets once a-year, like those of all the other deps.; only a little later than the others; its session usually taking place in

Nov., and lasting only a fortnight. The conservative spirit of the central government, or its interest of conservatism, as our author phrases it, has introduced many precautions into the law which regulates the proceedings of these general councils. The municipal council of P. meets every year in the month of May, and continues assembled for 6 weeks, during which it is employed in examining and voting the budget for the year following; and it also meets once a-week for current business throughout the rest of the year, with the exception of a vacation of two months; but it has no right of initiating anything.

Municipal revenue.] The gross revenue of P. from all sources amounted in 1847, to 46,000,000 frs., or £1,840,000, exclusive of £300,000 belonging to the hospitals. The produce of the *octroi* was £1,250,000; the remainder arose chiefly from the rents of the *abattoirs*, or slaughter-houses, the *halle-aux-vins*, markets, canal of Ourcq, &c., and of course was principally obtained from capital previously expended. But one-tenth of the produce of the *octroi* was paid over to the government, and the sinking fund for the extinction of the debt absorbed as much more. The capital of the city debt was stated as 31,500,000 fr., or £1,260,000; the interest, assuming the average rate to be 5 per cent., formed an annual burden of £62,000. The expense of collecting the revenue, including the administration of the *octroi*, amounted to £120,000. These various charges made a deduction of £420,000, or thereabout, leaving a net revenue of £1,420,000. The expenses attending the organisation of the national guard in legions, were £40,000 per annum. Another sum of £40,000 was expended in the support of 227 primary or infant schools, which afforded education to 25,490 boys and 16,416 girls. A monthly fee of 1s. 6d. was paid by the scholars, but those whose parents pleaded poverty paid nothing, and in the period from 1837 to 1841 these gratis scholars were 88 per cent. of the whole number. The municipal schools of P., therefore, are maintained chiefly for the instruction of the poor. A sum of £344,000 was expended in the support of charitable institutions, and might perhaps be considered as the poor-rate of P. The department of public works absorbed £100,900. This included £46,000 for paving the streets, but the government adds £20,000 for certain streets which are considered as part of the *routes royales*, or great roads: the sum expended on paving, therefore, was £66,000. The entire length of the streets of P. was estimated at 420,000 metres or 270 m. The police cost £430,000 in 1847, and the principal items were:

Cleaning and water for the streets,	£44,000
Lighting,	66,400
The corps of <i>sapeurs pompiers</i> (firemen), 850 strong,	24,200
Municipal guard, 2,733 infantry and 620 cavalry,	160,000
The Municipal police, corresponding to what is called City police in London and Edinburgh, consisted of 24 'Peace officers,' 183 'Inspectors,' and 329 'Sergents-de-Ville.'	35,900
The Commissariat of police,	22,000
Other items not specified,	77,500
	430,000

The whole number of persons employed and paid by the city, as municipal guards, firemen, policemen, paviers, scavengers, inspectors, &c., was about 8,500 in 1847. Besides the usual heads of expenditure, there was a large disbursement under the head of *extraordinaries*, which in 1846 amounted to £356,000, and probably comprehended the erection or repair of churches, quays, markets, and other public buildings. The municipal commission upon the budget of the city of P. for 1850 reported that at the breaking out of the revolution of February the city possessed a sum of 17,000,000 f. in account-current at the treasury, intended to meet the purchase of houses neces-

sary for the enlargement of the *halles* and various other contemplated improvements. The city had been besides authorised to contract a loan of 25,000,000 f., which, united to successive credits which it was proposed to add to it, constituted a provision of 80,000,000 f. of works which were to have been executed in ten years. All these plans were overthrown by the revolution. The ordinary expenses of 1850 were estimated at 41,000,000 f.; the ordinary receipts at 43,500,000 f., of which sum the *octroi*, it was estimated, would furnish 33,000,000 f. In order to obtain this amount, however, it would be necessary to continue the receipt of the second provisional decime, and to add to the present tariff of the *octroi* dues.

Manufactures.] Since the beginning of the present century, the manufactures of P. have rapidly increased, and it is now the principal manufacturing city in the kingdom. The value of exports for 1829 was 42,493,341 francs. Among the principal articles manufactured are—

Salts, acids, and oxides, to the amount of	3,500,000 fr.
Refined sugar,	28,300,000
Cotton goods,	18,200,000
Silks and cashmeres,	12,500,000
In horology,	13,765,000
In typography,	8,800,000
Bronzes,	5,250,000

&c. &c. All sorts of articles of luxury and fashion are made with the greatest elegance and taste. Numerous diligences run to all quarters of the kingdom, and a ready communication between all parts of the city is kept up by fiacres, cabriolets, &c. &c.—The following are a few facts lately pointed out by M. Blanqui in a lecture on political economy at the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, where he is professor of that science:—Parisian industry produces annually from 14 to 1,500,000,000 of francs' worth of goods of various species. There are 225 principal branches of industry, 64,000 patented masters, 342,530 workpeople, of whom 204,000 are men, 112,000 women, and 26,530 children. The 1st arrondissement, in which the carriage-trade is chiefly carried on, produces to the value of 102 millions; the 2d, 177 millions; the 3d employs 32,000 workmen, producing 127 millions; the 4th employs 21,000 workmen, producing 72 millions; the 5th, 51,000, producing 169 millions; the 6th, 68,000, producing 235 millions. The last arrond. is especially Parisian. In it the artisan is truly a magician, a Proteus,—he excels in every branch. This arrond. produces annually 235 millions' worth of goods out of nothing, but it contributes its genius to the work. It is here that Paris goods are manufactured,—fancy turnery, buttons, brushes, canes, umbrellas, jewellery, plated work, lace, and a hundred thousand marvels of ingenuity known and sought after in every part of the world. The 7th numbers 41,000 workmen, and produces 153 millions. It is very nearly related in character to the 6th. The 8th employs 50,000 workmen, and produces 132 millions: this is the quarter for cabinet-making, paper-hanging, carpentry, and brewing. The 9th numbers 15,000 workmen, producing 55 millions. The 10th numbers 20,000 workmen, producing 68 millions. The 11th numbers 19,000 workmen, producing 63 millions. Lastly, the 12th, which is the great quarter for tanners, rag merchants, and brewers, numbers 70,000 workmen, producing 100 millions. Proceeding them to the study of special branches of industry, the professor noticed that of bronze work, unrivalled in the world, and producing 20 millions; hat making, 16 millions; glovemaking, 14 millions. The wages vary among this immense pop. of workpeople from 20 centimes (2d.) a-day to from 35 f. to 40 f. (from 28s. to 32s.) The average wage is 3 f. 80 c. (2s. 2d.) a-day for a

man, and for a woman 1 f. 65 c. (1s. 4d.)—The report upon the manufactures of P. in 1847 says:—Taking the statement of each of these 64,816 employers, the total amount of the industry of P. in 1847 was 1,463,628,350 francs. This sum includes the value of the material employed, as the statements refer to sales. The comparative amount of each of the 13 groups is as follows:

	Amount.	Workmen.
Clothing,	210,947,293 fr.	90,664
Food,	226,863,080	10,428
Building,	113,412,679	41,603
Furniture,	157,145,246	36,184
Work in precious metals,	134,830,276	16,319
Fancy articles (articles de Paris),	128,658,777	35,679
Thread and fabrics,	105,818,474	36,685
Works in metals,	103,631,601	24,894
Chemical production and pottery,	74,546,606	9,737
Carriages, saddlery, &c.,	52,357,176	15,754
Printing, paper, &c.,	51,171,873	16,705
Hides and skins,	41,762,985	4,573
Carving, baskets, &c.,	20,482,804	5,405
Total in 1847,	1,463,628,350	342,530

There is a number of large public establishments at P., employing workmen, the statistics of which could not properly have a place with the statistics of private industry. These establishments are the national manufacture of the gobelins—carpets and hangings—the manufacture of tobacco, the national printing-office, the mint, the stamp-office, the bakery of the army, the bakery of the hospitals, the bakery of the prisons, spinning establishments for the poor, prison workshops, the funeral establishments, and the theatres.—The *Debats*, commenting on the manufacturing industry of P. in 1852, says: “Parisian manufacture has been exceedingly active during the whole of the last year. Its general production, both for home consumption and for foreign countries, has certainly exceeded that of 1851, and yet that year was a most excellent one for the articles which P. sends abroad. The exports of P. in 1851 had been 219,500,000 f., whilst, in 1852, they have been 221,500,000 f. The difference, it is seen, is not very great; but it is worthy of remark, that the last year offers an augmentation over 1850 of nearly 24,000,000 f., and over 1849 of 50,000,000 f. We do not speak of 1848, when all the manufactures of P. had to suffer so much from the political tempest, and when the exports fell to 157,000,000 f., notwithstanding the artificial movement which it was endeavoured to impart to them by the system of drawbacks. But since then the exports of P. have gone on increasing, and represent at present about the seventh part of all that we export, and about the fourth part of our special exports in manufactured produce. The reason is, that P. is in fact for our country the centre of all the fabrications of taste and of art. It not only sends to foreign countries what its able workmen prepare, but likewise a crowd of products in wood, leather, and metal sent in a rough state from the departments, and finished in Paris. The work done in P. consequently is not only that of the metropolis, but of many towns in the provinces. It is right to add that the amount of the exports of P., such as they are shown by the customs returns, comprehends many articles furnished by Lyons, Sedan, Mulhausen, and St. Etienne. P. in 1852 had to supply large orders sent from the United States and S. America. In addition to our silks and printed stuffs, which have everywhere an incontestable success, our articles of dress, our furniture, jewellery real and false, our clocks and watches, gloves, saddlery, and glass have found ready markets at Valparaiso, Lima, La-Plata, Rio-Janeiro, and Pernambuco. Large quantities have also been sent to the countries of the Baltic, to Russia, and to the countries of the Danube, where the taste for French articles is increasing

more and more, and where it would become a regular branch of trade, giving us a large profit, if through unpardonable carelessness we did not allow the merchants of London and Trieste to carry there our own goods, which naturally they charge with their profits on the goods. But, however that may be, Parisian exports occupy a considerable place in the commerce of the world—a place worthy of the rank which they obtained at the exhibition of London; and it is to be remarked that they have increased in a proportion which exceeds the general progress of our foreign commerce. During the last 15 years—that is, since 1837—the general movement of our exports has not increased more than half, whereas the special exports of P. rose from 94,000,000 f., representing a weight of 11,852,000 kilogrammes, to 221,000,000 f., representing a weight of about 33,000,000 of kilogrammes, and has thus more than doubled the value and tripled the quantity of goods which they furnish to foreign countries."

Supply of water.] P. is divided into two distinct zones for the distribution of water. All the lower portion, that is to say four-tifths of P., might be supplied by the water of the Canal-de-l'Ourcq, arriving naturally from its own weight, without the aid of machines and the expense of fuel. This is the first zone. The other portion, less important as to extent, cannot receive the water except by artificial means, on the l. bank. It comprises the Montagne Ste. Geneviève and the neighbouring quarters, which are supplied by the waters of Arcueil, the well of Gréville, and the forcing pump of Notre-Dame. On the r. bank, the second zone forms the line running parallel to the octroi wall; these are the richest and best built quarters of the capital, yet they are the worst supplied with water from the Seine. The forcing pump at Chaillot gives a very insufficient supply. Wanting the means of action, either on account of the small number of its pipes or of their small size, the city of P. cannot utilize the mass of water which it has a right to draw from the Canal-de-l'Ourcq. In consequence of the inconveniences which every day arise from this state of things, in the simultaneous service of the fountains at the corners of streets, the watering, and the public fountains, the city has decided on utilizing all the water it can draw from the Canal-de-l'Ourcq. After providing for the service of the fountains at the corners of the streets, the watering, and the monumental fountains, the city now derives from the sale of its water a revenue of nearly 1,200,000 francs. This revenue is every day increasing, and will be still further increased by the ameliorations we have just spoken of. The receipts for the sale of water in

1830, were	575,641 fr.
1840.	845,571
1848.	1,065,683
1851.	1,187,368

The city of P. possesses very peculiar advantages for such an undertaking. In London the quantity of water consumed daily is 168,826 cubic metres for 191,066 houses. In P. we may reckon 40,000 houses, or little more than one-fifth of those in London. The expense of pumping by steam-engines this quantity of water from the level of the Thames at London to an elevation equal to the Canal-de-l'Ourcq above the Seine, would cost £60,000 per year, the whole of which would be saved by a supply from the Canal-de-l'Ourcq. The length of the pipes required for P. will not exceed a fourth part that of London, and their dimensions will be less, on account of the descent of the water affording a greater velocity. M. Girard estimates the quantity of water supplied by the Canal-de-l'Ourcq at 260,826 cubic metres per day. Supposing this calculation to be exact, it will be necessary, first, to deduct all the water necessary for the supply of the present public fountains and markets; and secondly, what is consumed by the locks on the canals St. Martin and St. Denis, which may be calculated at 1,054 cubic metres for the passage of a barge, or of 105,400 cubic metres for the passage of 50 barges on the two canals. The quantity of water consumed daily in each house in London in 1810, before the establishment of the new water companies, did not exceed 50 gallons, but since that period the consumption has reached 200 gallons per house per day. This increase in the consumption should take place in P., the quantity required would be 140,000 cubic metres per day for the use of 909,126 inhabitants. London pays annually for water the sum of £284,188, averaging about 32s. per house for 6 persons; consequently, if P. were called upon to pay £60,000 per year, it would average about 8s. for every family of 6 persons for an equal supply.

Fortifications.] P. within the barriers is of an oval form, and comprises a space of 5 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth, but much of the surface is occupied by public and private gardens. The fortifications consist of two lines of systems,—1st, the *enceinte*, a continued wall or rampart, 25 ft. high, surrounded by a ditch counter-scarped with masonry, and capable of being filled by the sea to the depth of 8 ft., with 50 gates, each forming a small citadel; and 2dly, a series of 17 detached forts at a distance beyond the

enceinte, and connected with each other by military roads. The circum. of the continued wall is 33,165 metres, equal to 36,000 yds., or 20½ English m. But as the salient and re-entering angles of the bastions make an addition of 5,500 metres the line of development will measure 24 m. The breadth of the open space between the wall and the barriers of course varies, but averages about a mile. The inner defence of Paris, therefore, consists of a wall 24 m. long. The outer defence of the city is to consist, we have said, of a series of 17 detached forts, placed in commanding situations, not less than 1½ m., nor more than 4½ m. from the wall. They are to embrace a circum. of 20 leagues, or 50 m. Their average distance from the centre of P. will be 8 m. from the barriers, 5 m. from the wall, 3½ m. The armament of the *enceinte* employs 20,000 heavy guns; that of the fortresses 700. The magazines of the fortresses are adapted to contain 5,000,000 lbs. of gunpowder, with other ammunition. A military servitude has been established over all the ground within 250 metres (273 yds.) of the wall; that is, no buildings will be allowed to be erected in that space. The expense of the works was originally thus estimated:

	Francs.
For the wall and price of ground.	69,691,000
For the detached forts,	58,596,000
Indemnity for the military servitude,	4,000,000
132,287,000	

In round numbers the expense is estimated at 140,000,000 f., or £5,600,000. If the city were defended by detached forts only, even though divided by smaller intervals, it would be very insecure. After the enemy had reduced one or two of them, Paris would be completely open to him. Nay, with such a prize in view, he would not wait for the reduction of the forts, but push his columns through the intervals at the expense of a great sacrifice of life. The continued wall would also by itself form an imperfect defence, and requires the cordon of forts to render it complete. The forts have various advantages. First, they prevent the enemy from establishing the works necessary for a regular siege in the space between the cordon and the wall, at least till he has reduced two or three of them. Next, they form an outer line of defence, and throw the enemy to a distance which renders bombardment impossible; for bombs fired from any point beyond this outer circle could not reach the skirts of P. This, as the report states, is an object of vast importance; for many men will cheerfully expose their own persons on the ramparts or in the field, who would tremble at the thought of bombs falling on their wives and daughters in the streets, or setting fire to their houses. Thirdly, the cordon of forts would compel the enemy to spread his force over a line of 50 m., intersected by woods and rivers, and expose him to be beaten by a much smaller army acting from the centre, and choosing its point of attack at pleasure. Fourthly, the great tract of ground on the W. side of P., comprised in the bend of the Seine, between St. Denis and Sevres, and included within the cordon of forts, would shelter and feed herds of cattle, and supply fresh meat, the only want for which it would otherwise be difficult to provide. P., with the addition of a garrison and 200,000 inhabitants from the neighbouring villages, could be provisioned for 60 days. There are always laid up in P. grain and flour for 35 or 45 days, besides an immense quantity of animal and vegetable food, and six months' store of wine. The pop. of P. is roughly calculated at 1,600,000, that of the banlieu at 200,000, the garrison would be 100,000, and 80,000 additional sacks of flour would support the whole for two months. The troops might be encamped between the lines; the national guard would defend the *enceinte*. The sphere of action of a simple fortified post is the range of its artillery; of a fortress, the distance to which its garrison can act with safety; of a grand fortified position, the whole range of country on which an entire army can operate. There are in France 123 fortified places,—23 of the first class, 46 of the second, and 54 of the third. But the two principal points of national defence are P., which now has 20 fortresses, and Lyons, which has 16. The national guard amounted to 800,000; and the *arrérée* pop., or general pop., are liable to be called out to take charge of the capital and the fortresses, leaving the regular army disposable for the field.

Canals and railroads.] All the canals on the N. of P. are branches of the Canal-de-l'Ourcq, made for supplying the city with water from the Ourcq beyond Mareuil, about 24 m. from P.—The Seine communicates with the Loire by the canals of Briare and of Orleans; with the Saone by the Canal-de-Bourgogne; and with the Somme and the Scheldt by the Canal-de-St. Quentin.—Ten railroads have stations in P., viz., the St. Germain, Ronen, Versailles, Rennes, Orleans, Corbeil, Sceaux, the Northern line, Strasbourg, and Lyons.

History.] A Gotho-Celtic tribe, called *Paris*, founded P. on an island of the Seine. They burned it on the approach of the Romans; but the conquerors rebuilt it, and called it *Lutetia*. It was a place of small importance, however, until Julian established his winter-quarters here in 360. In the 5th cent. it was conquered by the Franks; and it became the cap. of their kingdom in 508. Clovis embraced the Christian faith, and lived in the palace of the *Thermes*, of which ruins are found to this day in the street La Harpe. Clotilda, his wife, completed the church Ste. Geneviève, which he had begun. About 550 Childebert commenced the building of Notre-Dame; 100 years after St. Landry founded the Hotel-Dieu. Towards the end of the 8th cent. Charlemagne instituted the schools from which at a later period sprung

the university. In 845 the Normans besieged the city; and they burnt it about 857. After Hugh Capet, count of Paris, the first king of the third race, ascended the throne in 987, P. remained the residence of the kings, until Louis XIV., whom the Fronde had driven from the cap. in 1649, made Versailles the royal residence. Hugh Capet resided in the present palace of justice. Under Louis the Fat, not more than about 12 francs of taxes were collected monthly at the N gate, in the neighbourhood of the present street St. Martin. In 1163 Bishop Maurice-de-Sully erected the cathedral of Notre-Dame, as it is still to be seen. In the same cent. the Templars built their palace on the square where at present is the Market-du-Temple. In 1190, Philip Augustus, who had caused P. to be paved, ordered a third enlargement, and divided the city into eight quarters. Until that period it had but 3 gates; now it received 13. After the abolition of the order of the Templars in 1312, Philip the Fair, in 1314, caused the grand-master Molay and several knights to be burned in the Place-Dauphine. Under Philip of Valois, P. contained 150,000 inhabitants. The *Black death*, so called, which ravaged Europe about the middle of the 14th cent., destroyed half of the inhabitants of P. About this time the Hotel-de-Ville, on the Place-de-Grève, was begun. In 1367 the fourth enlargement of P. took place under Charles V., and P. was divided into 16 quarters; 20 years later the Basilic was begun. Until that time P. had two bridges,—one towards the N, called Le-Pont-au-Change, the other towards the S, called Le-Petit-Pont; in 1578, the third, Le-Pont-St.-Michael, opposite the present street Laharpe, was built. The fourth bridge, Pont Notre-Dame, was built soon after. In 1418 P. was visited by famine and pestilence, and 100,000 people perished in three months. In 1420 the cap. of France was taken by the English. Charles VII. drove them out in 1436. In 1465, some attempts, though very imperfect, were made to light the streets at night. Under Louis XI. P. contained 300,000 inhabitants. In 1568 the Jesuits established themselves here. Henry IV. besieged P.; the city surrendered in 1594, and Henry made a triumphal entry. Henry IV. completed in 1604 the Pont-Neuf, begun by Henry III. in 1578. In 1614 the equestrian statue of Henry IV.—the first monument of this kind in France—was erected. In 1615 the Palace-Luxembourg was begun; in 1629 the Palais-Royal in its old form; and in 1635 the Jardin-des-Plantes. Louis XIV. enlarged the city, and did much for the embellishment of it. In 1664, the galleries, begun by Catharine of Medici, were completed; in 1665 Perrault built the colonnade of the Louvre; and almost at the same time the Hotel-des-Invalides, the observatory, the gate St. Denis. Under Louis XV. the Ecole Militaire was erected, and the church Ste. Geneviève completed. In 1763 the city erected the statue of Louis XV. on the place of his name, and a number of magnificent buildings. The Revolution interrupted the embellishment of P., which Napoleon, zealous as he was to make the French nation the ruling power of Europe, and P. the capital of the world, pursued with ardour. The history of P. is to a considerable degree the history of France, so much has this city during the last centuries concentrated in itself all the vital action of France. This has had several good and many evil consequences; true liberty, the life-blood which should animate all parts of the body politic, cannot be maintained in France until the departments and provincial towns have resumed their proper importance. The preponderance of P. over all France, not only in a political sense, but in literature, arts, customs, &c., is immense, and was most strikingly manifested during the revolution of the last cent. On the 31st of March 1814, the taking of P. concluded the campaign of the Allies against Napoleon. The taking of P. cost the Allies 9,000 men; the French lost 4,000, besides prisoners, and 109 cannons. When, after a series of blunders on the part of the Bourbons, Napoleon returned to P. in 1815, and lost the battle of Waterloo, Davout received the command of about 60,000 men for the defence of P.; but a capitulation was concluded at St. Cloud. The subsequent history of P. is sketched in the historical section of article FRANCE.

PARIS, a flourishing village of Upper Canada, in the S part of the township of Dumfries, and partly in Brantford, 22 m. W of Dundas and 6 m. from Brantford, at the junction of Smith's creek with Grand river. Pop. 1,000. It is finely situated, and consists of an upper and lower town. Gypsum abounds in the environs.

PARIS, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 39 m. W by S of Augusta. The surface is chilly, but the soil is generally fertile. It is watered by Little Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 2,454.—Also a township of Oneida co., in the state of New York, 8 m. S of Utica, and 96 m. WNW of Albany. It has an elevated and undulating surface, and is drained by Sadaquada creek. The soil consists of sand and calcareous loam. Pop. 2,844. The village contains about 150 inhabitants.—Also a village of Fanquier co., in the state of Virginia, 129 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. about 125.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Tennessee, 98 m. W of Nashville, on the S side of a branch of Little

Sandy river. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Bourbon co., in the state of Kentucky, 36 m. E of Frankfort, on the S fork of Licking river. Pop. 1,197.—Also a village of Stark township and co., in the state of Ohio, 135 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 300.—Also a township of Stark co., in the same state. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Sandy creek. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 2,474.—Also a township of Portage co., in the same state. Pop. 936.—Also a township of Union co., in the same state. Pop. 789.—Also a village of Jennings co., in the state of Indiana, 77 m. SSE of Indianapolis, near the S fork of Muscatatuck creek. Pop. 150.—Also a village of Edgar co., in the state of Illinois, 114 m. E of Springfield, on the borders of a rich prairie. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Missouri, 71 m. N of Jefferson city, on the S side of Middle fork of Salt river. Pop. 400.

PARIS-EN-ARDENNES. See BASTOGNE.

PARIS-EL-LA-RUE-HAUTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Meldert. Pop. 495.

PARISBURG, a village of Giles co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the S side of New river, a branch of Great Kanawha river. See GILES.

PARISH, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 22 m. E of Oswego, and 147 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Salmon creek and its tributaries. Pop. 1,543. It has a village, containing about 150 inhabitants.

PARISHVILLE, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. E of Canton, and 221 m. NW by W of Albany. It is hilly in the S, and is watered by St. Regis, Racket, Grass, and Oswegatchie rivers. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,250. The village is on Regis river, and contains 300 inhabitants.

PARISIAN, an island in the SE part of Lake Superior, in N lat. 46° 30', W long. 85°. It makes part of the North-West Territory, U. S.

PARIS, formerly a district of France, in the central part of the ancient prov. of the Ile-de-France, and now comprised in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise and Seine. Its chief place was Louvres.

PARISOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 4 m. SSE of L'Isle, and 11 m. SSW of Gaillac. Pop. 800.—Also a town in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 10 m. NE of St. Antonin, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seye, an affluent of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,500.

PARITA, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Istmo, on a gulf of the same name, at the mouth of a small river, 110 m. SW of Panama. The gulf of P. forms an indentation on the W side of the gulf of Panama, extending from Point-Chaume on the N, to Point-Malo on the S. It receives the Choque and Salado, and several minor rivers.

PARITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 24 m. SSE of Bobronisk, on the r. bank of the Berezina.

PARITSCH, or PIRICSKE, a pass of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, and see of Csik, in the mountains to the N of Gyergyó-St. Miklos.

PARIZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, partido and 26 m. E of Miranda-de-Ebro, on the r. bank of the Somosguda, an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 135.

PARIZE-EN-VIRY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Dorne, and 21 m. S of Nevers. Pop. 1,200.

PARIZE-LE-CHATEL (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. NNE of St. Pierre-le-Moutier, on an extensive plateau, which rises above a valley watered by the l

branch of the Colatre. Pop. 1,202. It has several mineral springs, and a tile-work. In the vicinity is a mine of iron.

PARKANG, or BARACAN, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 1 m. NNW of Gran, on the l. bank of the Danube, a little above the confluence of the Gran. Pop. 1,370. The Turks here sustained a defeat by the Imperialists and Poles in 1683.

PARKE, a county in the W part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 450 sq. m., bounded on the W by Wabash river, and drained by Big and Little Raccoon and Sugar creeks. Pop. in 1840, 13,499; in 1850, 15,049. Its cap. is Rockville. —Also township of St. Joseph's co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 331.

PARKER, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Darling Downs, at the head of Ann's creek, an affluent of Condamine river.—Also a river of Australia Felix, in the Portland bay district, which flows into the sea 4 m. NE of Cape Otway.

PARKERSBURG, a village of Wood co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 335 m. NW by W of Richmond, on the N side of Little Kanawha river, at its junction with the Ohio.

PARKGATE, a township in Neston p., in Cheshire, 11½ m. NW of Chester, on the river Dee.

PARKHAM, a parish of Devonshire, 7 m. SW of Bideford, on the S bank of the Yeo. Area 5,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 923; in 1851, 951.

PARK-HILL, a village and missionary station of the Cherokee nation, Indian territory, U. S., a little to the N of Arkansas river.

PARKIA, a town and port of the Archipelago, in the Cyclades, on the W coast and capital of the island of Paro, 12 m. W of Naxia, and 111 m. SE of Athens. Pop. 800. It has a castle, a handsome church, and several chapels. The ancient *Paros*, on the site of which Parkia stands, was one of the largest, richest, and finest in the Archipelago. Fragments of its cornices and columns, to be seen here and there built into modern edifices, are all the traces now existing of its former magnificence.

PARKMAN, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 71 m. N by E of Augusta. It is drained by a head-branch of Piscataquis river, and has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,205.—Also a township of Geauga co., in the state of Ohio, 162 m. NE of Columbus, on the head-waters of Grand river, and drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river. Pop. 1,181.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Ober-Pfälz, 5 m. WSW of Neustadt-an-der-Waldnaab, and 30 m. SE of Bayreuth, on a mountain. Pop. 670.

PARKU, a village of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Jhalawan, 12 m. NW of Nal, in a fertile locality. It was nearly reduced to ruins by Mehrab, khan of Kelat.

PARKUNDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Merv, and district of Mundessur, near the l. bank of the Chumbul, 75 m. NNW of Ujein.

PARKUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the SE part of Sinde. It forms a peninsulated tract, about 40 m. in length from NW to SE, and 12 m. in average breadth, extending into the Rann of Cutch, and connected on the N with the Thurr or Indian desert. It consists of a sandy plain, intersected in the E by a range of porphyritic hills, rising to the height of 1,000 ft., and covered with jungle. The soil possesses little fertility; and water, though plentiful at the depth of 40 cubits, is in most parts brackish. The district contains upwards of 30 villages, but in 1820 half of these were uninhabited. The chief town is Parinuggur or Nuggur. A large revenue was formerly obtained by the local government from the nu-

merous pilgrims who resorted to this locality, to perform their devotions at the shrines of Goreecha and Mandow Ray, noted deities of the Shrawacks and Banyans. The inhabitants are chiefly Soda Rajputs, and are governed by an independent rajah.

PARKUTA, a town and fortress of Little Tibet, on the Indus, 25 m. SE of Iscardo. It is noted for its saddlery, and possesses a considerable trade.

PARLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. S of Madrid, and partido of Getafe, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,036. It has a parish church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PARLAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. WSW of St. Mamet, and 17 m. SW of Aurillac, near the Veyre. Pop. 1,000.

PARLEY (WEST), a parish of Dorset, 5½ m. ESE of Wimborne-Minster. Area 3,407 acres. Pop. 286.

PARLO. See PALOS.

PARMA, a duchy in the N of Italy, between the parallels of 44° 20' and 45° 7' N, and the meridians of 9° 15' and 10° 34' E; bounded on the E by Modena; on the S and W by Tuscany; and on the N by the Po, which divides it from Milan. Including the districts of Placentia and Guastalla, it contains 2,280 sq. m. Its pop., according to the census taken by order of the French government in 1806, was 377,000, or 165 to the sq. m.; in 1833 it was 465,673; in 1846, 496,803; and in 1851, 497,343. It presents little diversity of surface, being almost an uniform plain, excepting the S parts which are traversed by several branches of the Apennines. The appearance of the country is extremely delightful, the whole being divided into enclosures, which are surrounded with rows of mulberries, poplars, and oaks, from whose branches the vines hang in beautiful festoons. It is watered by numerous rivers, which have their source in the Apennines, and which, proceeding in a N direction, discharge themselves into the Po. The principal of these are the Taro and its affluent the Stirone, the Tidone, the Nura, Larda, Ongina, Enza, Parma, and Trebbia.—The soil is a rich sandy or gravelly loam, which produces abundantly wheat, maize, vines, and olives, and likewise hemp, saffron, and all sorts of fruits. The pastures are extensive and rich, and support a great number of cattle, which are reared on account of the dairy. The Parmesan cheese has been long held in great estimation, and is exported to almost every country in Europe. The metayer system of cultivating the ground is chiefly pursued, and the farms are very small. In the S districts there are some mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and salt, and also some mineral springs.—The trade of the duchy is small, and consists chiefly in the exportation of cattle, hogs, and the raw produce of the soil.—The executive power is vested solely in the prince, whose authority is not controlled by any separate order in the state. The revenues of the duchy amount to £170,000. The military force on the full establishment is 8,597 men. It is subdivided into the districts of P., Borgo-San-Domino, Placentia, Val-di-Taro, and Lunigiana-de-Parma.

PARMA, a city of Italy, the cap. of the duchy of the same name, situated in N lat. 44° 48', and E long. 10° 26', in a beautiful and fertile country, on the banks of the river Parma, which runs through the town, dividing it into two unequal parts united by bridges. Pop. in 1844, 40,927. It is surrounded by a ditch and walls flanked with bastions; on the S side of the town is the citadel, a regular pentagon, formerly reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Italy, but now falling to decay. The streets of the town are broad, regular, and clean, and meet in the centre, forming a handsome square, which is surrounded with arcades. The houses are of an in-

different appearance, being in general low; many of them are painted on the outside. The public buildings are not remarkable for their architecture; but the paintings with which many of them are enriched attract the attention of tourists. It is here, in particular, that we are to look for the master-pieces of Correggio, Parmeggiano, and Lanfranco, the two last of whom were natives of P. The ducal palace is an extensive but unfinished range of buildings, without regularity and without ornament. It is occupied by several public establishments, amongst which are the academy of fine arts, the museum of sculpture and painting, and the public library. The library consists of 80,000 vols. In the gallery of the academy is the celebrated fresco picture of the Virgin and Child, accounted Correggio's master-piece. The same gallery contains many other fine paintings, and several ancient statues found in the ruins of Velleia. The theatre, which also forms a part of the palace, is a building of Vignola, on the plan of the Olympic theatre at Vicenza. It is said to be the largest in Europe, being capable of containing 9,000 spectators: but, on account of the great expense of fitting it up, it is never used, and has therefore been suffered to fall into decay. There are 5 collegiate and 30 parish churches in P. The cathedral is Saxon, but lined in the inside with Roman architecture; it is celebrated for its cupola, painted by Correggio. The university was founded in 1412, by Nicolas d'Este. Its buildings which are large and handsome, contain an anatomical theatre, an observatory, a chemical laboratory, and a museum of natural history; there is also a botanical garden attached to it: the number of students seldom exceeds 400. A college for the sons of nobility, founded in 1600 by Ranuzio Farnese, is fitted for the accommodation of 500 students, but is seldom attended by more than 50. The royal printing press of P., established in 1763, has produced several elegant editions of the classics. P. is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Genoa, and likewise the seat of the ducal administration. Its trade consists chiefly in silk; there are also some small manufactories of hats and fustian. Near the town is the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace surrounded with fine gardens. This spot was, in 1734, the scene of a bloody engagement between the French and Sardinians on the one side, and the Imperialists on the other, in which the latter were defeated.—P. was founded by the ancient Etruscans. It became a Roman colony in the 568th year of the city. It is said to have suffered severely during the triumvirate, from the cruelties of Antony. It was several times taken and retaken by the Goths and Romans, the Lombards and Greek exarchs. On the destruction of the kingdom of Lombardy, it was given by Charlemagne to the Holy see. It afterwards came successively under the dominion of the house of Este, the Scaligers, Visconti, Sforzas, and the Popes; and in the 16th cent. it was given by Paul III. to his son Luigi Farnese. It remained in the Farnese family till the extinction of the male branch in the beginning of the last cent., when it passed to Spain, by the marriage of Elizabeth Farnese to Philip V. Their son, Don Carlos, in 1734, took possession of the duchy; but, on his obtaining the crown of Naples, P. was ceded to the Emperor. On his death, it was again claimed by Spain, and by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was arranged that Don Philip, second son of Elizabeth Farnese and Philip V., should be put in possession of the duchies of P. and Placentia. In 1801, the Duke of P. obtained the crown of Tuscany, with the title of king of Etruria; but, on his death, P. and Placentia were occupied by the French troops, and united to France, forming the dep. of the Taro. On

the overthrow of Bonaparte, they were given by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, to the ex-empress Maria Louisa, reverting, on her death, to Austria and Sardinia; but, by later arrangements, it was settled that these provinces should eventually fall to the duke of Lucca. See articles LECCE, and MODENA.

PARMA, a river of the duchy of Parma, which has its source in the N side of the Apennines, a little to the SW of Cormiglio; runs through the capital; and throws itself into the Po, on the r. bank, above Guastalla, and after a course in a generally NNE direction of 75 m.

PARMA, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. NW of Rochester, and 231 m. W by N of Albany. It has a generally level surface, bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and drained by Salmon and Little Salmon creeks. The soil consists of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,652.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 6 m. S of Cleveland. It has a level surface, is drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river, and has a fine loamy soil. Pop. 963.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 525.

PARMAKA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj, and 44 m. SSW of Monastir, on the Levkaritza, and to the S of Mount Barcetesios.

PARNA, a village of Sind, 40 m. NE of Omertote.

PARNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 2 m. NE of St. Benoit-du-Sault, and 23 m. SE of the Blanc. Pop. 1,510.

PARNAHIBA. See PARANAHIBA.

PARNASSUS. See LIAKURI.

PARNDON (GREAT), a parish of Essex, 5 m. NNW of Epping. Area 2,211 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 488.

PARNDON (LITTLE), a parish of Essex, 1½ m. NE of Great Pardon p. Area 534 acres. Pop. in 1851, 90; in 1851, 62.

PARNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. S of Argentre, and 7 m. SE of Laval, near the r. bank of the Ouette. Pop. 1,020.

PARNELLAH, or PARNALAYA, a pergunnah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur and 32 m. W of Merrith.

PARO. See BENI.

PARO, a small island, near the SW coast of Guatemala, in the gulf of Salinas. Pearls are fished near its coasts.

PARO, or PAROS, an island of the archipelago, in the Central Cyclades, to the W of the island of Naxia, from which it is separated by a channel 5 m. in breadth. Its highest summit, mount St. Elias, is in N lat. $47^{\circ} 2' 46''$, and E long. $25^{\circ} 11' 30''$. It is 14 m. in length from NE to SW, and 11 m. in breadth; and is nearly oval in form. Pop. 2,000. Its coasts form several excellent harbours, viz.: Naussa, on the N, one of the finest in the archipelago, Parkia on the W, and St. Maria, Marmora, and Trio on the E. This island though mountainous is generally fertile, and in some parts well-cultivated. Its principal productions are olives and cotton; but corn, wine, fruit, and legumes are also extensively cultivated. Sheep, goats, and pigs are reared in great numbers on its upland pastures. Its marble quarries, noted for the whiteness and durability of their stone, and celebrated in the annals of ancient art, have since the decay of the eastern empire, fallen into neglect. This island still contains some antiquities; in one of its quarries about 5 m. from Parkia, is a bas-relief cut in a rock. Here also, the Arundel marbles, called the Chronicles of Paros, were discovered in 1627.

PARO, PAROGONG, or RINJIPO, a district, town,

and fortress of Butan. The district extends from the frontiers of Bengal to those of Tibet, and comprises also the tract of low land near the Luckidwar mountains, on the l. bank of the Pa-chu, 15 m. SW of Tassisudon. It is the residence of the governor of the district, and is noted for the manufacture of images and of arms. The valley of P., which is of considerable extent, runs in a NW direction and is intersected by a river.

PAROLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candesh, 75 m. ESE of Nandubar. It is large and flourishing, and was formerly strongly fortified.

PARONA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and 14 m. SSE of Novara and prov. of Lomellina, mand. and 3 m. NNE of Mortara.

PAROPAMISUS. See **HINDU-KUSH**.

PAROS. See **PARO**.

PAROUSIA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Novgorod and district of Staraja-Rous, which has its source on the confines of the gov. of Pskov, a little to the SE of Prouskoé; runs in a generally N direction; and throws itself into the Polest, on the r. bank at Staraja-Rous, and after a course of 78 m.

PARPAN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 6 m. S of Coire. Pop. 115. In the adjacent mountain of Rothenhorn are mines of gold, silver, and copper.

PARR, a township of Lancashire, in the p. of Prescott, 3 m. WSW of Newton in Makerfield. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,310; in 1851,

PARRA (La), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 33 m. SSE of Badajoz, partido and 12 m NW of Zafra, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,885. It has a convent, and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and several tanneries. It contains some Roman antiquities.—Also a town in the prov. and partido and 18 m. S of Cuenca, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Cuenca, in a cold but salubrious situation. Pop. 790. It has an hospital.

PARRAMATTA, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, which has its source in the W part of the district of the same name; flows through the town of Parramatta, and discharges itself into the W extremity of Port Jackson, after a course in a generally E direction of 15 m. It receives Duck river on the r., and, although rather shallow, is navigable as far as Parramatta, between which and Sydney, a distance of 18 m., steam-boat communication has been regularly established.—Also a hundred, district, and town in the same co. The hundred comprises 6 parishes, and contains 7,887 inhabitants.—The district comprises the hundreds of Parramatta and Dundas, and the p. of Concord, and contains an area of 151,105 acres. Pop. 9,400.—The town, which is the second in New South Wales, and the seat of the county executive, is partly in the parish of the Field of Mars, and partly in that of St. John on the river of the same name, and 15 m. by land distance from Sydney. Pop. 4,454. It is situated in a valley, enclosed on the S by a chain of hills, and is about a mile in length. The streets are regularly laid out, but only a small portion of the houses are built of brick. The greater number are constructed of wood and earth. The principal buildings are the government and court houses. It has also two Episcopalian and two Scotch churches, a Roman Catholic, an Independent, and two Wesleyan chapels, a Protestant and a Catholic orphans school, an observatory, several hospitals, a gaol, barracks, and at the distance of half a mile, a factory or female penitentiary. Several coaches and steam-boats run daily between this town and Sydney.

PARRAS, a town of Mexico, in the state and 240 m. SSE of Chihuahua, and a little to the E of a lake of the same name. Pop. 7,000. The vine is culti-

vated with success in the environs. The lake of P. is 32 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in breadth, and abounds with fish.

PARRAS-DE-CASTELLOTE (Las), a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel and partido of Castellote-y-su-Barrio-Montijo, 66 m. SE of Zaragoza, and 17 m. SSW of Aleaniz, near the r. bank of the Guadalupe. Pop. 425. It has manufactories of linen.

PARRET, a river of Somerset, which rises to the E of Crewkerne; flows NNW, past Bridgewater; and flows into Bridgewater Bay, in the Bristol channel, after a course of 36 m. Its principal affluents are the Isle and the Tone on the l., and the Yeo on the r.

PARRILLA (La), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. S of Cuenca, near the r. bank of the Xucar. Pop. 2,160. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PARRILLAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 69 m. W of Toledo, and 9 m. NNE of Oropesa, near the Sierra-de-Gredos and the r. bank of the Guayerbas. Pop. 455.

PARRY, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains.—Also a mountain in the same district, on the confines of the co. of Bligh.—Also an inlet of Western Australia, on the S part of the co. of Stirling. It is named by the natives Hordabup.

PARRY (CAPE), a headland of British North America, on the E side of Franklin bay, on the Polar sea, in N lat. 70° 18', and W long. 123° 0'.—Also a headland of the W coast of Greenland, in the Arctic Highlands, near the NE extremity of Baffin's bay, in N lat. 77° 6', and W long. 71° 23'.—Also a headland of the E coast of Greenland, in N lat. 72° 27', and W long. 21° 45'.—Also a sound and island of Upper Canada, on the E side of Georgian bay, Lake Huron.

PARRY (ISLANDS), a group of islands in the N. Pacific, in the Bonin or Arzobispo archipelago, in N lat. 27° 44', and E long. 142° 0'.

PARSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Crense, cant. and 4 m. NE of Jarnage, and 11 m. SSW of Bonssac, on the E bank of a pond formed by the Veraux. Pop. 1,400.

PARSBERG, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, and to the SW of Hohenfels. Pop. 594. It has a castle, and contains several breweries.

PARSBOROUGH, a town of Nova-Scotia, in King's county, on the N coast of the basin of Minas, and 60 m. NW of Halifax.

PARSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and 12 m. E of Munich. Pop. 132.

PARSIPPANY, a village of Hanover township, Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 60 m N of Trenton, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

PARSIS, a tribe scattered over our Indian possessions, and forming the most numerous and wealthy class of merchants in Bombay, Surat, and Barouch. They are the descendants of a body of Persians, who about the year 651 fled from the invasion of the Caliph Omar, and, carrying with them the doctrines of Zoroaster, first appeared in India in the island of Diu or Dew, on the S coast of the peninsula of Guzerat, in 766. From Diu, they migrated to Damann on the E coast of the gulf of Cambay; and from this point they sent colonies to Surat at the embouchure of the Tapti, and to Barouch at that of the Nerbudda. In the city of Bombay their numbers are estimated at 120,000; in other parts of the British dominions in Western India they are estimated to be 130,000. They are chiefly engaged in trade and handicrafts, never as soldiers or sailors. After above 1,000 years' residence in India, they still preserve the colour, blood, and religion of their ancestors the countrymen of Cyrus and Darius.

PARSONAUTH, or PARSWANATHA, a place of pilgrimage of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Ramghur, in a mountainous locality, 136 m. SW of Bogilipur. It is

held in great reverence by the Janis, the founder of which sect died at the age of 100 years on Mount Samyea or Samet in this locality.

PARSON-DROVE, a chapelry in Leverington p., in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. W of Wisbech. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 755; in 1851, 946.

PARSONFIELD, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 86 m. WSW of Augusta. It has a hilly surface; and is watered by Ossipee river, the outlet of a large pond in the E part of the township. Pop. in 1840, 2,442.

PARSON'S CREEK, a township of Linn co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 501.

PARSONSTOWN, a parish of co. Louth, 4 m. ESE of Dunleer. Area 524 acres. Pop. in 1851, 227.

PARSONSTOWN. See BIRN.

PARSONNIER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Cul-des-Sarts. Pop. 176.

PARSOW, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie and obwodie of Radom.

PARTALOBA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Almeria, partido and 18 m. E of Purchena, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Agtaderas, and near the L. bank of the Almanzo. Pop. 820.

PARTANNA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 33 m. SE of Trapani, district and 21 m. E of Mazara. Pop. 3,000.

PARTE (La), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 7 m. N of Briviesca, near the r. bank of the Oca. Pop. 122.

PARTEEN, a village in the p. of St. Patrick's, co. Clare, 2½ m. N by E of Limerick, on the r. bank of the Shannon.

PARTENICO, a district and town of Sicily, in the prov. and 18 m. WSW of Palermo. Pop. 8,000. It has manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and oil.

PARTENKIRCHEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, near the r. bank of the Loisach, and 54 m. SSW of Munich. Pop. 1,055. It has a Latin school, and possesses numerous wells and a gypsum-quarry.

PARTHA, a river of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, which has its source in the bail. of Colditz; runs first NW, then SW; and joins the Pleisse, on the r. bank, at Leipzig, and after a course of 30 m. It bathes the towns of Naunhof and Taucha.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, 27 m. NNE of Niort, and 31 m. W of Poitiers, on the slope and summit of a hill, on the r. bank of the Thou. Pop. 3,900. It has a town-hall, a communal college, a theatre, and an hospital, and possesses manufactures of woollen fabrics and several tanneries. Grain and cattle form its chief articles of trade. This town was formerly capital of the small district of Gâtine, in Upper Poitou, and sustained several sieges against the English.

PARTICK, a village of Lanarkshire, in the p. of Govan, on the Kelvin, a little above its junction with the Clyde.

PARTICLES, a parish in co. Limerick, containing thev. of Glenosheen. Area 8,497 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,688.

PARTINGTON, a township in Bowden p., in Cheshire, 8 m. N by W of Nether Knutsford. Area 893 acres. Pop. in 1831, 466; in 1851, 485.

PARTNEY, an island of Spencer's gulf, in Sir Joseph Bank's group, to the W of Reevesby island, co. of Flinders, South Australia.

PARTNEY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. N by E of Spilsby. Area 919 acres. Pop. in 1851, 489.

PARTOW, a parish in the N division of Kirkcudbrightshire, at the head of Urr-water. Area 28 sq.

m. A large portion of its surface is covered with heath. Pop. in 1831, 827; in 1851, 731.—Also a township in Moresby p., in Cumberland, 2 m. N of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1851, 778.

PARTREE, or PARTRY, a village in the p. of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, 5 m. NW of Ballinrobe.

PARTRIDGE, an island of the bay of Fundy, on the N coast of New Brunswick, and near the entrance to St. John's harbour, in the bay of Fundy. It has a lighthouse in N lat. 45° 19' 40", W long. 66° 1' 30".—Also a headland of Newfoundland, on the NE coast, a little to the E of White bay, in N lat. 50° 15', W long. 56°.

PARTSCHENDORF, or BARTOSSOWICE, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Preru, 8 m. ESE of Fulnek, and 17 m. NE of Weisskirchen, near the r. bank of the Oder. Pop. 1,670.

PARU, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in Brazilian Guiana, which runs parallel to and at a short distance from the L. bank of the Amazon, between Outeiro and a river of the same name. The river has its source in the Serra-de-Velha; runs S past Desterro and Almeiram; and joins the Amazon between the embouchures of the rivers Urubuquara and Jari, and after a course of 300 m. Many of the affluents of this river are auriferous, and its banks are noted for their tobacco and sarsaparilla. It was formerly named Genipapo.

PARUL, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sulu group, between Borneo and the Philippines islands, in N lat. 6° 1', and E long. 121° 43'.

PARURO, a province and town of Peru, in the intendency of Cuzco. The prov. occupies the central part of the intendency, and is to a great extent covered with mountains. Pop. 20,236, of whom about 15,000 are Indians. It produces considerable quantities of grain, and pastures large herds of cattle. The town is 15 m. SSW of Cuzco and 24 m. NE of Tambobamba, at some distance from the r. bank of the Apurimac.

PARVICH, PARYCHIO, or BOCCA-DE-SEGNO, a small island of the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, on the coast of Dalmatia, and circle of Zara, between the island of Veglia on the NW and that of Arbe on the S, and 7 m. SW of Segna, from which it is separated by the canal of Morlaccia, here about 5 m. in breadth. Pop. 1,000. It is about 4 m. in length, and has a harbour named Dubaz.

PARWANATHA. See PABSONAUGHT.

PARWICK, a parish of Derbyshire, 6 m. N of Ashbourne. Area 3,247 acres. Pop. in 1851, 493.

PARYSSCHESTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Astene. Pop. 258.

PARYSSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Binckem. Pop. 102.

PARYZOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 33 m. WSW of Siedlec, obwodie and 32 m. W Lukowa. Pop. 375.

PARZENCZEW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Mazow, obwodie and 9 m. S of Lenezy, and 87 m. WSW of Warsaw. Pop. 580, of whom about 200 are Jews.

PAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and arrond. of Arras, 17 m. SW of Arras, and 8 m. E of Doullens, on the Guillonne, an affluent of the Authie. Pop. 800. It has manufactures of oil and of cotton velvet, a spinning mill, and several tanneries.

PAS, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Santander, which has its source on the N side of the Cantabrian mountains; receives the Gurueba and Pisuenn on the r.; and throws itself into the Suanes, on the r. bank, a little above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. It has a total course, in a generally

NNW direction, of about 36 m. Also a valley watered by the river of the same name. It is 15 m. in length, and contains 3 villages, the inhabitants of which, named Pasiegos, employ themselves extensively in smuggling and as carriers.

PASA. See FESA.

PASACAB, a defile of Guatemala, in the state of that name, and dep. of Sacatepequez and Chimaltenango, intersected by the Pancacoya.

PASACAO, a village of the island of Luzon, Philippine islands, on the W coast of the Caramines peninsula, opposite the bay of San-Miguel.

PASADO, a headland of Ecuador, in the prov. of Pichincha, on the Pacific, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 21'$, W long. $80^{\circ} 35' 17''$.

PASAGE, or CABURAO, a small island of the Philippine archipelago, a little to the E of the island of Leyte, in N lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $120^{\circ} 48'$.

PASAGES, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, partido and 4 m. E of San-Sebastian, 6 m. from the French frontier, on an extensive bay, at the foot of the Jaizquivel mountains. Pop. 895. It is divided by the harbour into two parts, communication between which is maintained by means only of ferries. It possesses two parish-churches, one of which, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains a fine statue of that saint, a convent, an hospital, a marine school, and several magazines. The port is the only one to the distance of Corunna capable of affording safe anchorage. The bay is enclosed by steep mountains; and its only opening to the sea consists of a gorge running between two walls of rock, and wide enough to admit but a single vessel. This port, formerly so celebrated in the annals of Spain, is now incapable, from accumulations of sand, of receiving vessels of the first class; and possesses but little trade. The entrance is defended by the castle of St. Isabella, and by other works and batteries, all now in a dilapidated condition. Fishing and boat-building form the chief branches of local industry. Freestone is quarried in the environs.

PASARON, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Caceres, and partido of Jarandilla, at the foot of a mountain, and on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1,482. It has manufactoryes of tiles and bricks.

PAS-A-WASINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Bailleul. Pop. 130.

PAS-BAYARD (LE), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and com. and 3 m. NE of Hirson, and 15 m. NE of Vervins, in a woody locality. It has several iron-works.

PASCA, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, which has its source on the W side of the E branch of the Andes, 30 m. N of Caguan; runs first N, then W; and, after a course of about 105 m., joins the Somma-Paz, on the r. bank, to form the Fusagasanga, an affluent of the Magdalena.

PASCAGOULA, a river of the state of Mississippi, U. S., formed by the junction of the Chickasawhay and Leaf rivers, and which, after a course of 200 m., falls into a sound of the same name. The sound extends along the shores of the states of Mississippi and Alabama, and is separated from the gulf of Mexico by a series of low narrow islands. It is about 55 m. in length, and has an average breadth of 8 m. On the E side of the river, at its entrance into the sound, is a village of the same name.

PASCHESCHINITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. W of Klattau, and 4 m. SW of Taus, near the Czerehowberg, and not far from the source of the Radbuza. It has an alum manufactory.

PASCHLEBEN (GUOSS), a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen, to the NW of Kothen. Pop. 440.

PASCHLEBEN (KLEIN), a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen. Pop. 470.

PASCO, or CERRO-PASCO, a mining-town of Peru, in the prov. and 60 m. S by W of Huanaco, on the table-land of Bombon, at an elevation of upwards of 14,000 ft. above sea-level. The pop. varies with the season of the year and the state of the mines, from 4,000 to 15,000. Previously to 1825, it consisted of a few mud and reed huts covered with thatch. The arrival of the English agents of the Peruvian Mining company, in that year, introduced many comforts to which the inhabitants had previously been strangers, and gave an impulse to the place. From 1825 to 1836, the surrounding silver-mines yielded ore to the value of £3,500,000; but the mines were with difficulty kept clear of the water, which, impregnated with sulphur, was found to generate vitriol, and to corrode the iron work of the steam-engines. Coal is mined within 5 or 6 m. of this place. A recent traveller describes the town as containing several good houses, the property of mine-owners and shopkeepers, though presenting, in some of its best streets, the conical Indian hut in juxtaposition with its best edifices. Within many of these huts are the mouths of silver-mines, of which more than 1,000 are opened in and around the city; the mine-owner can often pass at once from his dining-room into his mine. The streets and foundations of the houses are thus everywhere honey-combed and ruinous; but the mines are comparatively shallow, rarely exceeding 100 ft. in depth, whilst many are only from 30 to 40 ft. Two great veins of silver traverse the site of the town. One of these lies nearly due N and S, and extends to an ascertained length of at least 2 m., with an average breadth of 130 yds. The other great vein crosses this, at an angle of 70° , in a WNW direction, and has been traced above a mile. From these principal arteries numerous veins diverge in every direction. Nearly the whole mining-work is performed by Indians; and the majority of the mine-owners are little superior to the Indians either in intellect or morality. With a few great exceptions, the mine-owners are rarely wealthy. The silver is all cast into large flat oblong bars, weighing 100 lbs. each, and in this shape is conveyed to the coast, and shipped for Europe at Callao.

PASCOE, an islet of North Australia, in the gulf of Carpenteria, about 10 m. from Point Tanant.

PASCUARO, or FATQUARO, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, 33 m. WSW of Valladolid, on the W bank of a small lake of the same name, at an alt. of 2,406 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 6,000. In the vicinity are mines of copper.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, a department of Northern France, organized from the prov. of Artois and part of Basse-Picardie; lying between the parallels of $50^{\circ} 2'$ and $51^{\circ} 0' N$, and between $1^{\circ} 35'$ and $3^{\circ} 10' E$ long.; and bounded on the N and E by the dep. Du Nord; on the S by that of Somme; on the W by the English channel; and on the NW by the Straits-of-Dover, or, as the French term it, the Pas-de-Calais. It has a superficial area of 655,645 hectares. The pop. in 1836 was 655,215; in 1851, 692,994.—The surface exhibits a few chains of low hills, which give rise to the Aa, the Lys, and the Scarpe, all flowing into the Northern sea; the Liane, the Canche, and the Authie, flow into the straits of Dover. With the exception of the neighbourhood of Boulogne, the coasts are low, and are in some places only protected from the invasion of the sea by a ridge of sandy downs. There are some extensive marshes.—The soil is fertile, and well-cultivated. Of the total surface nearly 500,000 hect. are arable; 20,000 are in heaths and wastes. In addition to the ordinary cereals, oleaginous seeds, beans, potatoes, beet-root, and tobacco.

are extensively grown. Oxen, cows, sheep, and pigs, are reared in considerable numbers. There are rich coal-mines in this dep., and considerable indications of copper and iron. Manufacturing industry is active. Beer, malt-spirits, and beet-root sugar, are largely manufactured. Lace, linen stuffs, yarns, leather, gunpowder, soap, pottery-ware, and glass, are among the principal articles of manufacture. Calais and Boulogne are the principal seaports: see these articles.—The dep. is divided into the 6 arrondissements of Arras, Bethune, Boulogne, Montreuil, Saint-Omer, and Saint-Pol, which are subdivided into 43 cantons, and 903 communes. It forms the diocese of the bishop of Arras. In 1838-9 it sent 8 members to the chamber-of-deputies, who were chosen by 4,512 electors.

PASE, or PASAY, a port on the N coast of the island of Sumatra, 120 m. ESE of Acheen. It has considerable commerce, and the adjacent country is fertile in grain, and produces large timber.

PASEWALK, a walled town of Prussia, in the reg. and 25 m. W of Stettin, on the r. bank of the Ucker. It has large distilleries of brandy, and manufactories of woollens and hats. Pop. in 1846, 5,620.

PASIECZNA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 3 m. NNW of Stanislawow, near the l. bank of the Bistrica.

PASIJAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands, between Leyte and Zebu in N lat. $10^{\circ} 36'$.

PASIMONI, or PACEMONI, a river of Guyana, which skirts the N frontier of Portuguese Guiana, and flowing W, joins the Cassequiar, on the l. bank, under the parallel of 2° N. It appears to inosculate by a head-branch with the Cababuri flowing S to the Rio-Negro.

PASITANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 15 m. WSW of Salerno, and 6 m. W of Amalfi, on the gulf of Salerno. It has a small harbour, and some coasting-trade. Pop. 4,000.

PASKACK, a village of Washington township, Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 88 m. NNE of Trenton, on the W side of Hackensack river.

PASKAU, or BORZIKOW, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Preran, 10 m. S of Mahrisch-Ostrau, and 30 m. ENE of Weisskirchen, near the l. bank of the Ostrawitz. Pop. 440. It has a castle.

PASLEY, a headland of South Australia, in Nuyts land, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 57'$, E long. $121^{\circ} 6'$.

PASMAN, an island of the Adriatic, on the Dalmatian coast, from which it is separated by the Zara canal, 6 m. SSE of Zara, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 57'$, E long. $15^{\circ} 18'$. It is about 10 m. in length from NW to SE, and less than a third of that extent in breadth. Its coasts are extremely irregular, and its surface mountainous. The soil is tolerably fertile, and produces wine and oil in considerable quantities. It contains 7 villages and 2 convents.

PASO (El), an old presidio or military post of the Spaniards, on the r. bank of the Rio-del-Norte, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$. In the recent treaty with Mexico, the commissioners agreed to fix the point where the S boundary of New Mexico strikes the Rio-Grande, at the parallel of $32^{\circ} 22'$, on the authority of Disturnell's map, executed in 1847. On examining the ground, however, it was ascertained that the true position of El P. was $32^{\circ} 15'$, instead of $32^{\circ} 45'$, as in the map referred to. The treaty says the line shall follow the Rio-Grande from its mouth until it strikes the S boundary of New Mexico. Now, on examining this map, the boundary referred to is plainly laid down; and the question arises, how is it to be found? Must its position be measured from any particular town, river, mountain, or other natural boundary, or must its lat. be ascertained and determined accordingly? Nearly every state in the Union has, for one

or more of its boundaries, a line running E and W, or N and S, laid down and defined by their lat. or long.: no one would define them by their distance from any particular town or city. Without reference to the position of El P., Mr. Bartlett, the United States commissioner, agreed upon the boundary-line as it is on the map, at $32^{\circ} 22'$. But Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, objected to Mr. Bartlett's line, on the ground that the parallels of lat. were wrong, and not the position of the town El P., and that the boundary must be 8 m. from that place. When El P. is correctly placed on the map, at $32^{\circ} 15' N$ lat., and the S boundary of New Mexico 8 m. above it, the line, Mr. Gray argued, will be about 7 m. below the 32d parallel, while the treaty-map lays it down at $32^{\circ} 22'$. The United States commissioner insisted that if the map is adhered to according to treaty, his point is correct; but if the map is taken for one admeasurement, and the United States commissioner goes to the ground for another, and fixes the point in question 8 m. above the true position of El P., it would be a departure from the map and the treaty. But, in addition to the error of 30 m. in the position of El P., it was found on examination that the Rio-Grande was still more out of place, being laid down on the map more than 2° too far to the E. The result of this was, that by placing it in its true position, the S boundary of New Mexico would be contracted to less than 1° , instead of having an extent of 3° , which the treaty-map gives it. This double error placed the commissioners in a dilemma; but it was finally settled by fixing the initial point where the S boundary of New Mexico strikes the Rio-Grande at $32^{\circ} 22'$, and prolonging it W 3° , two of which were in a portion of the state of Sonora, gaining thereby a section of territory embracing about 6,000 sq. m.

PASQUA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Jereja, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the San Pedro, and 45 m. SSE of Vintang. It is enclosed by six rows of palisades, and contains about 300 inhabitants, chiefly Bagnons, the remainder Portuguese. The environs are fertile, and produce rice and melons in great abundance.

PASQUAL, or PASCUAL (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. N of Avila, and partido of Arivalo. Pop. 152.

PASQUAL-COBO, or PASCUALCOBO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Avila, and partido of Piedrahita. Pop. 357.

PASQUOTANK, a river of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., which has its source in Dismal swamp, and runs SE into Albemarle sound. It is connected with Elizabeth river by a canal 23 m. in length, and which forms a communication between Hampton roads and Albemarle sound.—Also a co. in the NE part of the same state, comprising an area of 300 sq. m., bordered on the NE by a river of the same name. The surface is level and in some parts marshy, but it is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 8,514; in 1850, 8,950. Its cap. is Elizabeth.

PASSADUMKEAG, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 100 m. NE of Augusta, on the E side of Penobscot river, and drained by Passadumkeag and its tributary Coldstream rivers, affluents of the Penobscot. Its soil is generally fertile. Pop. 394.

PASSAGE, a small seaport town in the p. of Kill-St.-Nichols, co. Waterford, on the W shore of the estuary of the Suir, or upper part of Waterford harbour, 54 m. E by S of Waterford, and $81\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Dublin. The tide-way in front of the town is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; any number of vessels may here ride in safety during storms, and a ferry has long

been established to Ballyhack. A pier projects into a sufficient depth of water to afford large vessels convenience for loading and discharging. Pop. in 1831, 658; in 1851, 664.—Also a village on the E shore of Kinsale harbour, adjacent to the town of Kinsale, co. Cork.

PASSAGE (EAST), a hamlet on the E shore of the E channel of Cork harbour, 3½ m. E by N of Cove, co. Cork. A ferry here connects Great Island with the mainland of Barrymore and with Imokilly.

PASSAGE (WEST), a seaport town in the ps. of Marmillane and Monkstown, co. Cork, on the W shore of the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island, 1½ m. N of Monkstown, 3 m. NW of Cove, and 5½ m. ESE of Cork. The environs are romantic and beautiful. The town itself consists chiefly of two central irregularly built streets, about a mile in length. The quay is a substantial structure, and affords accommodation to the steam-vessels which ply on the river and down the estuary. Near the quay is a dock-yard; and at the S end of the town are large and convenient baths. Passage is the port of Cork for all very large vessels; it is, as its name imports, the grand thoroughfare or ferry-station between Cork and Cove; it is also an increasingly frequented place of at once commerce, ship-building, and sea-bathing; and, in all these capacities, it is the scene of much resort and of considerable bustle. "The disadvantages and difficulties of the navigation of the river between P. and Cork," says Mr. Windele, "are much in favour of the former. In the channel the greatest depth is 16 ft., but at the neap tides it falls 13 and sometimes 11½ ft. It cannot be generally used with a NE wind, and very frequently sailing vessels are detained at P. by the tides. To reach Cork from P. after the first hour of ebb would require a fast vessel; and after the tide has retired for a couple of hours, the transit becomes very doubtful. The upper part of the river is not, therefore, practicable at all for large vessels exceeding 150 tons burthen; while, on the contrary, at P. there is a great depth of water in front of the town, with a safe channel, which, added to the necessity of large vessels unloading there, are facilities from which P. derives considerable advantage." A proposal was made a number of years ago, to construct a railway from Cork to P. Pop. in 1831, 2,141; in 1851, 2,857.

PASSAGE, a small island of the Indian ocean, near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 2° 27', and E long. 97° 30'. It is low and sandy, but abounding in wood.—Also an island of the Molucca group, between the islands of Gilolo and Ceram, in S lat. 1° 32' 35", and E long. 128° 37' 15".—Also two islands in Bank's strait, to the E of Bass strait, between Clark's island on the E, and the SW extremity of Cape Barren island. They are of granitic structure, and abound with seals and penguins.—Also an island of the Antilles, in the group of the Leeward islands, in the chain of islets to the WNW of Anigua, in N lat. 18° 19' 30", and W long. 63° 20'.

PASSAGE, or KARAKITA ISLANDS, a group of islands, in the Celebes sea, between the NE extremity of Celebes and Sangir island.

PASSAGE (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 4 m. NE of Virieu, and 5 m. SE of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 800.

PASSAGE-CANAL, an inlet in Prince William's sound, on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 60° 48', explored by Vancouver.

PASSAGE-FORT, a small town and fort of Jamaica, in the co. of Middlesex, and parish of St. Catherine, at the mouth of the Cobre, 7 m. SE of Spanish town, on the road thence to Port Royal.

PASSAGE POINT, the E point of Elizabeth's bay, in the straits of Magalhaens, in S lat. 53° 15'.

PASSAGEM, a suburb of the town of Cabo-Frio, in Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the canal or Rio Itajuru.—Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Ouro-Preto, and between the town of that name and Marianna.—Also a village in the same prov., in the district of Paracatú, on the l. bank of the São-Francisco, above the confluence of the Rio Abaite.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of São-Romão, on the l. bank of the Paracatú.—Also a military station in the same prov., on the l. bank of the Jequitinhonha, on the road from Serro to Januário, established at the beginning of the present century, for the protection of the gold and diamond mines.—Also a village of the prov. of Alagoas and district of Villanova-Assemblea.

PASSAGEM-DO-RIO-DA-PRATA, a town of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the district and 30 m. SE of Paracatú.

PASSAGEM-FRANCA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and comarca of Pastos-Bons.

PASSAGES (Los). See PASAGES.

PASSAIC, a river of the United States, which rises in a large swamp in Morris co., in New Jersey, and flows NE and then S into Newark bay. It is navigable 10 m. for small vessels. At Paterson is the cataract or great falls, where the river, 40 yds. wide, moves in a slow gentle current until within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock which crosses the channel, over which it falls 70 ft. perpendicular in one entire sheet.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of New Jersey. Area 180 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,734; in 1850, 22,577.

PASSAIL, a town of Styria, 12 m. N of Grätz, on the r. bank of the Raab. Pop. 480.

PASSAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, near the small river Pissee, 6 m. SW of Domfront.

PASSAMAN, a state of Sumatra, on the W coast between Natal and Padang, formerly under the dominion of Menangcabu, but afterwards under Achin. Its cap., of the same name, 45 m. SE of Natal, was formerly a place of considerable trade; and besides a great export of pepper, received considerable quantities of fine gold from the mountains of the Ran country, lying about three days' journey inland.

PASSAMAQUODDY. See SAINTE-CROIX.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, a bay which belongs partly to the British prov. of New Brunswick, and partly to the state of Maine, in the American federacy. It is about 6 m. from N to S, and 12 m. from E to W, and contains a number of islands, amongst which are Campo-Bello, Deer, Moose, Dudley, and Frederick.

PASSANDAVA, a town of Madagascar, on the NW coast, in S lat. 13° 45'.

PASSARGE, a navigable river of E. Prussia, which, rising a little to the NE of Hohenstein, flows NNW, and falls into the Frische-haff, near a village of the same name, after a course of about 86 m.

PASSARIANO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Udino. Pop. 3,000.

PASSARO, or PASSERO, a small barren island in the Mediterranean, at the SE extremity of Sicily, 24 m. S of Syracuse, in N lat. 36° 41'. It has a fort and garrison, and is used as a place of exile, particularly for military offenders.

PASSARO, or PASSERO (CAPE), a cape on the SE coast of Sicily, in N lat. 36° 40', the *Pachynum* promontorium of the ancients. Off this cape Sir George Byng defeated a Spanish fleet in 1718, and captured 23 sail of large ships.

PASSAROS, an island of Brazil, in the Tocantins, near its junction with the Paraguay.

PASSAROWITZ, a town of Servia, near the

Morawa, 32 m. ESE of Belgrade. It is remarkable for the treaty concluded here in July 1718, between Charles VI. and the Porte.

PASSARUANG, a town and fort on the N coast of the island of Java, towards the E extremity of the island, the cap. of a principality, which in 1808 contained 108,812 inhabitants, on an area of 1,952 sq. m. The town is in S lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$, 32 m. SSE of Sarabaya. It is crossed by a wide river, which is navigable some leagues for coasting vessels. The surrounding country is fertile, and produces abundant crops of rice and maize.

PASSA-TEMPO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, near the source of the Para, an affluent of the São-Francisco. Pop. 1,200.

PASSAU, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube, 88 m. ENE of Munich, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 34'$, and E long. $13^{\circ} 28'$. It consists of three parts: P. proper, situated on the peninsula between the two rivers; the Innstadt on the S side of the Inn; and the Ilzstadt on the N side of the Danube, along the small river Ilz. The three parts are connected by two long wooden bridges, and contain together nearly 10,000 inhabitants. P. proper is well built, and contains several public edifices, such as the cathedral, the bishop's mansion, several public hospitals, and a gymnasium. The Ilzstadt consists of a row of meanly built houses inhabited chiefly by fishermen and labourers. The Innstadt is of somewhat superior character to the Ilzstadt. P. has large breweries and tobacco manufactures, ship-building docks, and some trade arising from its command of river-navigation. The town is strongly fortified, and is defended by two citadels and a line of small forts.—Here was concluded in 1552, between Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the Emperor Charles V., the famous peace, considered by the German Protestants the grand charter of their liberties. In 1652, the greater part of the town was burnt down; and in 1800, 1805, and 1809, it suffered greatly from contributions and the passage of troops. The bishopric of P. comprised a tract of country lying between Bavaria, Bohemia, and Upper Austria. Its superficial extent was 470 sq. m. It was secularized in 1803; and since 1815, the part lying to the W of the Inn has belonged to Bavaria, and the rest to Austria.

PASSAVANT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of Vihiers, and 20 m. SW of Saumur, on the l. bank of the Layon. Pop. 400.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 13 m. NE of Jussey, and 27 m. NNW of Vesoul. Pop. 1,240. It has 2 steel-works.

PASSBERG, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 44 m. SE of Trieste, and 8 m. ENE of Pisino, on an elevated plateau.

PASSCHENDAELE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. of dep. 2,971. The town is 8 m. NE of Ypres, and 26 m. SSW of Bruges, on a height, near the source of the Mandelbeke, an affluent of the Lys.

PASSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of St. Nicolas. Pop. 272.

PASSE, a nomadic tribe of Indians, in Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Rio-Negro and of its affluents, and frequent the towns in the vicinity of these rivers. See also MUZINHA.

PASSEENO, or PASSANCE, a village of Beluchistan, on a bay of the Indian ocean, enclosed on the S by a cape of the same name.

PASSENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 9 m. NNW of Merseburg, circle and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Halle. Pop. 270. It has a manufactory of gloves, and a considerable trade in mercury.—Also a village in the prov. of Silesia, regency

and 57 m. SW of Breslau, circle and 14 m. WNW of Glatz, in the midst of lofty mountains. Pop. 362.

PASSENHAM, a parish of Northamptonshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Towcester, on the Ouse. Area, 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 820; in 1851, 969.

PASSENHEIM, or PASSIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, regency and 78 m. SSE of Königsberg, circle and 11 m. NW of Ortsburg, on the r. bank of a considerable lake. Pop. 1,230. It has 2 suburbs.

PASSE, a river of the Tyrol, in the circle of Botzen, which descends from a ramification of the Stuben-Ferner, and joins the Etsch or Adige about 20 m. NNW of Botzen.

PASSEAU, a group of islands in the Querimbe archipelago, channel of Mozambique, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $40^{\circ} 20'$.

PASSERIANO. See PASSARIANO.

PASSEIRO. See PASSARO.

PASS-IF-YOU-CAN, a hamlet in the p. of Rathconnel, co. Westmeath, 3 m. NE of Mullingar.

PASSIGNANO, a village of the Papal states, in the delegation and 12 m. NW of Perugia, on the NE shore of the lake of that name. Pop. 600. The streets are narrow and tortuous, and its situation insalubrious.

PASSIM. See PASSENHEIM.

PASSIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. N of Champagne, and 18 m. N of Belley. Pop. 456.—Also a village in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Morestel, and 10 m. N of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 850.

PASSION, a rock of the North Pacific, off the coast of Mexico, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 45'$, W long. $109^{\circ} 5'$.

PASSIR, a town and district on the E coast of Borneo, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 57'$, E long. $116^{\circ} 10'$. The town is situated about 50 m. from the mouth of a river of the same name, near the bottom of a large bay. The river near the town is very rapid. The tide rises in it 9 ft., and ascends above the town. Over the bar at its mouth there is 2 fath. water, with a muddy bottom. The town in 1808 consisted of 300 houses, built of wood, and most of them inhabited by Bugi merchants. The house or palace of the sultan was on the S side, a short distance from the river; while the rest of the town stood on the N side. About 1772 the East India company attempted to settle a factory here for the sale of opium, piece-goods, &c., and for the purchase of the many valuable articles brought hither by the Bugi traders from Celebes, the Sulu archipelago, and other islands; but the scheme was frustrated by a commotion amongst the natives, at which the English took alarm, and quitted the country, much against the wishes, it is reported, of the principal inhabitants. The adjacent country is flat and unhealthy; but produces rice, benzoin, musk, aloes, pepper, cassia, and nutmegs, also various kinds of fruit, excellent mastic and other gums, particularly dragon's blood, honey, gold dust, and camphor. The language of the place is the Malay, mixed with Bugi.

PASSIRAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Brossac, and 11 m. SSE of Barbezieux, on a mountain. Pop. 580.

PASSO, a river of Mexico, which has its source in the state of Oaxaca, about 48 m. N of Tehuantepec; runs N; forms a portion of the boundary line between the states of La-Vera-Cruz and Tabasco; and after a course of 90 m. throws itself into the Huascualco, on the l. bank, 30 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Mexico.

PASSO, or PASA-DEL-CABALLO, or CORPUS-CHRISTI, a channel of Texas, forming the entrance to Matagorda bay, between Pto.-Cavallo and the SE corner of Victoria co. It contains Pelican island.

PASSO-DO-CAMARAGIBA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Camaragiba.

PASSO-DO-CONTRATO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

PASSO-DOS-CORDEIRAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

PASSO-DO-COUTO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

PASSO-DO-LUMIAR, or PAÇO-DO-LUMIAR, a small but ancient town of Brazil, in the island of Maranhão, 9 m. E of São-Luiz, on a small stream named São-João. It has a church, and an elementary school. The houses are constructed of wood, and thatched with straw. Tobacco, rice, and manioc are cultivated in the environs, and with fishing form the chief objects of local industry.

PASSO-DEL-NORTE. See PASO-DEL-NORTE.

PASSWANG, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, and bail. of Ballstall, in the Jura, 15 m. S of Bâle. It has an alt. of 3,730 ft. above sea-level, and is crossed by the road from Beinweiler to Guldenthal.

PASSY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 3 m. S of Neuilly, and 8 m. SW of St. Denis, to the W and closely adjacent to Paris, of which it now forms a suburb. Pop. 5,625. It rises amphitheatrically on a height, on the r. bank of the Seine, and near one of the entrances to the Bois-de-Boulogne. The principal street is handsome, and of considerable length. Among the numerous mansions in its vicinity is the ancient castle of La Muette, the frequent residence of Louis XV. and the ancient seignory. It has also two large bathing establishments, a manufactory of pottery, a sugar-refinery, a manufactory of shot, and a spinning mill. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, brandy, and oil.

PASTAN, a village of Afghanistan, 15 m. E of Herat.

PASTAZA, or PASTACA, a river of Ecuador, which has its source in the Andes, at the foot of Cotopaxi, in the prov. of Chimborazo; flows first SSE, under the name of São-Felipe; then directs its course SE and ultimately S to the Maranon, which it joins on the l. bank, 45 m. NW of La Laguna, and after a total course of 405 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Pinches, Huassaga, and Sugachi, and on the l. the Barbonca.

PASTENA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 21 m. N of Gaeta, cant. and 5 m. N of Pico. Pop. 1,625. It has a collegiate and several other churches.

PASTO, a province and town of New Granada, in the S part of the dep. of the Cauca. Pop. of prov. 27,325. The town is 102 m. SSW of Popayan, and 150 m. NE of Quito, in the midst of the Andes, in a fine plain which forms a portion of an extensive plateau, and a little to the E of a volcano of the same name, in N lat. 1° 18' 5", W long. 76° 41', at an alt. of 2,857 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 7,000. It is noted for its cabinet work.

PASTOUR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NE of Mondar, and 8 m. NW of Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. 1,400.

PASTON, a parish of Norfolk, 3½ m. NE of North Walsham, near the coast. Area 1,445 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 303.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. N of Peterborough. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 836; in 1851, 1,058.—Also a township in the p. of Kirk-Newton, Northumberland, 9½ m. NW by W of Wooler. Area 2,336 acres. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1851, 208.

PASTOS-BONS, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, in a comarca of the same name,

262 m. SSW of St. Luiz, between the Parnahiba and Itapicuru. The pop. consists chiefly of Indians. Hunting, fishing, the culture of cotton, and rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

PASTRANA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, and prov. of Guadalajara. The partido comprises 30 pueblos. The town is 17 m. SE of Guadalajara, pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Arles. Pop. 3,021. It is of considerable antiquity; and contains a collegiate church, numerous chapels, 2 convents, and 2 hospitals. It has a paper and several oil mills, several manufactories of silk, and extensive dye-works.

PASTROVICH, a village of Dalmatia, in the circle and 11 m. SSE of Cattaro, and 2 m. ENE of Budua, on the gulf of that name. Pop. 2,400.

PASVIG, or PÄTSJOKI, a river of Russia in Europe, in Finland, which issues from Lake Enara; flows E; traverses the W part of Lake Kielme; and throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Arctic ocean, near the entrance into the gulf of Varanger, and after a total course in a generally NNE direction of about 90 m.

PASZTO, or PASTUCHA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Heves, 19 m. N of Hatvan, on the l. bank of the Zagyva, at the W extremity of the Matra mountains.

PATA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Heves, 7 m. WNW of Gyöngyos, and 29 m. WSW of Erlau, at the foot of the Matra mountains. Pop. 2,580.

PATA, an island of the Sulu archipelago, between the island of Borneo and the Philippines, and a little to the S of the island of Sulu, in N lat. 5° 45', and E long. 121° 10'. It is from 9 to 12 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and is inhabited. It affords large quantities of saltpetre.—Also a town on the N coast of the island of Luzon, 150 m. N of Manila.

PATACHOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Jussiape or Contas and of the Grugung, in the prov. of Bahia, in Brazil.

PATADA, or PATTADA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Sassari, prov. and 7 m. ESE of Ozieri, in a deep valley. Pop. 3,019.

PATAFUFIO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Velhas.

PATAGONIA, an extensive region of South America, bounded on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by the straits of Magellan, by which it is separated from the islands of Tierra-del-Fuego; and on the W by the Pacific. The boundary line by which this tract is divided from the Argentine provs. and Chili commences, on the side of La Plata, on the coast of the Atlantic, under the parallel of 37° S, and is carried across the continent, as far as the Chilian Andes under the same parallel, an extent of 660 m. from E to W. The western boundary runs along the E flank of the Chilian Andes to 41° S lat., when it strikes the Pacific to the S of Araucania. On the western side, the coast extends about 770 m., to the W entrance of the straits of Magalhaens, in S lat. 52°; on the Atlantic coast it has an extent of upwards of 1,050 m.; its utmost central length, from 37° S lat. to the southernmost point of the straits in S lat. 54°, is 1,175 m. The region embraced within these limits is little known, and at present of very little importance. The name Patagonia was bestowed on the S part, by Fernando Magalhaens, or Magellan, the first discoverer of its E coast, and of the straits called by his name. This appellation, derived from a tribe of savages denominated Patagons by him, was afterwards extended to the whole tract lying to the S of the Spanish settlements. That part of it which stretches along the shore of the Southern Atlantic, from Tuyu to Cape Virgin Mary, is denomi-

nated *Costa Desierta* by the Spaniards; and from the vast saline plains which skirt its eastern shore, it is also called *Comarca Desierta*, or 'the Desert of Comarca,' in Spanish maps. The sea-board only of this country is known, having been successively explored by Magalhaens, Diego-Ramirez, Sarmiento, Drake, Cavendish, Hawkins, Narborough, Anson, Byron, Carteret, Wallis, Cook, Cordova, King, and Beechey. During the 17th cent., in search of a safer passage to the great South sea than the long and hazardous navigation through the straits, the Dutch examined all these coasts: hence the successive attempts of Oliver Van-Noort, Schouten, Le-Maire, De-Weert, Hermite, and others.

Gulfs and bays.] The principal gulfs, bays, and capes on the Atlantic side are the gulf of St. George, extending from S lat. 45° to S lat. 47° ; the gulf of San-Antonio, extending from 41° to 43° S lat.; the bay of Nuevi, and Great bay, to the S of Port St. Julian; the entrance of Ballaco; Port Desire; Port San-Julian; and the bay of Nodales.—The capes are those of Corrientes, Blanco, Tres-Puntas, Curiosa, Barrera, Possession, and Virgin Mary, at the E entrance of the straits of Magalhaens. Port Famine and Cape Forward form the S extremity of the South American continent, at the middle of the straits. To the NW of the straits, the W coast presents capes Victory, Isabella, San-Lucia, and the gulf of the Holy Trinity, Cape Corso, the peninsula of the Three-Mountains, with the isthmus of Orfin, the gulf of Pinas, Point St. Andrew, the archipelago of Chonos, and the gulf of Chiloe.

Geological formation and mountains.] The vast chain of the Andes, which pervades this region from N to S, having on the E a large extent of flat saline country interspersed with innumerable small streams ending in small, lakes, appears to form here a continuous cordillera, the summits of which near the middle of the strait are generally about 3,000 ft. high, although some attain the height of 4,000 ft. The line of perpetual snow in the strait is about 3,500 ft. above the level of the sea; between Chiloe and the strait, the height is above 3,000 ft., with a few summits rising to the height of 5,000 and 6,000 ft. There are several active volcanoes, as those of Osorno, in S lat. 41° ; Huanaucia-Corcobado, in S lat. 43° ; Quechucabi-Ilytaca, in S lat. $44^{\circ} 20'$; Minchinavida and St. Clement, in S lat. 46° ; and Volcan-des-Gigantes, in S lat. 52° . A chain of mountains, called Casuhati or Gaznati, stretches SE from the Chilian Andes to the district of Tuyu, forming the NW boundary of P., but it is of small elevation, seldom exceeding 1,500 ft. Immediately to the S of the Rio-Negro is another small chain of mountains passing E from the Andes, called Cauquicale, and seemingly chalky, appearing at a distance like snow. The Patagonian tertiary formation has been traced by fossils for 1,100 m., but, according to Mr. Darwin, has a far greater extent. At Santa-Cruz it stretches across the whole continent, its thickness on the coast being 300 ft., and considerably more in the interior. Including the newer Pampean deposit, some doubtful strata in Eastern Tierra-del-Fuego, and the boulder-formation, Mr. Darwin says: "We have a line of more than 27° of lat., equal to that from the straits of Gibraltar to the S of Iceland, continuously composed of tertiary formations. Throughout this great space the land has been upraised, without the strata having been in a single instance, as far as my means of observation went, unequally tilted or dislocated by a fault." Its most remarkable portion is a great mass of basaltic lava, which has poured like a deluge down from the cordillera to a distance of about 100 geog. m. At the lower end, it is 130 ft. thick, increasing 25 m. inland to 322 ft. It consists of

several beds, which seem to have flowed over the very gently sloping bed of the ancient ocean. On various parts both of the E and W coasts, Mr. Darwin observed metamorphic rocks like those of Europe. Thus, for 1,200 m., from Tres-Montes to Copiapo, and he believes for a much greater distance, the shore of the Pacific consists, with few exceptions, of gneiss, mica-schist, and altered clay-slate, with granite, greenstone, and sienite.

Rivers.] The chief rivers of this tract fall into the Atlantic, having their sources on the E flank of the Andes, and generally running in a SE direction. The first of these, to the SE of the pampas of Buenos-Aires, is the Tleque, which, rising in the Andes of Cuyo, in S lat. 29° , after a comparative course of 700 m., falls into the bay of Anegada, in 38° S lat. The next stream is the Desaguadero or Rio-Colorado, called Moya-Lec-Leubu by the Indians, and the largest river of P. It takes its rise from a multitude of small streams which issue from the eastern cordillera under the 30th parallel, and after passing through the Laguna-de-Guanachuache and the Laguna-Grande, and sending off a branch at a large marsh called the Reedy swamp, to the river Tlenque, falls into the Atlantic, in S lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$. Its comparative course is upwards of 1,000 m., and it is a deep and rapid stream. The third river, called the Rio-Negro or the Cusu-Leubu, is formed by a variety of brooks which have their sources on the eastern declivity of the Andes, between the 35th and 36th parallels of S lat. It runs first S, then W, and finally S, and falls into the Atlantic, in 41° S lat., after a winding course of more than 700 m. It is joined in the early part of its course by the Sanguel or Moya-Lec-Leubu, a large stream coming from the N. Beyond the Rio-Negro is the Rio-Camarones, a large stream running SE from the Andes into the gulf of St. George, in S lat. 44° . It is supposed that the source of this stream is not far distant from the gulf of Chiloe, and that a communication might be opened between it and another stream which falls into the above gulf at Estero-del-Aysen, by means of a short canal. Farther to the S is the river of Desire, falling into the port of the same name. In S lat. $48^{\circ} 51'$ is, the deep bay of San-Julian, which is supposed to run so far into the interior as to be connected by means of lakes with the river of Campana, which falls into the Pacific; but the governor of Buenos-Aires having in 1746 sent persons to examine this imaginary or pretended communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, it was found that no such communication existed. On the W coast, the rivers of P., though numerous, all run short courses from the western declivities of the Andes, and merit no particular description.—There are a considerable number of large lakes in the interior, besides smaller ones of little consequence. Among the principal discoveries made by King, are two spacious lakes, which extend to a considerable distance inland from the W shore of the continent. One, named Otway-water, is a large inland sea of salt water about 50 m. in length: this communicates by a narrow channel with another, named Skyring-water, about 34 m. long, and 20 m. wide. Another opening extends to the NW from Skyring-water, which Captain King had not time to explore. The tracks of horses were noticed in many places on the shores of these lakes; and the bones of guanacos were scattered over them.

Soil, &c.] So little is known of the interior of P., that no idea can be formed of the nature of the soil, or whether it be comparatively barren or fertile. At the mouth of the Rio-Negro, the land has been found fertile on both sides of the stream, the banks of which are often woody, though the rest of the country is represented to be a sandy waste. Around Port-Desire

there is nothing but sand; while in the vicinity of San-Julian there is much gravel, on a hard stiff soil. Though a few valleys here and there along the coast are tolerably fertile and warm, yet navigators universally concur in representing the soil of the Patagonian coasts as barren, and hardly producing any grain, and the climate excessively cold. The country abounds with wild animals, as deer, guanacos, hares, and ostriches, while multitudes of water-fowl frequent the rocky shores. Prodigious numbers of seals, from 14 to 18 ft. long, and thicker in the body than a bull, are to be found in the vicinity of Port Desire.

Inhabitants.—The region we have now described is thinly populated, and that only by savages as barbarous as the country is desolate. According to Falconer, a well-known Jesuit missionary, the various tribes which roamed over the mountains and wastes of P. are all Puelches or Patagonians. The term *Puelches* is an appellation, signifying 'Eastern men,' indicating their relative situation to the Moineches or Araucanians. They are tall in stature, fond of the chase, and often change their habitations, so that they may be called the *Tartars* of S. America. There is such a similarity of character between the natives of P. and their kindred tribes in Chili and Araucania, that the description of the latter might serve for that of the former, with this exception, that, roaming over a more barren and inhospitable country, and having less communication or rather none at all with Europeans, they are more barbarous, cruel, and savage. The tribes of the Moulches, like their Araucanian neighbours, have hereditary chiefs, called *emperors* or *yas*; and they sometimes choose an *apo*, or commander-in-chief. They appear to venerate the sun and moon, whom they call *ants* and *quen*; but the only ceremony known amongst them that looks like a religious one is when they kill an ox, and sprinkle some of the blood upon the ground, with these words, 'Give me and my people to eat.' Around Port Desire and San-Julian, the population is scanty and poor. The Indians of the pampas bordering on Buenos Ayres do not exceed 5,000 or 6,000, including 1,000 warriors. The Tueloeos are still more numerous, and are much dreaded by the Pampas Indians, but often join with them in their attacks on the Spanish settlements. Much has been said of the gigantic stature of the Tehuels or Patagonians of the straits, and, after making every reasonable allowance for the exaggerations of navigators who have represented them as from 8 and 9, to 11 and 12 ft. high, it does appear that many, if not the most of them, are considerably above the ordinary stature of human beings. Falconer measured a cacique of the Tehuels, and found him to be 7 ft. 6 in. in height. Their stature, measured with great accuracy by the Spanish officers of Cordova's expedition, in 1785 and 1786, was found to be at the utmost 7 ft. 1½ inches, and the common height from 6 ft. to 7 ft. It is to be remembered, however—as the translator of Cordova's narrative has remarked—that the *vara*, or yard of Burgos, the standard of Spain, contains 33 06132 inches, or 2 ft. 9 ins. and 1-16th English; the tallest Patagonian, therefore, did not exceed 6 ft. 6½ ins. English. Those of the common size were from 5 ft. 11 ins. and 2-3ds, to 6 ft. 5 ins. and 1 7th English. "But even this height," says Cordova, "is not so striking at their corpulence, or rather bulkiness—some of them measuring 4 ft. 4 ins. round the breast. But their feet and hands are not in due proportion to their other parts. They all give evident signs of strength of body: they are full of flesh, but cannot properly be called fat. The size and tension of their muscles evince their strength; and their figure, on the whole, is not disagreeable, although the head is large, even in proportion to the body; their face is broad and flattish, their eyes are lively, and their teeth extremely white, but too long. Their complexion, like that of other Americans, is *cetrine* (pale yellow), or rather verging on a copper-colour. They wear thin black straight hair, tied on the top of the head with a piece of thong or ribbon brought round their forehead, having the head entirely uncovered. We observed some with beards, but which were neither thick nor long. Their dress adds much to the effect of their size, being composed of a kind of cloak made of the skins of lama or zorilllos, arranged with some skill, with stripes of different colours in the inside. They wear it fastened round the waist, so that it covers them below the calf of the leg, that part commonly hanging down which is intended for covering the shoulders; when cold or other cause induces them to put it over them, they hold the upper part of it with the hand, and so cover themselves entirely with this cloak. Some also, besides this skin-cloak or mantle, wear *ponchos*, and breeches or drawers, of the same shape and sort with those worn by the creoles of Chili and Buenos Ayres. There were, however, few Patagonians who enjoyed all these conveniences: the far greater number were almost naked, having only their skin-cloak, with a sort of leather purse hanging by a thong fixed round the waist, and fastened between the legs, with one or two thongs, to that passing round the waist." The Italian Pagifeta, in the romance which he published as a history of Magalhaen's expedition, is the first who gave to the Patagonians a stature of more than 4 yds. Maximilian Transilvanus—who in his work only translated Pagifeta's book—repeats the same absurd story, and even embellishes it with some improbabilities of his own invention. As these two were the only works

on P. which for some time had general circulation in the world, they fell into the hands of authors of more simplicity than discernment, such as Gonzalo Fernandez Oviedo, who translated the above and many other fables into his *General and Natural History of the Indies*, enlarging much on the Patagonians, and confounding in the information he received from Arizaga, who, wantonly abusing his credulity, told him that even a tall man could not reach with his hand to the waist of a Patagonian; that these people devoured a couple of pounds of raw flesh at a mouthful; that they drank off 6 or 7 arrobas (18 or 20 gallons) of water at a draught; and other equally ridiculous tales. Gomara not only copied Pagifeta, but added many other absurdities which he had industriously collected from other quarters. The latest account, from personal observation, furnished us of the Patagonians, is that recently published by a Mr. Bourne, mate of an American vessel, who spent an American captivity amongst them in 1849-50. "In person," he says, "the Patagonians are large: at first sight, they appear absolutely gigantic. They are taller than any other race I have seen, though it is impossible to give any accurate description. The only standard of measurement I had was my own height, which is about 5 ft. 10 ins. I could stand very easily under the arms of many of them; and all the men were at least a head taller than myself. Their average height, I should think, is nearly 6 ft. 6 in.; and there were specimens that could be little less than 7 ft. high. They have broad shoulders, full and well-developed chests, frames muscular and finely proportioned; the whole figure and air making an impression like that which the first view of the sons of Amak is said to have made on the children of Israel. They exhibit enormous strength whenever they are sufficiently aroused to shake off their constitutional laziness, and exert it. They have large heads, high cheek-bones like the North-American Indians, whom they also resemble in their complexion, though it is a shade or two darker. Their foreheads are broad, but low, the hair covering them nearly to the eyes. The eyes are full, generally black, or of a dark brown, and brilliant though expressive of but little intelligence. Thick, coarse, and stiff hair protects the head, its abundance making any artificial covering superfluous. Their teeth are really beautiful, sound and white—about the only attractive and enviable feature of their persons. They have deep heavy voices, and speak in guttural tones—the worst guttural I ever heard—with a muttering indistinct articulation, much as if their mouths were filled with hot pudding. Their countenances are generally stupid; but on closer inspection there is a gleam of low cunning that flashes through this dull mask, and is increasingly discernible on acquaintance with them. When excited, or engaged in any earnest business that calls their faculties into full exercise, these features light up with unexpected intelligence and animation. They are almost as imitative as monkeys, and are all great liars: falsehood is universal and invertebrate with men, women, and children. To these traits should be added a thorough-paced treachery, and what might seem rather inconsistent with their other qualities, a large share of vanity, and an immoderate love of praise. They are excessively filthy in their personal habits. They never wash themselves; hands and faces are usually covered with a thick deposit of dirt. The men sometimes paint or bedaub their faces with a kind of red earth. Charcoal is also used as a cosmetic. A broad line of red, alternating with a stripe of black, in various fantastic figures, is a favourite style of decoration. The women make themselves, if possible, still more hideous than the men, by the application of a pigment made of clay, blood, and grease. Some of them would be very comely, if only cleanly, and content to leave nature less strenuously adorned." They are good riders, and have many horses, most of which have been stolen from the settlements near the N. border of their territory. The highest accomplishment of a young Patagonian is to be an expert horse-thief. Their habitations are small and moveable, consisting merely of a framework of stakes, covered with skins of the guanaco. This creature is a quadruped allied to the Peruvian llama; its flesh is their chief article of food, and its skin is used for clothing and various other purposes. The only weapons of the natives are their long knives, and the *bolas* or 'balls,' a curious implement with which they capture their game. It consists of two round stones, or leaden balls when these can be procured, weighing each about a pound, and connected by a strap or thong of leather 10 or 12 ft. long. When engaged in the chase, his horse at the highest speed, the rider holds one ball in his hand, and whirls the other rapidly above his head. When it has acquired a sufficient momentum, it is hurled with unerring aim at the object of pursuit, and either strikes the victim dead, or coils inextricably about him and roots him to the spot.

PATAI, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Pest, 9 m. S of Solt, near the l. bank of the Danube.

PATAK (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 10 m. SW of Zemplin, on the r. bank of the Bodrog.

PATAMUNDI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 52 m. ENE of Ketek, on the r. bank of the Berurah, an affluent of the Mahanadi.

PATAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, on the S side of the Chumbul, 22 m. SE of Bundi.—Also a town of Cashmere, 25 m. NW of

Serinagar, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 7'$.—Also a town of Nepal, the ancient cap. of the country, 3 m. SSE of Katmandu, the modern cap. It is chiefly remarkable for its temples, which are fantastic and singular structures. The durbar is a huge massive building of great extent, occupying one side of a square, and absolutely covered with black wood carving.

PATANA. See SERINGAPATAM.

PATANAGO, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Mraenna, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi, 80 m. NNW of Prome, in a well-cultivated district. A little to the N of this town are rich asphaltum springs.

PATANI, a town of S. Africa, in the Betsuana territory, 36 m. WSW of Lithaku.

PATANS. See AFGHANISTAN.

PATANY, a state and town in the NE part of the peninsula of Malacca. The state is bounded on the N by Lower Siam and the gulf of Siam; on the E by the gulf of Siam; on the S by the state of Tringano; and on the W by the state of Quedah. It is watered by the Patani, the Tsena, the Sirku, and the Siba. The inhabitants are a mixed race of Malays and Siamese.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Patani, 6 m. from its mouth, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 56'$. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, exporting gold-dust, canes, gums, and a variety of other articles, and an English factory existed here from 1620 to 1623.

PATANY (CAPE), a remarkable headland on the E coast of the Malay peninsula, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 8'$, E long. $101^{\circ} 50'$, defining the limit of the gulf of Siam on the SW.

PATAPSCO, a river of Maryland, U. S., which rises in Baltimore co., and flows SE, passing Baltimore, into Chesapeake bay, which it enters by a broad estuary after a course of 74 m.

PATARA, or PATERA, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak and 30 m. SE of Meis, on the coast of Caramania, a little to the SE of the embouchure of the Eishen-chai or *Xanthus*, and 12 m. S of the ruins of *Xanthus*. It still presents numerous remains of its ancient splendour, and the circuit of its walls may yet be traced; but the only inhabited dwellings within its area are the huts of a few shepherds whose cattle feed in the adjacent plain.

PATATAN, or POLATAN, a town on the NW coast of Borneo, on the river Patatan, which discharges itself to the S of Pulo-Gaya, and has a shallow bar. The town stands 3 or 4 m. up the river, and contains about 100 houses. Above the town are numerous pepper-gardens belonging to the Chinese; further down the coast is Papal river, the banks of which abound with cocoa-nut trees.

PATAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 13 m. NNW of Orleans. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactures of woollen blankets. In its vicinity, in 1429, Joan of Arc defeated the English forces.

PATAZ, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the intendancy and 120 m. E of Truxillo. It is situated on the slope and summit of the Andes, and has in consequence different climates favourable for fruits and grain; but the chief employment of the inhabitants is working the mines of gold with which it abounds. Caxagarilla and Huamachucho, its chief towns, are of little note except for the gold-washings in their neighbourhood.

PATCHAM, a parish of Sussex, 3 m. N by W of Brighton. Area 4,398 acres. Pop. in 1851, 490.

PATCHETTE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Rainghur, 9 m. ENE of Bogonapur.

PATCHING, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. E by S of Arundel. Area 1,748 acres. Pop. in 1851, 271.

PATCHOW, or PATCHUSAN ISLANDS, a group of islands on the coast of China, the E extre-

mity of which is formed by Typinsan, a large island having on its N side an extensive reef on which the Providence was wrecked in 1797, in E long. $125^{\circ} 11'$, N lat. $25^{\circ} 6'$. These islands, which are fertile in rice, potatoes, and fruits, are tributary to the Great Lieu-Kien. After the loss of the Providence, her commander and crew were treated with great hospitality by the inhabitants of Typinsan, who supplied the schooner with water and refreshments to carry them to Macao. The southernmost island is in E long. $123^{\circ} 52'$, N lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$.

PATCHU, a town of Bhotan, which rises on the frontier towards Thibet, and flows SE to the Chintchu.

PATCHWARY, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajeshy, on the high road leading from Murshabad to Dara, celebrated for a fine kind of rice which is grown in its vicinity.

PATCUNA, or PATKUM, a town of Bengal, cap. of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Bahar, situated among hills on the N or l. bank of the Corcorry, 50 m. SSE of Ramghur.

PATE (LE), a fort of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, situated on an insulated spot in the river Gironde or Garonne, 1 m. SSW of Blaye.

PATEETA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the district of Benares, 8 m. S of Chunar. It was taken by the British in 1781.

PATELEY-BRIDGE, a market town of the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the river Nidd, on the edge of Niddersdale forest, 14 m. NW of Harrogate, and 22 m. N by W of Ripon. Extensive lead-mines are wrought in the vicinity. It is one of the polling-places for the W. riding of the co.

PATER. See PEMBROKE-DOCK.

PATER (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 12 m. NW of Mamers, near the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 780.

PATERA. See PATARA.

PATERNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Almeria and partido of Canjayar, at the foot of a branch of the Sierra Nevada, and on a small river of the same name, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge. Pop. 1,627. It has manufactures of linen, and carries on a considerable trade in silk and in pigs.—Also a town in the prov. and 5 m. WNW of Valencia, and partido of Moncada, on the l. bank of the Guadalavir. Pop. 1,585.

PATERNA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Huelva, and partido of La Palma, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,678. It has a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PATERNA-DE-LA-RIBERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Cadiz, and partido of Medina-Sidonia, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Xeres. Pop. 2,436. It has a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. The rearing of cattle and fishing form the chief branches of local industry.

PATERNE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. W of Neuville-Roi, and 19 m. NNW of Tours. Pop. 2,150. It has extensive manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

PATERNO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 3 m. NE of Avizzano, cant. and 4 m. W of Celano, near Lake Fucino. 217.—Also a town in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 6 m. S of Cosenza, cant. and 1 m. SE of Dipignano, on a hill. Pop. 2,020. It contains 5 churches and a convent.—Also a canton and market town in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 9 m. WNW of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, and

14 m. ENE of Avellino. Pop. 2,400. It contains 6 churches.—Also a canton, and town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 11 m. NW of Catapia, at the SW base of Etna. Pop. 10,800. It has a considerable trade in timber, oil, wine, flax, and hemp. In its vicinity are a ferruginous spring and a salt mine. This town, the *Hybla* of the ancients, was formerly noted for its honey.

PATERNOSTERS (GREAT), a group of islets and rocks of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sunda sea, to the N of the island of Sumbawa, and to the SW of Celebes. The group most westerly of the islands is in S lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$, E long. 117° . The entire group covers an area about 150 m. in length from E to W, and 60 m. in breadth.

PATERNOSTERS (LITTLE). See BALARALAYAN.

PATERSON, a district and town of New South Wales, in the N part of the co. of Durham. The district comprises a superficial area of 273,243 acres, and contained in 1846, 3,733 inhabitants.—The town is situated in the p. of Houghton, on a river of the same name, 130 m. from Sydney. Pop. 141. The river P., originally named Yimming, has its source in the W part of the co., and throws itself into Hunter's river, at the town of Hinton, after a course, in a generally S direction, of about 60 m.

PATERSON, a village of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on Passaic river, near the Great falls, 13 m. N of Newark, and 17 m. N of New York. Pop. in 1840, 7,596.

PATERSON (CAPE), a headland of S. Australia, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 38'$, E long. $145^{\circ} 36'$.

PATERSON'S PLAINS, a level tract of the co. of Durham, New South Wales, intersected by the river of the same name.

PATGONG, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 51 m. NNW of Rungpur, on the r. bank of the Dorlah.

PATH-HEAD, a town in the p. of Dysart, in Fifeshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Dysart. Pop. in 1831, 2,090; in 1851, 3,977.—Also a village in the p. of Crichton and shire of Edinburgh, 5 m. S of Dalkeith. Pop. 750.

PATHRI, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 120 m. NW of Beeder, and near the Doudna.

PATIA, a river of New Granada, which has its source in the Cordillera-de-Sindagua, a branch of the Andes, 33 m. WNW of Popayan; runs first SSW; then WNW; and, after a course of about 210 m., throws itself by several embouchures into the Pacific. It receives the Guaytara and Telembi, and several smaller streams.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, and district of Castro-d'Avelias, an affluent of the Amazon.

PATI-DO-ALFERES, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 9 m. S of the r. bank of the Rio-Parahiba, and watered by several of the affluents of that river. Pop. 2,000. Sugar, millet, coffee, and mandioc, are extensively cultivated in the environs.

PATIENCE, or TERPENICA (BAY), an indentation of the E coast of the island of Saghalien, opening to the S, and extending from Cape Soimonov on the W, to Cape Patience on the E, a distance of about 90 m. Cape Patience is in N lat. $48^{\circ} 52'$, E long. $144^{\circ} 30'$.

PATIENTIA, a strait of the Molucca archipelago, between the island of Gilolo on the NE, and that of Batchian on the SW. It is about 48 m. in length from NW to SE, and at its narrowest point has a breadth of 6 m.

PATIGNIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 261; of com. 255.

PATINO. See PATMOS.

PATIPE. See PARDO.

PATITIBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Parati, an affluent of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

PATIVILCA, or PATAVIRCA, a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 105 m. NNW of Lima, prov. and 51 m. NNW of Chaney, on the l. bank of the Barranca, at its entrance into the Pacific. It now consists of only about 60 houses, but contains magnificent remains of a palace and fortress of the Incas.

PATJE, a province of the island of Java, to the N of the prov. of Panaraga, and to the E of that of Madion, and bathed on the E by the Kadiri.

PATMOS, or PATINO, a small island of the Greco-Asiatic archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, 11 m. NW of Lero, and 20 m. S of the W extremity of Samos. It is about 10 m. long, 5 m. broad, and 25 m. in circumf. It has a deeply indented coast-line, with steep and precipitous shores, and on its E side presents a good harbour called La Scala. On the ridge of a mountain overlooking this port stands the cap. of the island, a town of 500 inhabitants, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 17'$, E long. $26^{\circ} 35'$. Almost all the inhabitants of the island, says M. Michaud, dwell in the town. "They are poor, but they live in peace; the air is salutary, and the plague, which so often desolates the other islands, has never extended its ravages to P. P. has more than one celebrated college, and may be called the university of the archipelago. The course of education comprises classic Greek, Italian, rhetoric, and logic; pupils come thither even from the Morea. This rocky island holds out little temptation to the Osmanlis, who never show themselves in it, and are contented with a moderate tribute. Never was there seen in P. the shadow of a minaret; never was there heard the voice of a muezzin: the bell which sounds every hour from the summit of its mountain, announces at once that religion flourishes and that slavery is unknown. Whilst all the other islands are agitated by the question of independence, P. has needed no exertion to become free; liberty has sprung up here like a plant or flower of its own mountain."

PATMUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, district and 36 m. SE of Madura, in the island of Vayg-aru.

PATNA, a village of Ayrshire, in the p. of Straiton, on the l. bank of the Doon, 7 m. E of Maybole. Pop. 300.

PATNA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the cap. of the prov. of Bahar, and supposed to be the *Pul-bohra* of the Greeks. It is situated on the S bank of the Ganges, which is here during the rainy season 5 m. broad, and deep enough to float a ship-of-war, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$, E long. $85^{\circ} 15'$, 300 m. NW of Calcutta. The city within the walls is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and is enclosed by a brick wall having small round bastions; but including its suburbs, it extends 8 m. along the banks of the river, and 4 m. inland. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses are of brick, or exceed one or two stories in height. It also possesses a small citadel; but neither this, nor the fortifications of the town, could resist a regular attack, although in 1574 it resisted the arms of Akbar for a considerable time. Its fortifications are in fact in a state of decay. In the neighbouring villages a quantity of white cotton cloths are made, which are carried to the city and stamped for chintzes; and the neighbouring country produces the finest opium, and great quantities of wheat, sugar, indigo, and saltpetre. The opium and saltpetre are monopolized by government, but a considerable trade is carried on in all the other articles. The houses of the Europeans

are in a suburb called Bankipur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W. of it. In this suburb there is also an immense granary, built with brick, and having a cupola roof. This edifice was erected during the government of Hastings, for the purpose of holding grain for the use of the city in seasons of scarcity. The building is surrounded by a spiral staircase, up which it was intended the grain should be carried, while it may be drawn off by a small door at the bottom; but it has never been filled, and is now used as a magazine and arsenal. It was the governor's intention to have built one of these granaries in the vicinity of each of the large cities of Hindostan. At the distance of 11 m. W stand the large military cantonments of Dina-pore. The pop. of P. has been estimated at 300,000. —The growth of the white poppy, for the purpose of producing opium, is a monopoly now rented from the East India company by the Opium company of P. About 6,500,000 lbs. of poppy juice are annually manufactured at P., yielding a revenue of £3,500,000. Good poppy juice in its inspissated state is of a hard and brittle white; the bad is light in weight, black in colour, soft, friable, and greasy, and mixed with impurities. The concrete substance is mixed up with water into a paste, and this paste is formed into balls, which are left to dry in baked earthenware cups, and then stocked for some time on open-worked shelves. The opium thus prepared is in due season packed in timber cases lined with hides, and sent down the river to Calcutta, where it is shipped on board the fine swift vessels styled 'opium clippers.'

PATNEY, a parish of Wiltshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Devizes. Area 833 acres. Pop. in 1851, 184.

PATOKA, a river which has its source in Orange co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., and flows W to the Wabash river, opposite Mount Carmel, in the state of Illinois.—Also a township of Gibson co., in the state of Indiana, 138 m. SW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 2,343.

PATONES, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. NNE of Madrid, partido and 4 m. NE of Torrelaguna, in a mountainous district. Pop. 295. It is inhabited by descendants of refugees from some of the valleys and mountains of Old Castile, who, at the period of the Moorish invasion, fled hither and formed a state, remarkable not less for the smallness of its limits than for its duration: its kings having retained the hereditary sovereignty till the 18th cent., when the last of their number, a simple villager, relinquished his dignity, and annexed the state to the corregidorat of Uzeda. The Patones have always maintained their ancient customs and usages. They cultivate their territory, and rear goats and bees.

PATONGA, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, an affluent of the Hawkesbury river.

PATOS, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. and 240 m. W of Paraíba, in a valley enclosed by the lofty serras of Cairis-Novos, Espinharas, and Bororima, and crossed by the road from the prov. of Ceará to that of Pernambuco. Pop. 2,000. Cotton is cultivated in the locality.—Also an extensive lake in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending between 30° and 32° S lat., and between 51° and $52^{\circ} 20'$ W long. It is 180 m. in length from NE to SW, and has a breadth at its widest part of 60 m. It is connected by the Jacuí on the NW with Lake Viamão, with Lake Mirim on the SW by the canal or rio of São-Gonçalo, and with the Atlantic, from which it is separated in its entire length by only a narrow tract of land, by the Rio-Grande-do-Sul, 6 m. in length. On its W bank it receives the Rio-Camacan and several smaller streams. This lake is navigable for vessels of large size. Its banks are generally low, and towards the S its waters become

saline.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, which runs N, and joins the Maranhão.

PATOS, a tribe of Carib Indians, who live in the Brazilian prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the banks of the lake of the same name.

PATRADJIK, a village of Turkey, 60 m. SSW of Larissa, on the Kilada river. Pop. 1,500. Cotton is extensively grown in the neighbourhood of this town.

PATRAS, or BALIABADRA, a seaport of Greece, on the NW coast of the Morea, on the E side of a gulf of the same name, about 5 m. SW of the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $21^{\circ} 46'$. It is situated on the side of a hill rising from the shore, and surmounted by its citadel, whence in clear weather the view extends as far as the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. The interior comprises one broad and well-built street, from which numerous narrow lanes and alleys branch off. A few of the houses are built of brick; and every considerable house is surrounded with a garden. Most of the ancient monuments of this town have disappeared in the lapse of ages, and the war of independence. It is favourably situated for commerce, being a central point for the coast of Livadia, the Ionian isles, and the N part of the Morea; and has a pretty extensive trade. The port is a little to the N of the town, or farther up the gulf; for the roadstead fronting the town is exposed to heavy seas during the winter months. The trade of P. is chiefly with Great Britain, Marseilles, Trieste, Corfu, and Zante, in currants, oil, wine, honey, wax, silk, wool, and skins.—P. occupies the site of the ancient *Aroë*. In 1770, while held by the Russians and Mainotes, it was surprised and burnt by the Turks. During the war of independence it formed the chief seat of the Turkish arms, and resisted all attempts of the Greeks to reduce it; but in 1828 it surrendered to a French force.—The gulf of P., entering between Cape Papa and Bakari-point, is about 7 m. in breadth, and 21 m. in length from E to W; and lies between the gulf of Lepanto on the E and the Ionian sea on the W.

PATRI, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujarat, the capital of a district of the same name. It is a large and populous place, defended by three walls, the inner one of which is surrounded by a wet ditch.

PATRIA (LAGO), a lake of Naples, 15 m. NW of the city of Naples, and less than 1 m. distant from the coast. It is about 1 m. in diam. Near its S bank are the ruins of *Iterna*, which was destroyed by the Vandals in 455.

PATRICE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Langeais, near the Loire. Pop. 1,020.

PATRICE-DU-DESERT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Carouges, on the Cossée, an affluent of the Mayenne. Pop. 850.

PATRICK, a county of the United States, in the S part of Virginia. Area 541 sq. m. Its cap. is Taylorville. Pop. in 1840, 8,032; in 1850, 9,620.

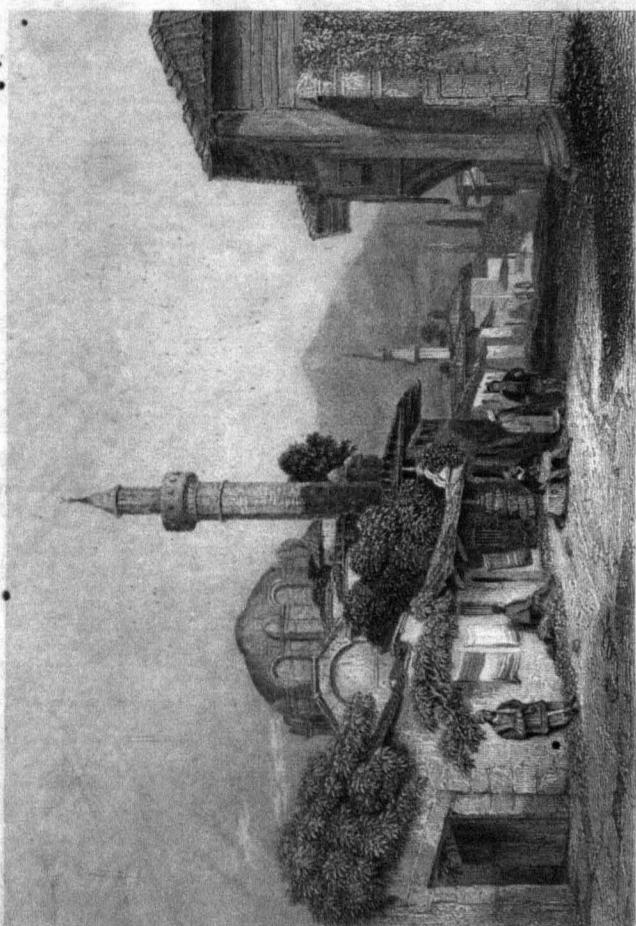
PATRICK (CAPE SAINT), a headland on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $41^{\circ} 42'$.

PATRICK'S WELL (SAINT), a village of co. Limerick, in the ps. of Kilkeedy, Killonohan, and Mungett, 3 m. NE of Adare. Pop. in 1851, 519.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, or PATRICKBOURNE, a parish of Kent, 3 m. SE of Canterbury. Area 1,637 acres. Pop. in 1831, 280; in 1851, 264.

PATRICKTOWN, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 15 m. E of Augusta. Pop. 550.

PATRIMONIO-DE-SAN-PIETRO, an ancient prov. of the Papal states, bounded by Orvietan on



P A T R A S.

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the N; Ombria and Sabine on the E; the Campagna-di-Roma on the SE; the Tyrrhenian sea on the SW; and by Tuscany on the NW. It is now comprised in the S part of the delegation of Viterbo, in the delegation of Civita-Veccchia, and in the NW part of the comarca of Rome. Viterbo was its capital.

PATRINGTON, a parish and market-town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. ESE of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area of p. 4,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,298; in 1851, 1,827. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure with a lofty spire. The town, which is a place of considerable antiquity, is situated near the Humber, where a creek forms a kind of haven for small craft which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the west riding.

PATRO, a canton of Corsica, in the E part of the arrond. of Calvi. Its capital is Olmi.

PATROCENIO, an island of the North Pacific, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 9'$, E long. $175^{\circ} 48'$.

PATROCINIO, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 60 m. N of Araxo. Pop. 1,500. The culture of a few common articles of provision, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief objects of local industry.

PATROCINIO-DO-MURIAHE, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Presidio-do-São-João-Baptista.

PATRULHA (SANTO-ANTONIO-DA), a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 48 m. ENE of Porto-Alegre, on the road which crosses the prov. of Santa-Catharina to that of São-Paulo. Pop. at the last census 3,103, of whom 1,706 were whites.

PATSCHE. See PAKS.

PATSCHKAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 46 m. WSW of Oppeln, circle and 15 m. W of Neisse, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 2,240. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has 2 suburbs. It contains 3 Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, and an hospital; and has some woollen manufactures.

PATSJOKL. See PASVIO.

PATTA, a town and port of Zanguebar, in the kingdom and 30 m. NE of Melinda, on an island, at the mouth of a small river, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 2'$, and E long. $40^{\circ} 39'$. It was held by the Portuguese from 1503 to 1692, and during their occupation was the seat of a considerable trade in Indian goods, ivory, &c. Since their expulsion by the Arabs, it has been seldom visited by Europeans.

PATTAIG, a mountain-torrent of Inverness-shire, which flows by a N and then W course of $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. into Loch Laggan.

PATTEE, a village of Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus, 10 m. NE of Tattah, and 40 m. SSW of Hydrabad.

PATEN, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Indus, about 10 m. above the confluence of the Cabul river.

PATENSEN, a town of the kingdom and gov. of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, 9 m. S of Hanover. Pop. 1,530. It has manufactories of silk fabrics.—Also a village of the principality and 12 m. NW of Lüneberg. Pop. 450.

PATTERDALE, a cheshire, with Hartsop and the hamlet of Deepdale, in the p. of Lowther, in Cumberland, lying around the head of Ulleswater. Area 8,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 686.

PATTERGOTTA, or PATARGHAT, a village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, district and 24 m. ENE of Boglipur, on the r. bank of the Ganges, the navigation of which is here rendered dangerous by the masses of rock which appear to have become detached from the masses by which its channel is here enclosed. Its banks con-

tain several excavations, and on the summit of a projecting rock is a small Hindu temple.

PATTERSON, a township of Putnam co., in the state of New York, U. S., 92 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Croton river. The soil in the valleys is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,349. It has a village situated on Croton river, with about 150 inhabitants.

PATTERSON'S PLAINS, a level tract of Val. Diemen's Land, in the co. of Cornwall.

PATTESHULL, or PATSHULL, a parish in Staffordshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Wolverhampton. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 132; in 1851, 112.

PATTI, a district, canton, and town of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina. The district comprises 6 cant. The town is 42 m. W of Messina, on a plateau, near a river which flows into a gulf of the same name, on the N coast of the island. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by old walls now much dilapidated, and has a fine cathedral and a castle. The streets are regularly built and terminate in a square. The manufacture of earthenware and fishing form the chief branches of local industry.—The gulf of P. forms a considerable embrasure, extending from Cape Calava on the WSW, to the promontory of Milazzo on the ENE, a distance of about 20 m. It receives numerous streams which descend from the Neptunian mountains. On its SW side, on Point Tyndaris, is Port Madonna.

PATTI, a town of Java, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Japara, and 42 m. ENE of Samarang, in the Dutch territory.

PATTIALAH, a flourishing town of Hindostan, capital of a small Sikh principality, in the prov. and 129 m. NNW of Delhi, and div. of Sirhind, on an affluent of the Gagor. It is enclosed by a strong mud wall and ditch, and in its centre is a massive square citadel, in which is the residence of the raja. It contains the tombs of several Sikh saints. This town is said to have been founded about the year 1,465, by Rai Ram Deo, who rented the prov. of the Punjab, during the reign of the Afghan emperor, Belol Lody. It was for a long time the residence of the collectors of the district, many of whom expended large sums of money in building temples and mosques, and constructing reservoirs and gardens for which it was much celebrated.

PATTINGHAM, a parish, partly in Salop, and partly in the co. of Stafford, 6 m. W of Wolverhampton. Area 4,042 acres. Pop. in 1831, 921; in 1851, 1,033.

PATTISHALL, or PATESHULL, a parish in the co. of Northampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Towcester, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 742; in 1851, 775.

PATTISWICK, a parish in Essex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Great-Coggeshall. Area 1,297 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 354.

PATTON (CAPE), a headland of Australia Felix, to the SW of Port Phillip, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 47'$, and E long. $143^{\circ} 39'$. It is called by the French, Cape Marengo, and forms with Cape Otway, Talleyrand bay.

PATTONSBURG, a village of Botetourt co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 166 m. W of Richmond, on the N side of James river, opposite Buchanan, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. in 1840, 360.

PATTU (SERRA DO), a mountain-range in Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in the district and to the S of Porto-Alegre. It contains a considerable population, and has a chapel.

PATTUDA, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Bouroumy, 55 m. NW of Guia, and 120 m. NE of Kumassie.

PATUN, a new and flourishing town of Hindos-

tan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 53 m. SE of Kela, on the l. bank of the Chumbul. It is enclosed by a substantial wall, about 9 ft. in thickness, and from 12 to 15 ft. in height, defended by several round bastions mounted with light guns. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are wide and regularly built. An abundant supply of water is obtained from a lake to the W of the town. This town contains a fine temple of Vishnu.—Also a town in the prov. of Nepal, 3 m. SSE of Katmandu. It is well-built, and contains a fine temple.

PA-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of E-chang-fu, 240 m. WWN of Wu-chang-fu, on the r. bank of the Yang-tze-keang, in N lat. $31^{\circ} 2'$, E long. $110^{\circ} 17'$.

PATURAGES, department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. of dep. 6,292. The town is 3 m. S of Jemmapes, and 5 m. SW of Mons, in a valley, on an affluent of the Haine. It has manufactures of steam-engines. Coal is wrought in the environs.

PATUXENT, a river of the state of Maryland, U. S., which rises in the N part of Montgomery and Anne-Arundel cos.; flows first SE, then S; runs for a distance of 50 m. nearly parallel to, and after a course of 108 m. throws itself by a large estuary into Chesapeake bay, on the W side, and 21 m. N of the embouchure of the Potomac. It is navigable to Nottingham for vessels of 250 tons burthen.

PATY, or PATHY (ALTO), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 15 m. ENE of Steinamanger, near the L bank of the Raab.

PATZAU, or PACZOW, a town of Bohemia, 49 m. SSE of Prague. Pop. 2,600.

PATZIZIA, a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Chimaltenango. Pop. 6,000.

PAU, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, situated on the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau, 15 m. NE of Aleron, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 17'$, W long. $0^{\circ} 12'$. It stands on an eminence rising above a delightful valley through which the Gave flows in a picturesque manner. The Pyrenees, among which the Pic-du-Midi-de-P. and the Pic-du-Midi-de-Bigorre are leading summits, rising behind, form a romantic boundary to the prospect. The town is well-built. Of its public places, the best are the square called the Place-Royale, and the promenade called the Cours-Bayard, extending about a mile along an elevated bank overlooking the Gave. P. possesses a public library, an academy of arts and sciences, and a university academy. The old castle, the residence in former ages of the princes of Béarn, and the birthplace of Henry IV., is magnificently placed, and was repaired under Louis-Philippe; and its parc still forms a fine public walk. The manufactures of P. consist chiefly of linen, table-linen, and towels; it has also some trade in hams, which are cured here, and shipped at Bayonne; and the environs produce abundance of fruit, and a good red wine. Pop. in 1846, 13,143. P. was the birth-place of Gaston-de-Foix, and of Bernadotte, the late king of Sweden.

PAU. See PAOU.

PAU (GAVE DE), a river of France, formed by the union of the Gaves-de-Barreges and de-Gavarnie, near Lux-en-Barreges, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees. The united stream first flows N, then W, and then NW to its junction with the Adour, 3 m. W of Peyrehorade.

PAU (SANTA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Girona, on the l. bank of the Cer, an affluent of the Fluvià.

PAUCAROLLA, a province of Peru, bounded on the NE by the lake of Titicaca; on the E by the lake and the prov. of Chucuito; and on the S by the provs. of Arica and Pacajes. It is watered by sev-

eral streams flowing into Lake Titicaca. Peruvian bark, papas, and barley are cultivated; but the chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in breeding cattle, sheep, pigs, and llamas. Vicunas, deer, partridges, and lake-fowl, are caught or killed by the natives; and the lake also supplies the inhabitants with fish. Its chief town is Puno. Its former cap., which gave name to the prov., situated on the shore of Lake Titicaca, is inhabited by a few Spanish families.

PAUCARTAMBO, a province of Peru, bounded on the W and NW by the provs. of Calca and Lares; on the NE and E by the frontier of the Indians; and on the S by Quispicanchi. It is formed by a large valley, terminating in the mountains of the Andes, and traversed by a river of the same name, which rises in the cordillera of Vilcanota, and flows N, NW, and then WSW to the Apurimac. It produces wheat, barley, maize, seeds, and fruits of various sorts, in the lower grounds.—The cap. is situated on the E bank of the river of its name, 33 m. ENE of Cuzco.

PAUGHTUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, 100 m. SW of Hyderabad.

PAUGHUR, a pungannah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 132 m. NNE of Mysore.

PAUILLAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, 12 m. SE of Lesparre, and 28 m. NNW of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,830. It has a good port, and conducts an entrepot trade in the wines of Bordeaux.

PAUKPUTTAN, PAKAPATANA, or ADJODIN, a town of the Punjab, 100 m. SSW of Lahore, to the N of the Sutlej.

PAUKTE, a village of Burmah, in the prov. and 6 m. below Ava, on the Irawady, opposite the pagoda of Kaong-Mhudaw.

PAUL (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, 11 m. NNE of Barcelonnette, near the r. bank of the Ubaye. Pop. 1,795.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Blaye, and 23 m. N of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. N of Auneuil, and 4 m. W of Beauvais. Pop. 1,198. It has a manufactory of earthenware.—Also a town in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 6 m. NE of Pierre-Buffiere, and 11 m. SE of Limoges, on the Rozelle, an affluent of the Brionne. Pop. 1,400.

PAUL (SAINT), a department, commune, and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 1,894; of vil. 363.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Gammerage. Pop. 437.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Walhain-Saint-Paul-Sart-lez-Walhain. Pop. 247.

PAUL (SAINT), a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 50 m. NNE of Laybach, circle and 32 m. E of Klagenfurt, on the brow of a hill, near the r. bank of the Lavant. Pop. 500. It has a gymnasium.

PAUL (SAINT), a captaincy-general or Portuguese government, comprising Congo, Angola, and Benguela, in Lower Guinea, and of which St.-Paul-de-Loando is the capital.—Also a headland of Upper Guinea, on the Slave coast, in the kingdom of Kera-paz, and district of Augna, 15 m. E of the embouchure of the Volta, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 45'$, and E long. $0^{\circ} 55'$.—Also a small town of the island of Bourbon, on the NW coast, and to the W of a lagune into which the Bernica and several other streams throw themselves. The houses are well built, and several of the streets are lined with trees. It has no port, but the roadstead is excellent. The trade consists chiefly in coffee and cotton. This was the first establishment of the French in Bourbon.—Also an island of the Indian ocean, to the N of Amsterdam.

in S lat. $38^{\circ} 42'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 48'$. It is difficult of access, and is exposed to violent tempests. It is merely the crater of an extinct volcano, extending 10 m. in length, and from 4 to 5 m. in breadth. The crater now forms a circular lagune enclosed by steep and rocky walls from 300 to 700 ft. in height, covered with a stunted vegetation of scrub, coarse grass, and ferns, and forming a safe and commodious harbour for small craft. There is at present a small colony of Nossibe blacks upon it, under the superintendence of a Frenchman who conducts an active fishing establishment here, and carries the produce of his fisheries to Bourbon or Port-Louis.—Also an island in the E part of Behring's sea, near the coast of Russian America, in the group of the Pribylov islands, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 15'$, W long. $170^{\circ} 10'$.—Also a bay of Newfoundland, on the W coast, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $57^{\circ} 40'$.—Also a small island at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 12 m. NE of Cape North,—the N extremity of Cape Breton. It has a lighthouse.—Also a small bay of Lower Canada, on the N coast of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 60 m. NE of Quebec, opposite the Ile-aux-Coudres. Its banks are lofty, and highly picturesque.

PAUL (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Penzance. Area 3,433 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,408.

PAUL (SAINT), or PAGHILL, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. ESE of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the W bank of the Humber, including the townships of P. and Thorn-Gumbald. During the late war, a dockyard existed here in which ships of 74 guns were sometimes built. Area 8,914 acres. Pop. 884.

PAUL'S BAY (SAINT), a bay of Malta, on the N coast, 8 m. W of Valetta. Its entrance extends between Point Kaura and the NE extremity of the little island of Salamonia a distance of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and is defended by several forts. It affords good anchorage during the summer months. This bay is identified by many with the scene of the shipwreck of St. Paul. At a little distance to the W is the castle of Salamonia.

PAUL'S ROCKS (SAINT), a cluster of rocks in N lat. $0^{\circ} 58'$, W long. $29^{\circ} 15'$, 350 m. from Fernando-Noronha. The highest point of the cluster is only 50 ft. above sea-level; and the entire circumference only $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

PAULA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, 20 m. W of Ekaterinograd.

PAUL-DU-BOIS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of Vihiers, and 26 m. WSW of Saumur, on a plateau. Pop. 995.

PAUL-CAP-DE-JOUX (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Lavaur. The town is 9 m. E of Lavaur, on the l. bank of the Agout. Pop. 900. This was formerly a considerable town, and still exhibits the remains of its ancient fortifications.

PAUL-DE-COMMEQUIERS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 2 m. W of Palluau, and 23 m. NNE of the Sables-d'Olonne. Pop. 500. It has extensive tanneries.

PAUL LES-DAX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 1 m. N of Dax, on a height. Pop. 1,020. It contains mines of iron.

PAUL-LES-DURANCE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Peyrolles, and 18 m. NE of Aix, on the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,000.

PAUL-DE-FENOUILLET (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and arrond. of Perpignan. The town is 24 m. WNW of Perpignan, on the l. bank

of the Gly. Pop. 1,928. It has a considerable trade in Spanish wool.

PAUL-DE-JARAT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 5 m. SE of Foix, on the Belmont. Pop. 1,353. In the environs are several unwrought silver-mines.

PAUL-EN-JAREST (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. S by W of Rieye-de-Gier, and 11 m. NE of St. Etienne, near the l. bank of the Bourley, an affluent of the Gier. Pop. 4,356. It has numerous silk-mills and manufactories of grape.

PAUL-DE-LOANDA (SAINT). See LOANDA.

PAUL-DE-LOUBRESSAC (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. NE of Castelnau-de-Mont-Ratier, and 11 m. S of Cahors, near the l. bank of the Lutte. Pop. 1,100.

PAUL-LA-ROCHE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Grand-Jumilac, and 18 m. ESE of Nontron. Pop. 1,688.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 5 m. SE of Pierrelatte, and 16 m. S of Montelimart, at the foot of a hill, on the Ronbinne. Pop. 2,183. It contains an ancient Benedictine convent, and has some manufactories of silk fabrics. Its trade consists chiefly in grain, almonds, nuts, wine, oil, and silk.

PAUL-DU-VAR (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 2 m. N of Vence, and 11 m. ENE of Grasse. Pop. 1,120. It has some old ramparts. The locality affords good wine.

PAUL-DE-VARAX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Chalamont, and 22 m. NE of Trevoix, in a marshy territory. Pop. 550.

PAUL-DU-VERNAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 4 m. E of Balleroy, and 7 m. SSW of Bayeux. Pop. 1,050.

PAULAR (SANTA-MARIA-DEL), a convent of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, 9 m. SE of San-Ildefonso, or La-Granja, and 39 m. NNW of Madrid, at the extremity of the valley of Lozoya, and amidst the most elevated mountains of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama. It is of fine architecture, and contains numerous pictures. It was founded by Don Juan I in 1390, and finished by Henry III, and Don Juan II.

PAULDING, a county in the NW part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 600 sq. m., drained by the head-banches of Tallapoosa river, and by tributaries of the Etowah. Pop. in 1840, 2,556; in 1850, 7,045. Its cap. is Van Vert.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area of 932 sq. m. It has a level surface, and is drained by Maumee and Auglaize rivers. The soil is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,034; in 1850, 1,766. Its cap. is Charloe.—Also a village of Jasper co., in the state of Mississippi, 109 m. ESE of Jackson, on the head-waters of Leaf river.

PAULE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mael-Carhaix, and 28 m. SW of Guingamp. It has a lead-mine.

PAULE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Bois-d'Yving, and 8 m. WSW of Villefranche, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 304. It has some coal-mines.

PAULERSPURY, a parish and village of Northamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Towcester. Area 2,961 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,092; in 1851, 1,162. The v. was the birthplace, in 1761, of Dr. Carey, the celebrated Indian missionary.

PAULES (LAS), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. NE of Huesca. Pop. 300.

PAVIE, or PAYRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 3 m. S of Auch, on the l. bank of the Gers. Pop. 850.

PAVILLY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine and arrond. of Rouen. The town is 11 m. ESE of Yvetot, and 12 m. NW of Rouen, on the Aulne, at the confluence of the Saffembe. Pop. 3,008. It has an alms-house, and contains manufactories of soft-soap, and of linen, a paper and several cotton-mills.

PAVOLOTCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. SW of Kiev, district and 15 m. NW of Skwira.

PAVONATA, two small islands in the Dardanelles, at the entrance of the Black sea.

PAVONE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 3 m. S of Ivrea.

PAVUNA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serras-dos-Bangu and Jarixino; flows for some distance between the parishes of Miriti and Iraja, and joins the Miriti.

PAWANGHUR, or PAVANAGHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, 30 m. W of Merrith.

PAWELS-POLDER (SAINT), a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, 3 m. NW of Hulst. Pop. 1,250.

PAWEN, an island in the bay of Tomini, on the E coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 18'$, and E long. $122^{\circ} 5'$. It is 9 or 12 m. in length.

PAWLET, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., which has its source in the N part of Bennington co., passes through a township of the same name, into the state of New York, and enters Wood creek, a little above its entrance into Lake Champlain.—Also a township of Rutland co., in the same state, 87 m. SSW of Montpelier, watered by the river of the same name, and by Indian stream. It has a hilly surface, but a generally fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,748.

PAWLETT, a parish of Somerset, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N of Bridgewater. Area 3,566 acres. Pop. in 1841, 595; in 1851, 536.

PAWLINGS, a township of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 20 m. E of Poughkeepsie, and 89 m. S of Albany. It is intersected by an extensive valley, and is drained by Croton river. Pop. in 1840, 1,571.

PAW-PAW, a flourishing village of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 159 m. W of Detroit, on a river of the same name.

PAWREY, or PAUREY, a town of Upper Guinea, in Dahomey, on the coast road between the Salt and Whydah lakes.

PAWTUCKET, a river which has its source in Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S.; enters the state of Rhode Island on the NE; and joins Providence river, a little below the town of that name. It bears in the upper part of its course the name of Blackstone.—Also a village, partly in N. Providence township, in the state of Rhode Island, and partly in Pawtucket township, in the state of Massachusetts, 4 m. N of Providence, on both sides of the river of the same name, which is here navigable. Pop. in 1840, 6,000.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 4 m. N of Providence, on the E side of the river of the same name, and comprising a portion of the village of Pawtucket.

PAWUL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay and prov. of Aurungabad, 33 m. NNE of Poona.

PAXAROS, or PAJAROS, two small rocky islets of the S. Pacific, near the coast of Chili, on which

they are dependent, in the district of Coquimbo and 42 m. NW of La Serena, in S lat. $29^{\circ} 35'$, and W long. $74^{\circ} 35'$.

PAXAROS (FARALLON), or GUYS REEF, one of the most northerly of the Marianne islands, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 29' 45''$, and E long. $145^{\circ} 30'$.

PAXFORD, a district in Blockley p., county of Worcester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

PAXIMADA, a small island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and 3 m. E of the island of Standia, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 26' 4''$, and E long. $25^{\circ} 18'$.

PAXIMADI, a small island of the archipelago, in the Central Cyclades, near the SW extremity of the island of Milos, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 37' 40''$, and E long. $24^{\circ} 18' 50''$.

PAXIMADIA, or KABRA, two islets of the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the island of Candia, at the entrance of the gulf of Messara. The highest summit of the larger island is in N lat. $34^{\circ} 59' 40''$, and E long. $24^{\circ} 34' 35''$.

PAXO, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the Ionian group, 9 m. S by E of Corfu, and 9 m. SW of the coast of Albania, having its N point in N lat. $39^{\circ} 14'$, and $20^{\circ} 9'$ E long. It is about 21 m. in circuit, and has an area of 26 sq. m. Its W and SW coast present a number of remarkable caverns penetrating the limestone rock. Its surface is hilly, and its soil dry and stony, producing little else than olives, almonds, and wine. Mules and goats are reared in considerable numbers; and fish are abundant on the coast. On its E side is Porto-Gaya, where small vessels may find good anchorage. Pop. 5,400.

PAXTON, a village of Berwickshire, in the p. of Hutton, 10 m. E of Dunse. Pop. in 1831, 270.

PAXTON, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 50 m. W of Boston, on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Pop. 670.—Also a township in Ross co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,226.

PAXTON (GREAT), a parish in Huntingdonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of St. Neot's, on the E bank of the Ouse. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1851, 410.

PAXTON (LITTLE), a parish in Huntingdonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of St. Neot's, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1851, 224.

PAXTON (LOWER), a township of Dauphin co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. NE of Harrisburg, on Paxton's creek. Pop. 1,400.

PAXTON (UPPER), a township of Dauphin co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 22 m. N of Harrisburg, skirted on the W by the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,814.

PAYA, an Indian village of New Grenada, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Casanare, at the foot of the Lomas-del-Viento.

PAYAGUAS, a tribe of Indians, in New Grenada, inhabiting the l. bank of the Napo, and the borders of the Payaguas river, to the S of the Parranah.

PAYAMINO, a river of Ecuador, which flows into the Napo, on the l. bank, 50 m. below Napoatoa, after a SSE course of about 100 m.

PAYAS. See BAYAS.

PA-YEN-JUNG-KIH-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su and div. of Sining-fu.

PAYERNE, or PETERLINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the r. bank of the Broye, 12 m. W of Friburg. It is an ancient place, and possesses a curious town-house.

PAYHEMBURY, or PEHEMBURY, a parish in the co. of Devon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Honiton. Area 2,698 acres. Pop. in 1831, 542; in 1851, 544.

PAY-HO. See PEI-HO.

PAYLAD, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the Goma, 85 m. SW of Ahmedabad.

PAYLINGTON. See PAILTON.

PAYN-DUAYN, or MUNKHOM, a town of Burmah, in the district of Semsuk, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 34'$, E long. $96^{\circ} 53'$.

PAYNESVILLE, a village of Sumter co., in Alabama, U. S., 78 m. SW of Tuscaloosa.—Also a village of Onondaga co., in New York, 51 m. W by N of Albany.—Also a village of Pike co., in Missouri.

PAYN-GANGA, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the district of Nerwallah, in Berar, and joins the Vurda, on the r. bank, after an ESE course of 220 m.

PAYO-DE-PELLE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Extremadura, comarca and 9 m. S of Thomar, on the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 800.

PAYO-DE-VALENCIA-DE-FLORES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 80 m. SW of Salamanca, on the Sierra-de-Gata. Pop. 350.

PAYRA, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 4 m. SE of Salles, near the r. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. 400.

PAYRAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, 27 m. N of Cahors. Pop. 1,786.

PAYRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Couche. Pop. 1,020.

PAYSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Joyeuse, near the r. bank of the Salendre. Pop. 1,000.

PAYS-DE-VAUD. See VAUD.

PAYSON, a village of Adams co., in Illinois, U. S., 22 m. W of Springfield.

PAYTA, or PAITA, a town and port of Peru, in the intendancy and 276 m. NW of Truxillo, prov. and 39 m. WNW of Piura, on the SE side of a fine bay of the Pacific, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 6' 4''$, W long. $82^{\circ} 12' 28''$. Pop. 5,000. It is situated in an arid plain of great extent, and consists of an assemblage of houses lightly constructed of bamboos, with high roofs covered with leaves. Rain is unknown in the locality, and the heat is intense. Water is conveyed from a distance of nearly 12 m. The port is excellent, and possesses an active trade in wine, salt, &c., with Panama, Guayaquil, and Callao. This town was destroyed by Admiral Anson in 1741, and again in 1810 by Lord Cochrane.

PAYTHORNE, a township in Gisburn p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S of Settle, on the W bank of the Ribble. Area 2,627 acres. Pop. in 1851, 206.

PAZ (LA), a town and district of Bolivia, lying between the district of Chuluman on the N, and Ayoayo on the S, at the upper sources of the Beni, and in the vicinity of the western cordillera of the Andes, the spurs of which intersect it on the S and W. The adjacent cordillera, which is only 12 leagues distant, is very high, and some of its summits are covered with perpetual snow, which subjects the district to a severe climate; but the city enjoys a salubrious air, and considerable warmth. The pop. of the district around the city are mostly confined to the valley, as the higher grounds are covered with forests, which afford shelter to bears, jaguars, and pumas. Gold is occasionally found in the river, an affluent of the Beni, when it is increased by the melting of the snow which forces large masses of rock from the mountain of Illimani.—The city, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $68^{\circ} 25'$, 120 m. ESE of Arequipa, at an alt. of 1,906 toises = 4,063 yds. above sea-level, was founded in 1548, and called La Paz, or Peace, in memory of the public tranquillity being settled by the defeat of Gonzalo Pizarro and his adherents. Besides the cathedral, it has 4 churches, 5 convents, and 3 nunneries. It has, according to Helms, suffered considerably by the revolt of the Indians; but it is still rich, and, according to the same authority, has

20,000 inhabitants. One great article of trade in this place is *matte* or Paraguay tea.

PAZ (LA), a town of Lower California, on the S side of a fine bay of the same name, on the W coast of the gulf of California, and about 20 m. from the mouth of the bay, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 45'$. Pearl-fishing and silver-mining constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants. The vicinity is a good grazing country, but very dry.

PAZ (LA), a town of Entre-Ríos, on the L. bank of the Paraná, 40 leagues above the city of Paraha.

PAZANNE (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Pellegrin. Pop. 1,900.

PAZZANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ulta 1ma, 19 m. NNE of Girace. Pop. 1,000.

PCHOVJA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Novgorod, which rises near Khilino; runs NW; and flows into the Volkov, on the r. bank, near Tchemitz, after a course of 60 m.

PE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 15 m. N of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 47'$, E long. $103^{\circ} 56'$.

PE' (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave-du-Pau, 8 m. NNW of Argelès, in the midst of a rude mountainous district. Pop. 2,700. Lead and copper are wrought in the environs.—Also a town in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, on the r. bank of the Nivelle, 12 m. SW of Bayonne. Pop. 2,100.

PEA, a river of Alabama, U. S., one of the principal affluents of the Choctawhatchie.

PEABODY, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which joins the Androscoggin.

PEACE RIVER, otherwise called UNJIGAH, a river which, according to Mackenzie, who ascended it to its source in his journey across the American continent to the Pacific ocean, has its rise in the Rocky mountains, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 24'$, W long. 121° , only a few miles, or, according to recent report, only 25 yds. from that of the North branch of the Columbia river, which, taking an opposite direction, empties itself into the Pacific ocean. After a winding course through a vast extent of country, during which it is increased by the accession of many large rivers, the Peace river flows through the Lake-of-the-Hills, after which it is called Slave-river, and forms the main feeder of Slave-lake, on issuing from which it receives the denomination of Mackenzie's river, which it preserves until it empties itself into the Frozen ocean, in 70° N lat., and about 135° W long. Its stream is from 200 to 800 yds. wide. It is generally navigable, except within the Rocky mountains, where its course is much interrupted by rapids and cascades. Where it falls into Slave-lake it is upwards of 1 m. broad; the country between this and the Lake-of-the-Hills is so flat that it is frequently overflowed.

PEACHAM, a township of Caledonia co., Vermont, U. S., 36 m. E by N of Montpellier. Pop. 1,443.

PEACH-BOTTOM, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 26 m. SE of York, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,074.

PEACH ISLAND, an island of Upper Canada, in Lake St. Clair, containing about 150 acres, and used chiefly as a fishing-station.

PEAGE-DE-ROUSSILLON (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 1 m. W of Roussillon. Pop. 1,400.

PEAK (THE). See DERBYSHIRE.

PEAKE-FOREST, a liberty in High Peak hund., co. of Derby, 2½ m. NW of Tideswell. The limestone quarries here are extensive. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1851, 596. See DERBYSHIRE.

PEAKIRK, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3½ m.

SE of Market-Deeping, on a branch of the Welland. Area 630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1851, 223.

PEAOU-SHWIUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Keang-ning-fu or Nan-king.

PEAOU-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Chin-keang-fu.

PEARCE POINT, a low and sandy point on the E shore of Spencer's gulf, on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 28' 30''$, E long. $137^{\circ} 20' 45''$.

PEARL, a river of Mississippi, U. S., which rises under N lat. 33° and pursues a SW course for 60 m., and thence E 150 m., until it falls into Lake Borgne, a little to the E of Lake Pontchartrain. It is navigable 150 m. At its entrance it has 7 ft., but deepens at the distance of 2 m. from the lake; the navigation, however, is obstructed by logs and drift wood. It flows through a fertile territory, and in the S part of its course, from N lat. 31° , it separates the state of Mississippi from Louisiana.

PEARL ISLAND, an island in the gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi, a few leagues from Dauphin island. It is 6 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth.—Also a small island in the W. Indies, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 53'$, W long. $79^{\circ} 13'$.

PEARL KEYS, a group of islets or rocks off the Mosquito shore, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 26'$.

PEARL ROCKS, a cluster of low and dangerous rocks in the N. Pacific, near the S extremity of Calvert's island, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$.

PEARSON'S ISLES, a cluster of small isles off the S coast of Australia, included by Flinders under the Investigator's group. The largest is remarkable for two high and sharp-pointed peaks.

PEASE, a township of Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on Wheeling creek. Pop. 2,471.

PEASEMORE, or PEYSMER, a parish in Berks, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of East Isley. Area 2,048 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 369.

PEASENHALL, a parish in Suffolk. $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW by N of Saxmundham. Area 1,995 acres. Pop. in 1831, 773; in 1851, 820.

PEASMARSH, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. NW of Rye. Area 3,718 acres. Pop. in 1851, 898.

PEATLAW, a hill in the co. of Selkirk, 2 m. NW of the town of Selkirk, rising 1,964 ft. above the level of the sea.

PEATLING-MAGNA, a parish in Leicestershire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Lutterworth, on a branch of the Soar. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 301.

PEATLING-PARVA, a parish in Leicestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Lutterworth. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 215.

PEAUGRES, or PAUGRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Serrières, and 18 m. NNW of Tournon. Pop. 1,020.

PEAULE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. SE of Guevestembert, and 21 m. ESE of Vannes. Pop. 2,250.

PEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 4 m. SE of Machecoul, and 23 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 1,130.

PEBALK. See AA.

PEBBLE, or BORBO, an island of the Falkland archipelago, South Atlantic, a little to the N of Falkland island, in S lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $59^{\circ} 40'$. It is about 24 m. in length from E to W, and from 6 to 9 m. in breadth.

PEBMARSH, or PELMARSH, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NE by E of Halstead, near the source of the Colne. Area 2,023 acres. Pop. in 1851, 683.

PEBRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of Langeac, and 21 m. SSE of Brioude, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Deye. Pop. 850.

PEBWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. N by W of Chipping-Campden. It includes the hamlet of Broad-Marston. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1851, 737.

PECCAIS, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Gard, in the cant. and 6 m. SE of Aigues-Mortes, 21 m. SSW of Nîmes, and 5 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, on the Silvretai canal. It is of irregular structure, with several bastions, and surrounded by a deep ditch; and was originally designed for the defence of the adjacent salines.

PECCIOILI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Pisa, vicariat and 8 m. ESE of Lari. Pop. 2,000.

PECETTO-TORMISE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 5 m. ESE of Turin, mand. and 3 m. W of Chieri. Pop. 2,100.

PE-CHE-LI, or CHH-LE, a province of China, stretching between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 25'$ and 35° ; and bounded on the N by Mandshuria, from which it is separated by the Great wall; on the E by Mandshuria, the gulf of Pe-che-li, and the prov. of Shan-tung; on the S by Shan-tung and Ho-nan; and on the W by Ho-nan and Shan-se. It has an area of 58,949 sq. m., with a pop. of 27,990,871. Its W side is flat in surface; and towards the W it rises in elevation towards the Shan-se frontier. The Pe-ho or Pei-ho, a river taking its rise beyond the Great wall, and flowing S and SSE to the gulf of P., is the most important river of the prov., as Peking, the cap. of the empire, is situated near it. The Great canal intersects the E part of the prov., and joins the Pei-ho in N lat. $39^{\circ} 11'$. The Yung-ting-ho also joins the Pei-ho. Though intersected by numerous large rivers, this prov. does not appear to possess even the average fertility of the rest of the empire. Large districts are impregnated with saline substances, and the soil is in many places scanty. The grain chiefly grown is a species of millet; a little rice is also produced, but the grain raised falls far short of the internal consumption of the vast pop. of this province. See article PEKING.

PECHINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and partido and 3 m. NNE of Almeria, in a fertile plain watered by the Anderaso, and near a mountain of the same name. Pop. 1,628. It has a parish church, a school, a custom-house, and thermal baths, and possesses some manufactories of common cloth. In the environs are a rich mine of antimony and quarries of gypsum.

PECHLARN, or PECHLARN (GROSS), a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, 8 m. ENE of Ips, and 22 m. W of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Danube, a little below the confluence of the Erlaf. Pop. 700. It has a castle in the environs, and some mineral springs.

PECHLARN (KLEIN), a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Manhartsberg, on the l. bank of the Danube, a little to the NNE of Pechlarn, and 25 m. SW of Krems.

PECHLEITE, a mountain of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and principality of Hildburghausen, near the source of the Werra, in the chain of the Thuringerwald, of which it is one of the principal summits.

PECHOR, a town of Hindostan, in the Scindia's Dominions, 25 m. SSE of Gualior, to the E of the road thence to Jansky.

PECHTCHANOE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltava, district and 15 m. NW of Zolotonocha, at the confluence of the Kovra and Soupoli.

PECINGUABA, a bay of Brazil, towards the N of the prov. of São-Paulo, between Cape Caiuru and the bay of Ubatuba.

PECKAU, or PEGGAL, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 13 m. NNW of Grätz, at the foot of the Schöckelberg, on the l. bank of the Muhr. Pop. 310. It has a mine of argentiferous lead.

PECKELSHHEIM, or PEKELSEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 51 m. SSE of Minden, circle and 8 m. N of Warburg, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 1,600. It is enclosed by walls, now much dilapidated, and has 4 gates.

PECKFORTON, a township in Bunbury parish, Cheshire, 3½ m. SSW of Tarporley. Area 1,729 acres. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1851, 286.

PECKHAM, a village in Camberwell p., Surrey, 2½ m. SSE of St. Paul's, and 1½ m. W of the Croydon canal and railway.

PECKHAM (EAST or GREAT), a parish in Kent, 5½ m. NE by E of Tunbridge. Area 3,358 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,018; in 1851, 2,254.

PECKHAM (WEST or LITTLE), a parish in Kent, 5 m. NE of Tunbridge. Area 1,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 545.

PECKLETON - WITH - TOOLEY, a parish in Leicestershire, 5½ m. NE by N of Hinckley. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 294; in 1851, 393.

PECORA, a headland of the island of Sardinia, on the W coast, in the div. of Cabo-Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. NW of Iglesias, in N lat. 39° 37', E long. 8° 25'. In its vicinity is the government fishery of Cala-Pecora, the most productive in the island.

PECORARA, a town of the duchy of Parma, 18 m. SW of Piacenza, and 8 m. N of Bobbio, near the r. bank of the Tidonecchio, at the confluence of the Tidone-Merlingo.

PECOS, a half-civilized tribe of Indians, in the state of New Mexico, who claim a very ancient origin. They inhabit the banks of a river of the same name, which takes its rise within 15 m. of Santa-Fe, and pursues a course of several hundred miles to the Rio-Grande. About half-way between Santa-Fe and the town of San-Miguel upon this river, is the chief village of the tribe. They have no records, but are governed by oral traditions. They observe the Catholic faith, but they say they are waiting the return of their great king, and from time immemorial they have preserved the same fire that was burning upon his departure. They describe this personage as their great king and saviour, and they take by turns the watching of the fire, which is preserved in a deep well or cellar. In latter years great sickness prevailed amongst them, and the village went to decay; in consequence, about the year 1839, they moved to the W side of the Rio-Grande, to a small village called Jemias, about 50 m. from Santa-Fe, and carried with them the everlasting fire.

PECQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 1,522. The village is 7 m. NNW of Tournai, on the l. bank of the Scheldt. It has extensive coal-mines.

PECQ (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and a little to the E of St. Germain-en-Laye, 7 m. N of Versailles, and on the railway from Paris to St. Germain. Pop. 1,250.—The village is situated on the slope of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, and is well built. It has manufactoryes of soap, ceruse, potato-starch, glue, and leather; and possesses a small port. Its trade consists chiefly in wood and wine. Le Pecq is noted as the place at which the united armies effected the passage of the Seine, on the 1st July 1815.

PECQUENCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. SW of Marchiennes, and 6 m. E of Douay, near the r. bank of the Scarpe. Pop. 1,300. In the environs is a Benedictine abbey, of which the abbot in 1750 was Cardinal York, a son of James II. of England.

PECROT-CHAUSSEE-AND-MALHAISE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Bossut-Gottschau. Pop. 440.

PECS. See FUNFKIRCHEN.

PECSKA. See PETSCHWAR.

PECZYNISZYNE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. SW of Kolomea, and 14 m. NW of Pystyn, on the l. bank of the Soprowka.

PEDARA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 9 m. N of Catania, on the S slope of Etna. Pop. 2,068.

PEDASO, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 9 m. SE of Fermo, on the r. bank of the embouchure of the Azone, in the Adriatic. Pop. 1,000.

PEDAVOLL, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citria, district and 11 m. SE of Palmi, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Sinopoli-Superiore. Pop. 1,060.

PEDDA - BALABARAM, or PEDDA BALIPUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 85 m. NE of Seringapatam. The fort, although built of mud, is very strong, as shot buries itself in the rampart without bringing down any part of the parapet. It commands the town, which consists of about 200 houses, and is also fortified by a wall and hedge. It carries on a considerable traffic.

PEDDAPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, district and 28 m. ENE of Rajamundry. A battle was fought, in 1758, in the vicinity of this place, between the French and British forces, in which the former were defeated.

PE-DE-CASTEX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 2 m. W of Pujols. Pop. 1,000.

PEDEE (GREAT), a river of the United States, which rises in N. Carolina, where it is called Yadkin; runs SSE into S. Carolina; and uniting with the Waccamaw flows into Winyaw bay, which communicates with the Atlantic 12 m. below Georgetown. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons, about 200 m.—The Little P. also rises in N. Carolina, and unites with the Great P. 32 m. above its mouth.

PEDENA, or BIEN, a town of Austrian Illyria, 15 m. SW of Trieste. Pop. 1,500.

PEDERNALES, a small river of the island of Hayti, which rises in the mountains of Baruco; runs W; and enters the Atlantic between Cape Colorado and the bay of Puer.

PEDERNEIRA, a small seaport of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, at the mouth of the river Alcoa, 18 m. NE of Peniche. It has a good harbour, on the N side of which is a fort of São-Miguel.

PEDERNOSO (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 15 m. W of San Clemente. Pop. 1,400.

PEDERSTRUP, a village of Denmark, in the island of Læsland, 12 m. NW of Mariebœuf.

PEDESTAL POINT, the SW extremity of Angra Pequena bay, on the S coast of Africa, in N lat. 26° 38', and E long. 15° 7'. A mining company have recently commenced operations at this point, and are sinking a shaft of considerable size. Some specimens of ore already procured are worth £45 a ton, but the supply as yet appears to be small, and difficult to separate from the quartz in which the veins of copper occur. It is expected that gold, platina, and precious stones will be met with. The geological structure of this coast is primitive quartz and granite rock, with abundance of mica and iron. The limestone and coal deposits do not occur. Abundance of inferior pebbles are found upon many of the islands, mostly opals, and some similar to the Ceylon moonstone.

PEDIR, a town on the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in N lat. 5° 22', E long. 91° 22'. It is the centre of a considerable traffic in betel-nut, pepper, gold-dust, canes, rattans, bees' wax, camphor, and benzoin or frankincense. The soil of the vicinity is fertile and well watered with rivulets; but in the low land next the sea are bogs and marshes which

produce only reeds, rattans, and bamboo canes. Horses of a small breed, buffaloes, goats, oxen, hogs, deer, and poultry are reared; and tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, monkeys, wild hogs, spotted deer, and bears, abound in the mountains and forests.

PEDOR (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNW of Barcelona. Pop. 2,450. It has manufactures of cottons and distilleries of brandy.

PEDRA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the Parahiba, below the confluence of the Bosarahi. It contains about 100 families.

PEDRA-DOS-ANGICOS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, on the r. bank of the Rio-Sao-Francisco, consisting of a church and about 20 houses.

PEDRA-DE-BAIXA, or PEDRA-DE MARIA-DA-CRUZ, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, on the r. bank of the Sao-Francisco, 135 m. N of Barra-das-Velhas, on an eminence. It has a church.

PEDRA-BONITA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, to the NE of Flores.

PEDRA-BRANCA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 15 m. WSW of Genipapo. It has a church and a school.—Also a little rocky island on the E entrance of the straits of Singapore.

PEDRA-DE-GALLE, a small island off the coast of Africa, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 11' 37''$, W long. $16^{\circ} 48' 26''$.

PEDRAJAS-DE-SAN-ESTEBAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Valladolid, and partido of Olimedo, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Eresma. Pop. 893. Madder is grown in the environs, and with corn and timber forms the chief article of local trade.

PEDRALBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Valencia, and partido of Villar-de-Benaduf or del-Arzobispo, on the l. bank of the Guadalaviar. Pop. 1,534. It has manufactures of baskets and distilleries of brandy.

PEDRA-LISA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between Campos and Cantagallo.

PEDRAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the Porrudos or Rio-de-Sao-Lourenco, 78 m. NE of Cuiaba.—Also a village of the prov. of Bahia, 9 m. SW of Itapuan, on a river of the same name.—Also an island of the same prov., in the bay of Camamu. It is about 3 m. in circumf., rises to a considerable height, and contains several families.—Also a small river of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Guapore, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 53'$.—Also a river of the prov. of Alagoas, which rises to the N of the Serra-de-Marambaia, passes Porto-Calvo, and 18 m. below Porto-das-Pedras enters the Atlantic.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the district of Rezende, which, after a short course, flows into the Parahiba, on the r. bank.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas Geraes, which has its source in the Serra-do-Grão-Mogor, passes Santa-Quiteria, and joins the Ilucambira.—Also a lake of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Rio-Muriare and the l. bank of the Parahiba. It discharges itself into the last-named river opposite Campos.

PEDRAS, or PUNGO-ANDONJO, a fort of Lower Guinea, in Angola, in the territory of Dongo, near the r. bank of the Coanza, opposite the confluence of the Gango, and 300 m. E of St. Paul-de-Loango.

PEDRAS (PORTO-DAS), a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, 120 m. SSW of Recife, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 13' 32''$, and W long. $35^{\circ} 47' 50''$.

PEDRAS (PUNTA-DAS), a headland of Brazil, at the SE extremity of the coast of the prov. of Ceara, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 44'$, and W long. $36^{\circ} 21'$.

PEDRAS-JVAMOLAR (SERRA-DAS), a moun-

tain of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which runs along the r. bank of the Rio-Paraguai, a distance of about 9 m., between 15° and 18° S lat. It takes its name from the mill-stone which abounds in it.

PEDRAS-DE-FOGO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 16 m. SW of Parahiba.

PEDRAZA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Apure, prov. and 50 m. W of Varinhas. Pop. 3,100. Cacao, tobacco, and maize are cultivated in the environs.

PEDRAZA, or PEDRAZA-DE-CIUDAD-RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Salamanca, partido and 15 m. NNE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, near the confluence of the Yettes and Morasverdes. Pop. 23.

PEDRAZA-DE-CAMPOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. W of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Salón. Pop. 730. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics.

PEDRAZA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Segovia, partido and 12 m. S of Sepulveda, in the chain of the Samosierra. Pop. 1,018. It has a parish church, a castle of great strength, in which the two sons of Francis I were detained, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has extensive manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics.

PEDREGUER, a village of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. of Alicante and partido of Denia, 36 m. ESE of S. Felipe, in a fine unbrageous valley, on the Alberca. Pop. 2,635. It contains an ancient palace, a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and carries on a considerable trade in oil and legumes.

PEDRERA (LA), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 51 m. ESE of Sevilla and partido of Estepa, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,097. This town consists of only a single long street.

PEDREZUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Madrid and partido of Colmenar Viejo, near the l. bank of the Jarama. Pop. 425.

PEDRICKTOWN, a village of Upper Penns creek township, Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 55 m. S of Trenton, on Oldman's creek. Pop. in 1840, about 150.

PEDRO (SAN), a fort of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 32 m. E of Almeria, and 15 m. NE of Cape Gata, at the foot of the Serra-de-Aljamilla, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 53'$.

PEDRO (SAN), a river of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, which flows into the gulf of Guinea, ESE of Great Bereby or Kadahbu.

PEDRO (SAN), a bay of Mexico, on the coast of New California, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 45'$, and W long. $117^{\circ} 47'$.—Also a river which has its source in the state of Guatemala, near Teopisca, runs N into the Mexican state of Tabasco, and throws itself into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 40'$, and W long. $92^{\circ} 25'$.

PEDRO (SAN), a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, at an alt. of 2,500 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 2,847.

PEDRO (SAN), a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 46 m. NNW of Truxillo, prov. and 48 m. SSE of Sana, a little to the S of the entrance of the Picasayo into the Pacific. It contains about 160 families, chiefly Indians.—Also a village in Lima, to the E of the town of that name.—Also a village of Bolivia, in the district of Moxos, on the Mamore.—Also an island between the island of Chiloe and the main, in S lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$, and W long. $73^{\circ} 49'$. It rises to an alt. of 3,200 ft.; and is wooded to its very summit.

PEDRO (SAO), a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 4 m. from Cabo-Frio

Pop. 400.—Also a village of the prov. of Sergipe, in the district of Propria, on the r. bank of the São-Francisco. It is inhabited by semi-civilized Indians.—Also a village of the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon, 24 m. above Castro-d'Avettes.—Also a parish of Brazilian Guiana, on the l. bank of the Rio-Negro.—Also a missionary station on the r. bank of the Marmiore, 40 m. below the confluence of the Jacuna. It is said to have formerly had a pop. of 3,000 persons.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which descends from the Cordelheira dos Aimorés; runs from the N to the SE; receives on the r. the Rio-de-Frade, and on the l. that of the Homem-Deitado; and flows into the r. bank of the Macahi.—Also a small river of the same prov., in the district of Iguacu, which descends from the Serra-do-Tinguá; runs SW; and joins the Rio Guandu, below the confluence of the Rio-de-Santa-Anna.

PEDRO-DO-ACU-DA-TORRE (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia.

PEDRO-D'ALCANTARA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the r. bank of the Tocantins, 80 m. in a direct line SE of the confluence of the Araguaia, and 350 m. NNE of Villa-Boa or Goyaz.—Also a town of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. SW of Araxa.—Also a new missionary settlement of the prov. of Bahia.—Also a colony of the prov. of Santa Catharina, founded in 1829.

PEDRO-DE-ARLANZA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. S of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 103.

PEDRO-DEL-ATARCE (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Valladolid and partido of Mota-del-Marques, in a fine plain, on the l. bank of the Rioseco, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 948. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and possesses some linen manufactures.

PEDRO-DE-BATOPILLAS (SAN). See **BATOPILAS**.

PEDRO-DE-BERCIANOS (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 235.

PEDRO-BERNARDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSW of Avila and partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro, near the r. bank of the Tietar. Pop. 2,120. It has a parish church, a school, a custom-house and a public granary, and possesses manufactures of cloth, linen, and wooden-ware, a fulling mill and a dye-work.

PEDRO-DE-BIAPINA (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Viçosa.

PEDRO-DE-CANSOLES (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 66 m. NW of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Carrion. Pop. 106.

PEDRO-DE-CANTAGALLO (SAO). See **CANTAGALO**.

PEDRO-DE-CARDENA (SAN), a Benedictine convent in Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. E of Burgos, in a pleasant valley. It was founded by Rodri-go-de-Vibar, surnamed the Cid, and contains the tomb of that warrior.

PEDRO-DE-LAS-DUENAS (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Leon, in a hollow, near the l. bank of the Cea. Pop. 140.

PEDRO-DE-LA-HOS (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 2 m. W of Bribesca, at the foot of lofty mountains. Pop. 55.

PEDRO-MANRIQUE (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Soria and partido of Agreda, in a mountainous locality, near the river Linares. Pop. 627. It is very ancient, and has the remains of walls and of a fortress, 4 parish churches, 2 chapels, an hospital, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has manufactures of coarse woolen fabrics.

PEDRO-MARTYR (SAN), a village of Guatemala, in the state of that name, near the Michatoyat, which here forms a fine cascade.

PEDRO-MATAPAS (SAN). See **MATAPAS**.

PEDRO-MUNOZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 69 m. NE of Ciudad-Real and partido of Alcazar-de-San-Juan, in an extensive plain, at some distance from the r. bank of the Zancara, which in winter is liable to disastrous inundations. Pop. 1,958. It has parish church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses manufactures of woollen fabrics and tanneries.

PEDRO-DE-MACEDA-DE-LIMIA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 11 m. E of Orense. Pop. 800.

PEDRO-DE-LA-NAVE (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Zamora, on the l. bank of the Esla. Pop. 240.

PEDRO-NOLASCO (SAO), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in Brazilian Guiana, 10 m. above São-Raimundo, near the source of the Urubu, an affluent of the Amazon.

PEDRO-DE-OLLEROS (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. NE of Villafranca, on the summit of a hill, to the l. of the Acares. Pop. 397. It has manufactures of linen and of coarse woollen fabrics. Slate is quarried in the environs, and to the W are the ruins of a fort.

PEDRO-PALMINCHES (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Cuenca, and 5 m. NW of Canaveras, on a height, on the l. bank of the Guadiela, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 470. It has manufactures of baskets.

PEDRO-D'EL-REI (SAO), or **POCONE**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, comarca and 66 m. S of Cuiaba, in an extensive plain, and 3 m. from a lake which becomes dry in summer. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in mining and agriculture. The soil is auriferous, but is scantily supplied with water.

PEDRO-DO-RIO-GRANDE (SAO). See **RIO-GRANDE-DE-SAO-PEDRO**.

PEDRO-DEL-ROMERAL (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Santander, partido and 17 m. NW of Villacarriedo, in the midst of the Cantabrian chain. Pop. 2,596. It has a parish church and several convents.

PEDRO-SACATEPEQUEZ (SAN), a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Sacatepequez and Chimatenango, and district of S. Juan. Pop. 3,700.

PEDRO-ET-SAO-PAULO (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the banks of the small river Lages. See also **PARAHIBA-DO-SUL**.

PEDRO-SHOALS, or **BANC-DE-LA-VIVORA**, a sand-bank of the Caribbean sea, a little to the S of Jamaica, the central part of which is in N lat. 17° and W long. 78° 30'. This bank is 150 m. in length from E to W, and 45 m. in breadth. The cayo of Pedro on the N, of Sola on the E, and some others, rise above the surface of the water.

PEDRO-SOLOMA (SAN), a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Totonicapan and Gueguetenango. Pop. 750.

PEDRO-DO-SUL (SAN), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 14 m. NW of Viseu, on the r. bank of the Vouga, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,000. It is said to have been founded in 1040, by the Moors.

PEDRO-DE-TORELLO (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Barcelona, near the l. bank of the Ter.

PEDRO-DE-ZAMUDIA (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NW of Zamora. Pop. 226.

PEDRO-ZULIA (SAN), a town of Honduras, 90 m. N of Comayagua.

PEDROCHES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Cordova and partido of Pozoblanco, on a hill in the midst of a wide valley, formed by the sierras Morena and Almodavar. Pop. 1,444. It is the capital of 7 small villages, and contains 2 convents and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and of soap, a tannery, and several spinning-mills.

PEDROGAO GRANDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 36 m. NE of Teomar, on a mountain plateau, to the r. of the Zexere, which here makes nearly a complete circuit, and is crossed by a bridge remarkable for its height. Pop. 1,857. It has a convent, an hospital, and a Latin-school. The town is of Roman foundation. The locality is remarkable for its salubrity and the longevity of its inhabitants.

PEDROGAO-PEQUINO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemteja, in the comarca and 57 m. NNW of Crato, near the l. bank of the Zexere.

PEDROLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Zaragoza, partido of Almunia, in a plain, near the Aragon canal. Pop. 1,627. It has a ducal palace now much dilapidated, a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PEDRONERAS-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Cuenca. Pop. 3,112. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has manufactories of linen, and a considerable trade in wine and saffron.

PEDROSA, village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. NE of Leon, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Esla. Pop. 236.

PEDROSA-DE-DUERO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. E of Valladolid. Pop. 500.

PEDROSA-DEL-PRINCIPE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Odra. Pop. 500. It has a fulling-mill and dye-works.

PEDROSA-DEL-REY, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. WSW of Valladolid. Pop. 615.

PEDROSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Logrono, in the partido and 10 m. SE of Magara, on the r. of the Nagerilla. Pop. 1,097.

PEDROSO (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Sevilla, on the r. bank of the Gazona. Pop. 1,569. In the vicinity are important iron mines.

PEEBLES, a parish nearly in the centre of Peebles-shire, 18,210 acres in area. The Tweed, running prevailingly eastward, moves majestically across the centre of the parish, over a distance geographically of 4½, and along its channel of 6 m. It is here 500 ft. above sea-level; and though it has performed only one-third of its course to the sea, it has fallen 1,000 ft., or two-thirds of the aggregate height between its source and its embouchure. The Lyne, Meldon-burn, Manor-water, Eddlestone-water, and three other considerable streamlets intersect the p. The hills are in no instances very high; and, in the aggregate, much lower than those of most other parishes in the co. Upwards of 3,000 acres are in tillage. The pastoral grounds produce a fine herbage, and sustain, besides black cattle, about 8,000 blackfaced and Cheviot sheep. Pop. in 1801, 2,088; in 1831, 2,750; in 1851, 2,673.

The ancient royal burgh of Peebles, the capital of Tweeddale, is situated 6 m. WNW of Innerleithen, 22 m. S of Edinburgh, and 54 m. NE of Dumfries, on the N bank of the Tweed, and on both banks, but chiefly the E one, of the Eddlestone. It is divided into an old and a new town. All those parts located in the peninsula and along the l. bank of the Eddlestone, and a few houses on the south side of the Tweed, constitute the new town. The old town

is of small extent, and consists almost entirely of a single street. Two bridges, one a stone erection of a single arch, and the other a timber bridge for foot passengers, connect the old town and the new. Tweed-bridge, a structure of unknown antiquity, has 5 main arches in the ordinary channel of the river, and 3 smaller ones at the ends to admit the transit of a flood. A little below the town a light, handsome iron-bridge, constructed in 1818 for foot passengers, spans the Tweed, at a point where it is 108 ft. wide. As the metropolis of an extensive, though thinly peopled, district, it has a considerable depot trade; nor is it destitute of even a decent amount of manufacture. In a suite of waulk-mills on Eddlestone-water waulking and dyeing are an established employment, and the fabricating of plaiding, flannel, and coarse woollen cloth, in all parts of the process from carding onward, is somewhat briskly conducted. Stocking-making employs a few workmen; and the tanning and the working of leather are carried on in Northgate. The manufacture of fine cotton fabrics was introduced from Glasgow at the beginning of the century; but it has greatly declined. The fabrics woven are chiefly cambric handkerchiefs with borders. P., at the passing of the reform act, was disfranchised as a burgh, and thrown into the county; before that date, it united with Selkirk, Linlithgow, and Lanark, in returning a member to parliament. The streets and shops are lighted. The pop. within the royalty, in 1841, was 1,908; in 1851, it was 1,982. P. gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Wemyss and March.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, a county in the south of Scotland, situated between 55° 24' and 55° 50' N lat., bounded on the N and NE by Edinburghshire; on the E and SE by Selkirkshire; on the S by Dumfries-shire; and on the SW and W by Lanarkshire. Its form is irregularly triangular. The extreme length, from N to S, is about 30 m.; the extreme breadth, from E to W, is about 22 m. Area, according to Armstrong, 251,320 English acres; according to Finlaster, 229,778 acres; and, according to Chalmers, the author of 'Caledonia,' whose data appear to be the most correct, 216,320 acres, or 338 sq. m. The surface lies aggregate higher than that of any other co. in the S of Scotland, and is a congeries of hilly clusters and mountain-ranges, directing their spurs and their terminations to every point of the compass. The lowest ground is in the vale of the Tweed, immediately within the boundary with Selkirkshire, and lies between 400 and 500 ft. above sea-level. The Tweed's entire course, in the segment of a circle, from the extreme SW corner, round by the very centre, on to the E angle of the co., over a distance along the channel of about 41 m., forms a great artery into which, with the exception of the few rills on some parts of the boundaries, all the water-courses pour their liquid accumulations; but this long sweep of central basin is, over a great proportion of its length, a series of mere gorges. On the S the surface is so densely mountainous as utterly to forbid all interior traffic, and barely to allow one wild outlet to Dumfries-shire; on the E it permits communication with the exterior world only by passes near the Tweed; on the north it is penetrable only through three gorges among the hills, and along an equal number of elongated furrows, the narrow glens of southward streams. The mountain watershed for 12 m., partly along the W but chiefly along the SE boundary are the summits of the Hartfell group, the highest Scottish ground S of the Forth and the Clyde, and the nucleus of the great mountain-ranges which extend from sea to sea, and constitutes the southern Highlands of Scotland. Along the SE, or the boundary with Selkirkshire, a lofty

series of heights maintains NE to the Tweed, an elevation but slightly diminished from that of the more alpine district. Among other summits, it sends up Blackhouse-hill to the alt. of 2,360 ft. above sea-level, Scaew-law to the alt. of 2,120, and the wide-spreading obese mountain of Minchmuir to the alt. of 2,285. Even along the NE boundary, the rim of the complicated county basin is so high as to have the summits of Windlestraw and Dundroich respectively 2,295 and 2,100 ft. above sea-level. Along the N the surface subsides, for a considerable way, into little more than hilly swell, and nowhere possesses a loftier summit than Cairn-hill, whose altitude is 1,800 ft. Along the W the highest ground, even where the boundary is a water-shed, lies somewhat in the interior, and, among other heights, has those of Pykestone, Broughton, and Cadon, with elevations above sea-level of respectively 2,100, 1,483, and 2,200 ft.—and in the valleys, or rather on the streams at the base of these heights, the surface has an elevation of at least 800 ft.

Rivers.] The Tweed is so dominantly *the* river of the co. as to have popularly imposed upon it, since at least the 12th cent. the name of Tweeddale. The only streams which do not pay their tributes to the Tweed, are the Clydesdale, half of the Medwin on the W. and the head-waters of the North Esk and the South Esk on the N. two streams which traverse Edinburghshire, unite at Dalkeith, and enter the frith of Forth at Musselburgh. The other or interior streams, from their having at most only half the length of the co. to traverse, are necessarily all of inconsiderable bulk; and are chiefly on the r. bank of the Tweed, Fruid-water, Talla-water, Glensax-burn, and Quair-water, and, on the l. bank of the Tweed, Biggar, Lyne, Eddlestone, and Leithen waters, with Holms-water, a tributary of the Biggar, and West-water, and Tarth, or East Medwin, water, tributaries of the Lyne. Megget-water, on the S. finds its way to the Tweed, not in the indigenous manner of the other streams, but as a tributary of the Yarrow, and by it of the Ettrick, through Selkirkshire. The only lakes of the co.—additional to St. Mary's-loch, which touches its SE margin for about a mile, and conveys the Megget to the Yarrow—are Water, or Eddlestone-loch in Eddlestone, Gameshope-loch in an uninhabited glen in Tweedsmuir, and a small lake in Linton. The chief medicinal springs are those of Heaven-aqua well in Linton, and the celebrated spa of Innerleithen,—resembling respectively the medicinal wells of Tunbridge and of Harrogate.

Climate, &c.] Tweeddale, like all hilly countries, is variable in its climate. Owing to its midland situation, it is exposed to rain equally from both seas; it has less aggregate fall of moisture than the sea board on either the E or the W; it has been known to have, at its centre or at Peebles, only 24.936 inches of rain, when the town of Dumfries had 36.9; and yet, owing to flying clouds and partial falls, it has fewer days free from rain or snow than even the W. coast. The medium height of the barom, at Peebles, is in summer 29.2, and in winter 28; the range of the term. between 81° and 14° below zero.

Geology and soils.] P. is comparatively rich in minerals. Coal abounds in its NE extremity, forms the W termination of the coal-field which extends about 15 m., by a breadth of 7 or 8 m., on both sides of the North Esk to the sea at Musselburgh, and supplies with fuel the whole co., excepting parts which more conveniently obtain it from Lothian. Carboniferous limestone exists plentifully in the coal-district. An endless variety of clays lies over a considerable part of the carboniferous formation, including a very thick bed of fire-clay, like that of Stora Bridge, and a small seam of fullers' earth. Alum-slate likewise abounds; and ochres, both red and yellow, with veins of manganese, occur. White freestone, in the same region as all these minerals, is plentiful; and red freestone, of a firmer texture than the white, furnishing good blocks for building, and containing seams whence excellent pavement-flag is obtained, forms a hilly ridge, bisecting the district lengthwise. Greywacke and greywacke slate are the prevailing rocks throughout the great body of the co. The blue clay-slate of Stobo, which occurs in two seams, has long been in esteem. Galena is found in the glen of one of the tributaries of

the Quair; and gold was formerly found in the p. of Megget.—The soil of by far the greater part of P. never was, and probably never will be, turned up by the plough; that of the arable grounds comprehends a very extensive variety. Moss, from 4 or 5. to 10 or even 20 ft. deep, is found in almost every hollow and patch of level in the higher parts of the co. A mixture of sand and clay, in various proportions, very generally covers the skirts of most part of the hills, at the highest elevation to which cultivation is extended. A mixture of clay and sand, generally deep and fertile, with often a great proportion of gravelly debris, generally covers the lower and gentle gradients of the declivities, immediately above the troughs or little plains of the streams. A soil prevailingly light and sandy is spread out athwart the haughs.

Agriculture.] The co., as to its configuration and entire physical character, is essentially pastoral. The number of sheep upon its pastures was, in 1614, 112,800; at present only about 110,000; but it is likely to augment to its former amount. Nearly the whole annual produce in live stock is sent to the S of England. Over nearly one-half of the co., constituting the SE district, the Cheviot breed constitutes unmixedly almost the whole stock; over the rest of the area it yields to the predominance of the black-faced breed, or is crossed with the Leicester sheep. The number of black cattle is about 5,000. The Tees-water and the Ayrshire breeds are distributed very nearly in the same way as the two breeds of sheep,—the Tees-water corresponding in territory with the Cheviot, and the Ayrshire with the black-faced. Much attention is given in some districts, particularly in the N. to the dairy.—The smaller farms, chiefly arable, consist of from 40 to 100 acres, and in one or two instances rise to 200. Few of the sheep-farms comprehend less than 600 or 700 acres, and most comprehend from 1,000 to 4,000; but they are in general let out according to their capacity, or appreciated power of supporting so many head of black cattle and scores of sheep.

Manufactures.] Viewed in connection with the extent and resources of the co., and especially with the purity and great aggregate power of its waterfalls, the amount of existing machinery for factorial produce is small. Excepting the exportation of the surplus produce of the sheep, dairy, and arable farms, the whole commerce consists in the importation and retail of the small amount of goods required for local consumpt.—About one-fifth of the compact area of the co., lying on the r. side of the Tweed, is ill-provided with roads, having only footpaths or mere hoof-formed tracts. Other districts, considering that the country is so tumultuously hilly, are well-provided. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Biggar, passes through the NW wing; the better road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Moffat, traverses the extreme length of the co., down the Dead-burn and the Lyne, and up the higher Tweed. The road between Glasgow and Kelso traverses the extreme breadth of the co. down the Tarth and the Lyne and the lower Tweed. The road from Edinburgh respectively to Peebles and to Innerleithen passes along the dales of the Eddlestone and the Leithen. A line of railway, connecting the co. town with the Edinburgh and Hawick branch of the North British railway, is now in process of execution.

General statistics, &c.] The only town is Peebles, till recently a royal burgh; and the only villages are Innerleithen, Linton, and Carlops. The co. returns a member to parliament. Constituency in 1841, 803; in 1848, 568. Real property, as assessed in 1815, £64,182; in 1842, £74,810. Pop. in 1801, 8,717; in 1811, 9,935; in 1821, 10,046; in 1831, 10,578; in 1841, 10,499; in 1851, 10,738.

History.] The portion of the ancient British *Gadenni* who inhabited the districts on the upper Tweed, are believed to have intermixed less with foreign races, and to have sent down their British blood to their modern successors on the soil in a stream of greater homogeneity than their brethren either of their own tribe or of any of the tribes S or E of the Grampians. The accordingly abounds with the monuments of the Britons; and its topo-

graphical nomenclature is replete with denominations from their significant language. During the 9th cent., the Britons of Tweeddale, in common with those of Strathclyde, felt severe pressures from the Scoto-Irish on the W., and the Saxons on the E., and numerously emigrated to Wales. The districts on the upper Tweed were not formed into a shire or sheriffdom till near the close of the 13th cent. David I. and Malcolm IV., respectively call the co. Tweedal and Tweeddale, and seem to have had no notion of designating it as a shire. But owing to the existence of two royal castles, the one at Peebles, and the other at Traquair, there were in the reigns immediately succeeding Malcolm IV., two sheriffdoms, named, not from Tweeddale, but from the seats of the royal castles. Before the epoch of Edward I.'s ordinance settling the government of Scotland, in 1305, the sheriffdom of Peebles included that of Traquair, and extended over all Tweeddale. Tweeddale gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay, created Baron Hay of Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1546, and Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden, in 1694.

PEEKS KILL, a village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 46 m. N. of New York, on the E. side of the Hudson. Pop. 2,000.

PEEL, a port on the W. coast of the isle of Man, 10 m. NW. of Douglas. Pop. 2,200, chiefly fishers. There are the remains of a fine old castle here. See article ISLE OF MAN.

PEEL, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N. by the co. of Minto; on the S. by that of Hay; and on the W. by the co. of Wicklow. Its boundaries on the E. are still undefined. In its NE corner is Lake Kondinin, a large sheet of good water. Towards the W. confines are Peel plains.—Also an extensive inlet in the co. of Murray, separated from the ocean by a long narrow tract of land, at the extremity of which is the town of Peel, and terminating in the N. in a narrow channel. It is 23 m. in length from N. to S., and swells at the upper half into a breadth of about 6 m. It receives Hervey, Murray, Currie, and Serpentine rivers. The town of P. is about 40 m. SSW. of Perth.—Also a harbour in the same co., in Warboro sound, about 20 m. NNE of Peel inlet.—Also an island of New South Wales, in Moreton bay, in the co. of Stanley, 6 m. SW. of Amity point.—Also a parish in the co. of Roxburgh, to the W. of Eskdale.

PEEL, an extensive marsh of Belgium, in the W. part of the prov. of N. Brabant, and NE part of that of Limburg, on the l. bank of the Meuse, comprising an area extending from Grave, on the NNW to Venlo on the SSE, of about 30 m. in length, and varying from 3 m. to 9 m. in breadth.

PEEL, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Arzobispo or Bonin islands, of which it is the largest.

PEEL, a town of Upper Canada, in the Wellington district. Pop. about 1,000.

PEEL, a river of British North America, which has its sources in the W. side of the Rocky mountains, in about N. lat. 65° , and which joins the Mackenzie river, on the l. bank, about 100 m. above the entrance of that river into the Arctic ocean. Its intermediate course is still undefined.

PEEL, or NAMMO, a river of New South Wales, supposed to be a head-stream of the Darling, which rises in about S. lat. $31^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $151^{\circ} 10'$, and flows first N., and then NW., to about the parallel of $29^{\circ} 40'$, when it spreads its waters into an extensive marsh. Its course beyond this point is not known. Its principal affluents are the Conadilly and Turra-bele on the l.; and the Cockburn and the Gwyehr on the r.

PEEL-PLAINS, an extensive tract in New South Wales, in the district of Darling-Downs, to the NNE of the Condamine river, at an alt. of 1,800 ft. above sea-level.

PEEL-RANGE, or COCOPARU, a chain of mountains in New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, and to the S. of the river of that name. It runs from N. to S., between $33^{\circ} 30'$ and $34^{\circ} 7'$ S. lat., and in

about $146^{\circ} 15'$ E. long., and between Mount Flinders on the N., to Mounts Caley and Brogden in the S.

PEENE, a river which has its source in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, and bail. of Malchin; traverses Lakes Malchin and Kummerow; forms for some distance the boundary-line of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania; enters that prov.; separates the reg. of Stettin and Stralsund; joins the W. arm of the Oder, about 3 m. NW. of its exit from the Little Haff, and so which it thence gives its name; traverses Achter water; and discharges itself into the Baltic, to the E. of Der-Boden bay. Its principal affluents are the Trebel and Tollen. Malchin, Demmin, Anklam, and Wolgast, are the chief towns on its banks.

PEENEMUNDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 60 m. NW. of Stettin, in the island and 18 m. NNW. of Usedom, and circle of Usedom-Wollin, on the r. bank of the Peene, about 2 m. above its entrance into the Baltic. Pop. 291. It has a tolerable harbour, and is defended by a fort.

PEEN-KWAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Ning-woo-fu.

PEE-PEE, a township of Pike co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 919.

PEER, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. of dep. 1,522. The town is 15 m. NNE of Hasselt, in the midst of extensive wastes, on the Domel. Pop. 750.

PEER, PEER, or PITYRU, a march or district of Transylvania, in the W. part of the comitat of Middle Szolnok.

PEEREBOOM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Cortemarq. Pop. 125.—Also a commune in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Moerbeke. Pop. 160.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN, a township in Featherstone p., in Yorkshire, 2½ m. SW. of Pontefract. Area 984 acres. Pop. in 1851, 269.

PEGALAJAR, a town of Spain, in Andalucia, in the prov. and 14 m. SE of Jaen, and partido of Mancha-Real, on the slope of a hill near the r. bank of the Rio-de-Jaen. Pop. 2,516. It has a parish-church, a school, and a public granary, and possesses numerous oil-mills.

PEGAU, a town of Saxony, capital of a district, in the circle and 15 m. S. of Leipzig, on the l. bank of the White Elster. Pop. 3,360. It has manufactures of linen and shoes.

PEGGAU. See PECKAU.

PEGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the circle of Upper Franconia, about 8 m. SSW. of Bayreuth, and near that of the Red Main; passes town of the same name; enters the circle of Middle Franconia, in which it waters Velden, Lauf, and Nuremberg; and, after a course from S. to W. of about 33 m., joins the Rednitz, on the r. bank, at Furth, whence the united streams take the name of Regnitz. This river gave its name in 1808 to a circle now comprised in those of Upper and Middle Franconia.—Also a town in the circle of Upper Franconia, 14 m. S. of Bayreuth, and 30 m. NE of Nuremberg, on the river of the same name, near its source. Pop. 792. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb and 2 churches. In its vicinity is an iron-mine. The presidial of P. contains 20,000 inhabitants.

PEGNON-DE-VELEZ. See PENON-DE-VELEZ.

PEGO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. of Alicante. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 26 m. ESE of San-Felipe de Jativa, in a plain. It is well-built, with broad streets, and has a parish-church, a cas-

tom-house, a convent, an hospital, a public granary and a fine fountain. It possesses several oil and corn-mills.

PEGSWORTH, a township in Borhall p., in Northumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Morpeth. Area 1,267 acres. Pop. 215.

PEGU, or BEGU, an ancient kingdom of Asia, recently forming the S portion of the Birman empire, but annexed in June 1853 to the SE frontier of the British dominions. The N frontier-line has been fixed so as to comprise within the British frontier the cities of Miaday or Miede, on the Irawaddi or Irawaddy river, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 26'$, and Tunghu or Tongo, on the Setang river, in $19^{\circ} 8$ lat. On the E it is separated by the Salwin or Saluhaen river from the British prov. of Tenasserim; on the S it has the gulf of Martaban and the Indian ocean; and on the W, the bay of Bengal and the British prov. of Aracan. Its breadth towards the N frontier is about 180 m., but gradually decreases towards the S. Its length from N to S is about 230 m. It is generally a flat country, but is intersected by several ranges of hills, which attain a considerable elevation on the Aracan frontier. The S part of the country presents a singular interlace-ment of streams, forming the delta of the great rivers Irawaddi and Saluhaen. The soil is fertile, especially in rice, but the country has long been comparatively depopulated, and vast tracts are covered with teak-forests or jungle. Iron, tin, and lead, are known to exist within the country. The natives are a lively, active race, of low stature. They are Buddhists, and appear to be descended from a common stock with the Siamese. The physical features, and the political history of this region up to its incorporation with Birman, are sketched in the article BIRMAN EMPIRE.

PEGU, the capital of the above state, is situated on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Irawaddi, 75 m. N of Rangoon, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $96^{\circ} 12'$. The river empties itself into the Rangoon river by a wide mouth, but soon narrows to 200 vds., and near the city to as many feet. Before its capture, in 1757, by the Birman monarch Alom-pra, it was a fortified city of a quadrangular form, each side measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, surrounded by a rampart 35 ft. thick, composed of bricks cemented with mud, and a ditch 60 yds. in breadth. At present it consists of only two streets, one running parallel to the river, and the other leading to a great pagoda built on the summit of an apparently artificial mound, composed of successive terraces, like the religious structures of the ancient Mexicans. The surrounding country exhibits a uniform level expanse.

Recent history.—The annexation of P. to our Indian empire, the most recent transaction of importance in our Indian annals, originated in two merchant-captains having become involved in litigation at Rangoon, and having their vessels detained by the Birman authorities. Redress was, in the first instance, demanded from the governor of Rangoon, who met the application with a contemptuous refusal to listen to it. The court of Ava having approved of the behaviour of its officer, a large British force was despatched to the mouth of the Irawaddi; Rangoon and Martaban were captured, but without appearing to produce any impression on the Birmane. A force of 10,000 men, ascending the Irawaddi, then took possession of Prome. Meanwhile the Birmane monarch was dethrown by his brother, and an envoy was sent from Ava to sue for peace. The Birman envoy, confessing their inability to resist the power of the British government, announced his willingness to sign a treaty in accordance with the proclamation of the governor-general, by which the prov. of P. was annexed to the British dominions in the East, objecting only to the frontier being placed at Miaday. The governor-general in council consented to withdraw the frontier from Miaday, and place it, in strict conformity to the most literal wording of the proclamation, immediately to the N of Prome and Tunghu, cities which have been described at all times as within the northern limits of P. in the official records of transactions between the states; but when this concession was offered, the Birman envoy, wholly receding from his previous declarations, refused to assent to any treaty by which a cession of territory should be made. Thereupon negotiations were at once broken off; the frontier of the

British territories was finally fixed to the NW of Miaday and Tunghu, and the envoy was directed to quit the camp. Further proceedings were rendered unnecessary by the court of Ava expressing its desire for the cessation of war. The king announced that "orders had been issued to the governors of districts not to allow the Birmane troops to attack the territories of Miaday and Tunghu, in which the British government had placed its garrisons." Furthermore the king set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava; and expressed his wish that "the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading." Accepting these pacific declarations and acts of the king as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty had not been concluded, the governor-general in council issued a notification permitting the raising of the river blockade, consenting to the renewal of former intercourse with Ava and proclaiming the restoration of peace. "The army of Ava," says the notification, "will no longer be maintained on a war establishment. At the same time a force will be permanently retained in P. amply adequate for its defence and fully prepared for the event of war." P. is to Birman very much what the delta of the Ganges is to Bengal: the holders of it command the whole maritime amenities of the country. It seems likely, therefore, that the annexation of P. will only prove the precursor to fresh collisions and the final annexation of the entire Birmane empire. In the meantime it is contended by some that the annexation of P. has not strengthened our SE frontier; that in addition to administrative difficulties with the prov. itself, the frontier line of the annexed territory is far from tenable. From the Aracan mountains to the Irawaddi at Prome, a distance of about 50 m., the country is covered with dense jungle, affording admirable cover for the predatory incursions of a native enemy. From Prome to Tunghu, a distance of about 100 m., the country is hilly and jungle; just such a tract as would perplex the minds of our British officers and embarrass the movements of our troops, while the Birmane would find it favourable to their more desultory operations. "Of the country beyond Tunghu to the eastward," says a high official authority, "I have seen no particular description; but that it should present any insurmountable obstacle to a Burman force I conceive to be improbable from what I know of the routes by which the Bandoorah's army advanced in 1824 to Ramroo, and returned at the most inclement season to the Irrawaddi. Supposing, therefore, our troops to be cantoned upon the contemplated frontier, one division at Tangoo and the other at Prome, with such intermediate posts as the nature of the country might admit of, are we warranted in supposing that such a distribution of our force would prove so imposing as to deter the Burmane from attempting to pass the boundary line to plunder our villages to the southward? Deprived as the monarch and his court would be of their revenues, and cut off, in common with their subjects, from many articles, not only of luxury, but of ordinary consumption, privation would combine with the hope of plunder to dispose the rulers to determine upon a system of marauding warfare, which, under such circumstances, the people of the upper provinces would furnish the means of carrying on. * * * That predatory bands of Burmane could, in a country covered with jungle, pass between the Aracan mountains and the Irrawaddi, or between Prome and Tangoo, and probably past the latter place by a detour to the east, without their movements being detected before they reached the villages or other object of their attack, seems to me almost certain. That it would be very seldom possible effectively to intercept their retreat appears to me absolutely certain." On the other hand, it is clear that the present opportunity for securing the free navigation of the Irrawaddi and opening up a commercial intercourse with Western China ought not to be lost sight of. It is well known that a considerable demand for some articles of British manufacture, especially woollens, exists in the lofty table-lands which skirt the N frontier of Birman. "Hitherto, however, the Russians have monopolized the trade; and perhaps there cannot be a better proof of the natural capabilities of the market than the fact that it can be supplied at a profit from a centre so remote as the Muscovite entrepot of Kuskhta, and by traders who have to cross the deserts of Mongolia. Formerly, indeed, British cloths were sent to that place to be exchanged for the tea supplied by the Chinese; but Russia soon established manufactures of her own, in order to render her merchants independent of our wares; and now, with a trifling exception, the latter do not enter either Thibet or Western China. That exception, however, trifling though it be, has a material bearing on the question before us. The town of Bhamno—situated on the river Irrawaddi at about the 24th degree of latitude, and distant a few stages only [40 m.] from the Chinese frontier—is the entrepot from which a small quantity of British woollen yearly find their way into the celestial empire. [See article BRASNO.] Here, then, is a market ready-made to our hands; and a traffic which can remunerate the Burmane retailers must be capable of being made still more profitable to the merchants who supply the goods in the first instance. Moreover, if Russia can ply a brisk overland trade with China on the confines of Siberia, with hundreds of miles of desert between her market and her consumers—and that so advantageously that she has found it politic to establish new staples of industry in order to meet the demand—we can scarcely be wrong in attaching considerable value to the possession of an entrepot not forty miles distant from the country to be supplied, and within eight or ten days' journey from the bay of

Bengal by the country-boats." [Times.] The distance from Rangoon at the mouth of the river, to ~~Ava~~ the capital of the Birman empire, is about 500 m., and the ascent of the river only occupies 10 days, even during the rainy season, when the descending current is most powerful, while the descent is often accomplished in four days. About 6 m. to the NE of Ava is Mian-daw, one of the two entrepôts of trade between Birman and China; and Bhamno, the other entrepot, is about 120 m. higher up the river.

PEGWELL, a hamlet of Kent, at the head of a fine bay about 1 m. W of Ramsgate.

PE-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the prov. of Shan-tung, 48 m. NE of Si-nan.

PE-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the prov. of Shen-si, on the r. bank of the Han-kiang.

PEI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 49'$, E long. $117^{\circ} 14'$.

PEI-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 20'$.

PEIGAMBER, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. WSW of Casbin.

PEIGNES (Les), several islets in the Grecian archipelago, situated near the SE coast of the island of Milo, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 38'$.

PEIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of E-ehu-fu, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 18'$, and E long. $118^{\circ} 5'$.

PEI-HO, or PE-HO, a considerable river of China, in the prov. of Pe-che-li. It rises on the borders of Tartary, and in its course southwards passes within a few miles of the capital, maintaining its communication with the Great canal and with the Yellow sea, into which the P. discharges itself in N lat. $38^{\circ} 33'$. Most of the country through which it flows is almost entirely a dead flat, so that there is scarcely any sensible rise as far as Pekin, and the tide is felt for 400 m. up; but the river is unfit for the ascent of large vessels.

PEIH-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $106^{\circ} 18'$.

PEIH-TSEE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Ta-ting-fu, 102 m. WW of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 12'$, and E long. $105^{\circ} 13'$.

PEIH-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Nan-yang-fu, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 48' 40''$, and E long. $113^{\circ} 22' 30''$.

PEIL, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises 6 m. S of Reichenbach, and falls into the Weistritz, on the r. bank, above Schweidnitz, after a NW course of 26 m.

PEILAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Breslau, 4 m. SE of Reichenbach, on the Peil. Pop. 1,700. Part of these are a colony of Moravian brethren, employed as usual in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

PEILENSTEIN, a village of Styria, 18 m. SE of Cilly, near the l. bank of an affluent of the Sotla. Pop. 300.

PEILHAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 26 m. E of Vannes. Pop. 1,750.

PEILSTEIN, a town of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. N of Limbach.

PEINA, a town of Hanover, in the principality and 18 m. NE of Hildesheim, on the r. bank of the river Fusa. It is surrounded with walls, and is defended by a castle. Pop. 3,000, chiefly Lutherans, who are employed partly in spinning yarn and weaving coarse linens, and partly in the manufacture of tobacco. Large cattle fairs are held here.

PEINGHEE, or PYING-GHY, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the Irawaddi river, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 31'$, 25 m. SSW of Prome. In the vicinity much

teak timber is procured, which is conveyed to Rangoon, and thence exported to the British territories. This teak is not reckoned so close-grained as that which grows on the coast of Malabar, but it can be sold much cheaper at Calcutta and Madras. Ships of 400 tons burden have been built at this town, although at the distance of 200 m. from the sea.

PEIPIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Roquevaire. Pop. 920.

PEIPIN (LAKE), or TSCHUDSKOE OSERO, a large lake of European Russia, lying between the governments of Petersburg, Livonia, Estonia, and Pskov. It is about 80 m. in length, and 35 m. broad; and communicated by a strait with the lake of Pskov, and with the gulf of Finland, by the river Narva. In its S part it presents several small islands. The rivers Embach and Kose flow into it on the SW; the Tshmera on the E; and the Jaetscha on the SE. It abounds in fish, with which the markets of Petersburg are supplied. Its shores are low and marshy, and without any visible rocky formation. In some places it is 10 fath. deep; but in general it is much shallower.

PEIRAH. See PERAK.

PEIRATTE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, 6 m. SW of Thenezay. Pop. 1,000.

PEIRE (SAINT). See SAMPEYRE.

PEISAT, or PAYSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. E of La-Nonaille, near the r. bank of the Haute-Vezere. Pop. 40.

PEISENBERG, a mountain of Bavaria, near the Tegernsee. Alt. 5,676 ft. above sea-level.

PEISERN, or PYZDRY, a town of Poland, 34 m. NNW of Kalisch, on the r. bank of the Wartha. Pop. 2,000.

PEISEY, a village of the Sardinian states, in the Tarentaise, 12 m. NE of Moutiers. Pop. 1,200.

PEISKRETSHAM, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 36 m. SE of Oppeln. Pop. 1,900.

PEISO, a lake of Hungary, in the palatinat of Presburg, the capital of which was formerly called from it, Peissburg. Part of it is now dried up, the rest forms extensive marshes planted with alders. It is distinct from the lake of Neusiedel, which lies on the other side of the Danube.

PEISSANT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 719.

PEITAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujarat, district and 21 m. NNE of Ahmedabad, near the r. bank of the Sabarmutty.

PEITELSTEIN, or POTESANGO, a village and castle of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Pusterthal, 3 m. NW of Cortina, and 14 m. SSE of Prunecken.

PEITL. See BAIDL.

PEITZ, or PEIZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 36 m. S of Frankfort, circle and 9 m. N of Kottbus, on the r. bank of the Matz, an affluent of the Spree, in a marshy locality. Pop. 2,100. It has a blast furnace, manufactures of cloth and linen, and several spinning-mills.

PEIXA-DE-COURO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso.

PEIXE, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande and district of Mostardas, between the lake dos-Patos and the Atlantic, with which it is connected by a short channel. It derives its name from the fish with which it abounds.—Also a river of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its source in the Cordilheira-Parecis, runs N; and throws itself into the Tapajaz, on the r. bank.—Also a river of the same prov., formed by the junction of the Raizame and Tacoaral, and which flows into the Araguaia, near the confluence of the Rio-das-Mortes

—Also a river which has its source in the Serra-de-Luiz-Gomes, in the prov. of Paraíba; passes Vilanova-de-Souza; enters the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and joins the Piranhas on the l. bank.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, which has its source in the mountains, near Meia-Ponte; runs from SE to N; and throws itself into the l. bank of the Tesouras, near Santa-Rita.—Also a river of the same prov., which waters the comarca of Santa Cruz, and joins the Corumbá, on the r. bank, below the confluence of the São-Bartholomeo.—Also a river of the same comarca, which runs NW, and joins the Rio-das-Almas.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas Geraes, in the comarca of Ouro-Preto, an affluent of the Guallacho.—Also a river of the same prov., in the comarca of Campanha, which, with the Angai and Capivari, flows into the Rio-Verde.—Also a river of the same prov., a tributary of the Sapucáhi.—Also a river of the same prov., in the comarca of Serró, which flows into the Rio-Antônio, an affluent of the Rio-Doce.

PEIXO-BRAZO (SERRA DO), a mountain-chain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha, to the S of Januaria.

PEIZA-DA-REGOA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 7 m. NNW of Lamego, on the r. bank of the Douro. Pop. 1,625. It has a fine quay, and extensive cellars for the reception of the wines of the environs.

PEJO, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Trent, and 25 m. S of Glarus, near the source of the Noce, in the Val-di-Sol. It has a mineral spring.

PEKATONICA, a river which has its source in Iowa co., in the state of Wisconsin; runs S and E; and joins Rock river, in Illinois, 6 m. below the N boundary of the state. Its principal affluent is Sugar creek.—Also a village of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, 220 m. N of Springfield, at the juncture of Pekatonica and Rock rivers.

PEKALONGAN. See PACCALUNGAN.

PEKCHA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vladimir, which has its source in the district and 15 m. W of Youriev-Polskoi; flows thence into that of Pokrov; and throws itself into the Kliazma, on the l. bank, 21 m. E of Pokrov, and after a course in a generally S direction of 60 m.

PE-KEANG, or TCHING-KEANG, a river of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, which has its source in the N part of the prov., on the S side of the Nan-ling mountains; runs first W; passes the towns of Nan-heung and Chao-cheu; then flows S and under the walls of Canton joins the Ta-keung, on the l. bank, to form the Tchu-keang or Tigris. It has a total course of about 240 m.

PEKEL-AA, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Groningen, and 4 m. SW of Winschoten, in a marshy locality, near a small river of the same name.

PEKEL-AA (NIEUWE), a village of Holland, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Groningen, and 8 m. SW of Winschoten, on the l. bank of the Pekel-AA. Pop. 2,900.

PEKEL-AA (OUDÉ), a village of Holland, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Groningen, and 5 m. SW of Winschoten, on the r. bank of the Pekel-AA. Pop. 2,000.

PE-KHENG, a name given by the Aborigines to Southern Camboja, in Annam.

PEKIN, a village of Tazewell co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 62 m. N of Springfield, on the E side of Illinois river. Pop. in 1840, 900.

PEKING, PEKIN, or PEH-KING, [i. e. 'the Northern capital,'] the modern capital, since 1471, of the empire of China, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 54' 13''$, and E long.

$116^{\circ} 28' 54''$, 60 m. from the Great wall, and 100 m. from the sea; on a sandy plain, between the river Pei-ho and its affluent the Hoen-ho. By Marco Polo, and other early travellers in the 13th and 14th cents., it is mentioned under the name of Cambalu and as a city, which the Tartar monarchs had recently built adjacent to the Chinese city of Tay-du. The distinction between the Chinese and Tartar cities is still maintained. The latter forms the main body of P., being surrounded by the principal wall which encloses an area of 14 sq. m. It is called the *Nuy-ching*, or *Nei-tching*, or 'Inner city,' and contains the six supreme tribunals of the empire, the public granaries, the palace of the Russian embassy, and the 'forbidden enclosure,' or palace of the emperor. The palace-division forms the innermost of the three divisions. The northern part of P. also includes a college for the cultivation of the Chinese and Manchu languages, and one for the study of Tibetan, a Mahommedan mosque, a Russian and a Roman Catholic church, and numerous Buddhist temples, of which that called the White pagoda is the most remarkable. The Chinese city which lies to the S of the Tartar division, and is distinguished as the *Wai-tching* or 'Outer city,' has a wall of its own, which, however, is in many parts falling into ruin, but which encloses an area of about 9 sq. m. The suburbs are also very large. P., like most other Chinese cities, is laid out with mathematical precision. A street 4 m. long, and 120 ft. broad, reaches from one gate to the other of the Chinese section, and is crossed by another of similar length and breadth. At the point where these streets meet are lofty ornamental arches. The other streets leading from these two main lines of thoroughfare are narrow; many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust, but are kept clean, and frequently watered. Each family has a large earthen jar into which all filth is thrown, and carefully preserved for manure: this practice greatly assists in maintaining the external cleanliness of Chinese cities. The principal streets consist almost entirely of rows of shops, which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence: sky-blue and green mixed with gold, are the prevailing colours upon the walls. The goods are not only displayed within the shops, but are also exposed in front of the houses. Wooden pillars, whose tops are much higher than the roofs of the houses, bearing inscriptions in gilded characters, which state the nature of the goods to be sold, and assure the buyer of not being cheated, are placed before the shops; and the better to attract notice, these posts are generally hung with various coloured flags, streamers, and ribbons, exhibiting the appearance of a line of shipping, dressed in all the different colours used in Europe. Lanterns of horn, muslin, silk, or paper, and every variety of form, are also arranged before the doors. The regular form of the streets, the flat red-tiled roofs, and the various ensigns with which they are decorated, give P. very much the appearance of a large encampment. The streets are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air; the moveable workshops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths, the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale, the wares and merchandise arrayed before the doors, the troops of dray-credes laden with coals from Tartary, the wheelbarrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave in the broadest street only a very narrow space unoccupied. Room is scarcely allowed for the frequent processions of men in office, with their numerous retinues and strange insignia, or for those pompous trains which pass through on occa-

sions of funeral and marriage; and over and above all the uproar and the confused voices of the multitude buying and selling their various commodities, rise the cries of jugglers, conjurors, fortune-tellers, mountebanks, quack-doctors, comedians, and musicians. Women are frequently seen among the crowd, either walking, or riding on horses, which they bestride like men; but they are all Tartar females whose manners alone admit of such exposure; Chinese ladies are more rigidly confined to the house in P., than in any other part of the empire. Hired carriages and sedan chairs are in common use. See article CHINA.

P. notwithstanding the number and splendour of its shops has few manufactures, and is not distinguished by any of peculiar excellence, unless perhaps that of printing books. The duties levied on imports at the gates of P. exceed the whole amount of duties raised in the western provs.; but the exports are only cut glass, felt, pictures, books, and a few trifling articles. The maritime emporium of P. is Tsin-tsin near the mouth of the Pei-ho, in N lat. 39° 10'. The circulating medium in P. chiefly consists of paper notes issued by private banking-establishments.

P., according to Chinese ideas, is strongly fortified. It is surrounded with walls about 30 ft. high, and 20 ft. thick at their base; but their breadth on the top, within the parapets, does not exceed 12 ft., so that they have a considerable slope, especially on the inside, and rise by stages like pyramids. It is also surrounded with a ditch, and defended by square towers placed at the interval of 70 yds., or a bowshot. Each tower projects about 40 ft. from the line of the wall, and has a small guard-house on its summit. The body of the wall is composed of earth dug up from the ditch; but it is faced on each side with a mixture of brick and stone. Lord Macartney's embassy saw no cannon mounted on the walls or towers; but in an elevated fortification which surrounds the gates, rising to the height of several stories, there were representations of cannon, which at a distance somewhat resemble the sham ports in a ship of war.—Of the ornamental buildings of P., the most conspicuous are those commonly called triumphal arches, placed at the intersection of the streets, but which appear really to be monuments erected to the memory of distinguished men, particularly those who have attained to any extraordinary measure of longevity. They usually consist of a large central gateway, with a smaller one on each side, covered with narrow roofs; and, like the houses, are splendidly gilded, varnished, and painted.—The imperial palace is an enclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow wall, from the colour of a small roof of varnished tiles which rises above the red brick of which the wall itself is built. The enclosing wall is 30 ft. high, and 12 ft. thick. The space contained within it, about 1 m. in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, is artificially formed into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. A number of lakes have been excavated, the earth dug up from which has been formed into eminences, while the lakes are studded with small islands adorned with trees and fanciful structures. The edifices destined for the accommodation of the emperor are placed on hills of different height; the loftiest summits being crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, destined for pleasure and refreshment. The grand entrance to the palace is by the S gate, the central avenue of which is reserved exclusively for the emperor's use. Behind the gardens of this palace is a building said to contain a library of immense extent. The imperial palace of Yuen-ming, situated without the city, presents the same scene on a more extended scale. The grounds

here are at least 10 m. in diameter, and comprise an extent of about 60,000 acres. All the great features of Nature,—lakes, mountains, forests, rocks, and rivers,—are here grouped in a bold and irregular manner. This palace contains 30 distinct places of residence for the emperor, each with all the necessary appendages, forming a village of no inconsiderable magnitude. The buildings, however, are more remarkable for number than magnificence. The very dwelling of the emperor, and the grand hall of audience, when divested of their colours and gilding, are little superior to the barns of a substantial English farmer. The apartments are as deficient in proportion, as their construction is void of every rule and principle. The length of the audience-hall is 110 ft., breadth 42 ft., and height 20 ft.; the ceiling is painted with circles, squares, and polygons, whimsically disposed, and loaded with a great variety of colours. The Tae-ho-mun, or 'Hall of great harmony,' attached to the palace in the Tartar division of the city, is an apartment of about 130 ft. in length, and nearly square.

Population.] According to the best official information which Macartney could procure, P. contains a pop. of 3,000,000. This is a denser pop. than its magnitude suggests, especially when we consider that no house consists of above one story, and that much of the space within the walls is occupied by gardens and enclosures; but the lower ranks in China crowd into a very narrow space, several generations often living under one roof. At the same time it is highly probable that the above number, like some others reported by the mandarins to the ambassador, is very considerably exaggerated.—Klaproth estimates it at 1,300,000. Gutzlaff is of opinion that if the suburbs are included, the pop. may amount to 2,000,000, in which is comprised a stationary garrison of about 100,000 Manchus and their families. This pop. is mainly dependent on the supplies sent annually from the fertile low lands on both sides of the Yangtze as far as the Yellow river on the N., and the bay of Hang-chow on the S., either by the Grand canal, or by sea from the port of Shang-hai, and up the Pei-ho. The city is chiefly supplied with water by the river Yuh, which rises in the Yuh-ssuen mountains to the NW of P., and, entering the Tartar city, divides into branches, after which it passes through the Chinese city, and then falls into the Pei-ho. The highest class of inhabitants is composed of the officers of the Manchu or Tartar troops, next to them rank the wealthy merchants.

P., under the name of Khan-Valig, was in 1314 made an archbishopric by Pope Clement V. The first bishop, John-de-Montecorvino, who was sent into Asia in 1288, spent six years in erecting a church in P., and baptized above 6,000 persons. In 1600, Christianity was reintroduced into P. by Matthew Ricci. In 1810 there were 11 Catholic missionaries in P., but the bishop of the diocese resided at Macao. The Russian government for more than a century and a quarter has had at P. a religious and scientific mission, not, as the translator of Timkowski's narrative says, "merely tolerated or connived at, but openly existing under the sanction of a formal treaty." Timkowski, referring to this treaty, thus commences the account of his journey: "On the 14th of June 1728, a treaty of peace was concluded between Count Vladislavitsch, Russian ambassador extraordinary, and the ministers of China. The 5th article is in the following terms: 'The Russians shall henceforth occupy at P. the kouan or court which they now inhabit. According to the desire of the Russian ambassador, a church shall be built, with the assistance of the Chinese government. The priest who now resides there, and the three others

who are expected, shall live in the kouan above-mentioned. These three priests shall be attached to the same church, and receive the same provisions as the present priest. The Russians shall be permitted to worship their God according to the rites of their religion. Four young students, and two of a more advanced age, acquainted with the Russian and Latin languages, shall also be received into this house, the ambassador wishing to leave them at P. to learn the language of the country. They shall be maintained at the expense of the emperor, and shall be at liberty to return to their own country as soon as they have finished their studies. According to this treaty, the Russian mission, composed of 6 ecclesiastical and 4 lay members, fixed its abode at P. The first do duty alternately in the convent of Candlemas and the church of the Assumption, situated in the same quarter of the city, and originally inhabited by the Russians, whom the Chinese government caused to be removed hither in 1685, after the destruction of Albasin, a Russian fortress, which had been built on the banks of the Amur. The lay members are young men, who are obliged to study the Manchoo and Chinese languages, and to acquire an accurate knowledge of China. They all reside in the kouan, a vast building, part of which, known by the name of the court of the embassy, is kept in repair by the Chinese government, and the other, containing the convent, by Russia. The regular abode of the mission at P. is fixed at ten years, at the expiration of which time it is relieved by another; but the correspondence of the Russian ministry of foreign affairs, in the name of the directing senate, with the tribunal at P., is subject to so many delays, that the abode of the missionaries is protracted to a longer period."

PEKINI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj, and 48 m. NNE of Valona, and 21 m. WSW of El-Bassan, on the l. bank of the Skombi, or Stirnatza, 10 m. above the entrance of that river into the Adriatic.

PELAGIAN ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, between the E coast of Tunis and Malta, three in number, Lampion, Lampedusa, and Lina.

PELAGNISI, or PELEIRISSA, an island of the Grecian archipelago, in the group stretching ENE of the channel of Trikeri, in N lat. 39° 21', and E long. 24° 5'. It is 5 m. in length from N to S, and about 3 m. in breadth, and was the frequent resort of corsairs. It is the *Solinian* of the ancients.

PELAGO, or SAN CLEMENTE-PELAGO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 11 m. E of Florence, vicariate and 4 m. ESE of Pontassieve, near the r. bank of the Vianco, an affluent of the Arno.

PELAGOSA, or PELLAGOSA, a small desert island of the Adriatic, 42 m. SW of the island of Lagosta, and 32 m. from the coast of the Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples, in N lat. 42° 21' 30", and E long. 16° 15' 50". It is surrounded by dangerous rocks, of which the principal is in N lat. 42° 21', and E long. 16° 19'. It affords fine marble.

PELAHUSTAN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Toledo, partido and 9 m. W of Escalona, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 976. In its vicinity is a deep cavern.

PELANDJ, PELAGNY, or SIMOV, a river of the island of Mindanao, in the group of the Philippines. It is formed by the junction of two streams, the more northerly of which issues from Lake Britain; runs W; and after a course of about 90 m. throws itself by several arms—on the more northerly of which is Mindanao—into Ilana bay.

PELAYO (SAN), a village of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Salamanca, partido and 6 m. SW of Alba-de-Tormes, in a mountainous locality,

and near a stream, the exhalations of which in summer render it extremely unhealthy. Pop. 120.

PELAYOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. ENE of Segovia, and 8 m. W of Pedraza. Pop. 192.

PELDON, a parish in Essex, 5½ m. S by W of Colchester. Area 2,186 acres. Pop. in 1851, 502.

PELE (POINT), or SOUTH FORELAND, a headland of Upper Canada, in the township of Mersea, Essex co., Western District, at the extremity of a long narrow tongue of land running out into Lake Erie. Also an island of Lake Erie, to the SW of Pele-Point.

PELEE (ISLE), a rocky islet of the English channel, off the N coast of the French dep. of La Manche, at the entrance of the E passage of the roadstead of that name, and at the distance of 1,598 yds. from the coast. It is almost entirely covered by Fort Royal.

PELEE (MOUNT), a mountain in the NW part of the island of Martinique, 8 m. NNE of St. Pierre. It has an alt. of 4,438 ft. above sea-level, and forms the loftiest summit in the island. It is of volcanic structure, and on the 5th of August 1851, suddenly burst forth in a violent eruption.

PELEGRINO (SAN), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, and del. of Bergamo, near Zogno. It has several thermal springs.

PELELAP, an island of the North Pacific, in the group of the M'Askill islands, Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 6° 12' 40", and E long. 160° 47' 55".

PELELEW, or PILLIEW, an island of the North Pacific, in the group of the Pelew islands, to the SSW of the island of Babelthouap. It has village, enclosed with mud walls, upon it.

PELERISSA. See PELAGNISI.

PELESTRINA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Venice, district and 5 m. N of Chioggia, towards the centre of an island of the same name, in N lat. 45° 15' 40", and E long. 12° 18' 4".—The island consists of a narrow tract of land, 8 m. in length from N to S, and about a mile in breadth, stretching between the lagunes and the Adriatic. Pop. 7,026.

PELEW ISLANDS, or PALAOIS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, situated between the parallels of 8° and 9° N, and between 130° and 136° E long. They are about eighteen in number. The names of some of the principal are Oroolong, Eunungs, Emillegue, Artingal, Coroora, and Pelelew. The group was probably first noticed by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and, by them, named the Palaois islands, from the tall palm-trees which grow in great abundance upon them. The Spaniards gave the same appellation to all the numerous islands of the archipelago, now known by the name of the New Carolines. These islands are long but narrow in outline; of a moderate height, and well covered with wood. They are circled on the W and N sides by a reef of coral. The inhabitants are a tribe of Malays, who rear cattle, goats, hogs, and poultry, and cultivate yams, bananas, sugar, and cocoa-nuts.

PELHAM, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the E by the river Jordan.

PELHAM, a town of Upper Canada, in the Niagara district, bounded on the S by Chippewa or Welland river. Pop. in 1842, 1,522.

PELHAM, a township of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 81 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Swift and Fort rivers. The soil possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 956.—Also a township of Hillborough co., in the state of New Hampshire, 37 m. S by E of Concord. It is watered by Beaver river, and is extremely fertile. Pop. 1,003.—Also a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 10 m.

S of White Plains. It comprises several islands in East river, and has a generally level surface. The soil, consisting of clay and sandy loam, is generally well-cultivated. Pop. 789.

PELHAM-BRENT, a parish in Hertfordshire, 5 m. E by N of Buntingford. Area 1,604 acres. Pop. in 1831, 271; in 1851, 298.

PELHAM-FURNEAUX, a parish in Hertfordshire, 12 m. NE by N of Hertford. Area 2,535 acres. Pop. in 1831, 619; in 1851, 688.

PELHAM-STOCKING, a parish in Hertfordshire, 6 m. N by W of Bishop-Stortford. Area 628 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1851, 138.

PELICAN (ISLANDS), a group of islands nearly 2 m. in length, off the NE coast of Australia, in Princess Charlotte bay, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 54'$, and E long. $143^{\circ} 46'$. The principal island is only a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, low and sandy, and covered with coarse grass. This group forms one portion of the Great Barrier Reef.

PELICAN (LAKE), a small sheet of water in British North America, in the district of English river, between the Beaver and Saskatchewan rivers.

PELICAN (NEW), a port of Newfoundland, in the peninsula of Avalon, on the E side of Trinity bay, and 24 m. WSW of Old Pelican. It has a safe and spacious entrance, and affords good shelter from all winds.

PELICAN (OLD), a port of Newfoundland, in the peninsula of Avalon, on the NE side of Trinity bay, and about 30 m. in a direct line NE of St. John.

PELICAN PONDS, a series of pools of water in E. Australia, in the district of the Liverpool Plains, between the Nammoor or Peel and Gwydir rivers, in S lat. $29^{\circ} 43'$, and E long. $149^{\circ} 15'$.

PE-LING, or NORTHERN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in the N part of China proper, which it intersects from N to E, between the basins of the Hoang ho and Yang-tse-Keang rivers. It extends from the Koko-nor territory on the W, in which it detaches itself from the E ridge of the central plateau of Asia, to the shore of the Eastern sea in the prov. of Keang-su. Its principal summit is the Tai-pechan on the W. Towards the centre of the chain is the Tai-hua-chan, noted under the name of the Western Go.

PE-LING, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, near the E coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 50'$. It is about 60 m. in length from E to W, and 15 m. in average breadth. It is indented near the centre by two deep bays, and is surrounded by numerous islets.

PELING-TAO, a small island of the Yellow sea, near the W coast of the Corea, in the prov. of Hwang-hai, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 25'$.

PELISANNE, or PELLISANNE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. and 18 m. WNW of Aix, and cant. of Salon, on the r. bank of the Toulobre, an affluent of the Rhône. Pop. in 1846, 3,651. It is well-built, and has numerous silk-mills, a pottery, and some bleacheries.

PELLA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 18 m. SE of St. Petersburg, district and 15 m. SSW of Shlisselburg, on the L. bank of the Neva, at the confluence of the Tosna.

PELLA, a town of Hottentotia, in Little Namaqua Land, near the S bank of Orange river, 160 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic, and to the E of the Kaabs or Carlisle mountains.

PELLA. See JESTIZZA.

PELLARE, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citira, 1 m. N of Il-Vallo. Pop. 600.

PELEGRINO (MOSTE), a mountain of Sicily, 2 m. N of Palermo, rising to an alt. of 315 toises, or 671 yds. above sea-level.

PELEGRUE, a town of France, dep. of Gironde, 12 m. NNE of La Réole. Pop. in 1841, 1,857; of cant. 5,276.

PELENBERGH, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 3 m. E of Louvain. The French were defeated here on the 22d March 1793.

PELLERIN (Le), a town of France, dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the S bank of the Loire, 17 m. E by S of Paimpont, and 11 m. W of Nantes. Pop. in 1841, 1,729; of cant. 12,495.

PELLEW'S GROUP (SIR EDWARD), a cluster of islands on the N coast of Australia, and W shore of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 30'$. They occupy a space of 34 m. from E to W, and 22 m. from N to S. The five principal islands are from 7 to 17 m. in length. They are formed of a hard close grained sand-stone, with an admixture of quartz. The larger islands are covered with trees and bushes, and in some low places with grass. The names of the principal islands are Vanderlin's island, North-West, South-West, and Centre islands.

PELLEW (CAPE), the N extremity of an island of Sir Edward Pellew's group, in the gulf of Carpentaria, called North island, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$.

PELLEW (POINT), a cape on the W coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 51'$.

PELICE, a small river of Piedmont, which has its source in a small lake on the N side of Monte-Viso, and falls into the Clusone, near Gazzighana. It flows through a valley called from one of its towns the Val-di-Lucerna or Val-Pelice, chiefly inhabited by a Protestant community.

PELLO, a mountain in Swedish Lapland, on the r. bank of the Torne, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $23^{\circ} 58'$. It was for some time the station of Mauertius in 1736, and of Ivanberg in 1803, when measuring a degree of the meridian.

PELLWORM, or PELVORM, a small island of Denmark, on the W coast of the duchy of Sleswick, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 32'$. Area 5,300 *dekat*, or nearly 15 sq. m. Pop. 2,000. Its principal harbour is Ostersiel, on the E coast. It is the remnant of the large island of Nordstrand, which was overwhelmed by the sea in 1634. It gives name to a small district containing this island and 11 adjacent islets, with about 4,000 inhabitants.

PELLY (CAPE), a high bluff cape in the Arctic regions, in N lat. $67^{\circ} 28'$, W long. $87^{\circ} 40'$. The tides are very irregular here: one tide flowing 8 or 10 ft., and the next not half so much.

PELOCHE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. E of Badajoz, near the L. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,386. It has manufactories of coarse woolens.

PELOPONNESUS. See MOREA.

PELOSO (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of the island of Zante, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 50'$.

PELOTAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 24 m. NW of Rio-Grande, and 135 m. SW of Porto-Alegre. Pop. 2,419.—Also a river which descends from the Cordilheira-do-Mar; separates the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande and of São-Paulo; and joins the Uruguay-Mirim in the Campos-da-Vaccaria, and after a total course of about 75 m.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs E. through the district of the same name, and joins the Rio-de-São-Gonçalo, at the entrance of that river into Lake Patos.

PELSALL, a chapsery in Wolverhampton p., co. of Stafford, 3 m. N by E of Walsall. Area 1,134 acres. Pop. in 1831, 721; in 1851, 1,132.

PELSOCZ, or PLESSOWEC, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Solh, 9 m. S of Altmühl.

PELT (OBEN), a village of Dutch Limburg, 5 m.

NNW of Peer, on the l. bank of the Dommel. Pop. 1,260.

PELTÉW, a river of Galicia, which rises near Lemberg, and flows into the Bug, on the l. bank, at Busk, after an E course of 32 m.

PELTON, a township in Chester-le-Street p., co-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N by W of Durham, in the line of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Area 1,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 550; in 1851, 1,207.

PELTRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, 4 m. SE of Metz.

PELUSSIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, 6 m. SW of Condrieu. Pop. 560. It has some manufactories of silk. Chestnuts are largely cultivated in the neighbourhood.

PELVOUX-DE-VALLIOUSE, a mountain in the SE of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, NW of Vallouise, elevated 13,500 ft. above the level of the sea.

PELYMSKOE, village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 240 m. NW of Tobolsk, on the Tarda river.

PELYNT, or PLINT, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. WNW of Looe. Area 4,683 acres. Pop. 739.

PEMAQUID BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, U. S., containing several small islands, in N lat. 43° 45'.

PEMAQUID POINT, a cape on the coast of Maine, U. S., in N lat. 43° 37'.

PEMBA, an island in the Indian sea, near the E coast of Africa, intersected by the parallel of 5° 20' S, about 18 m. from the main at its N end. It is 30 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth, low, well-wooded, and fertile, being in fact the granary of the neighbouring coast. It was captured from the Mombassians by the imam of Muscat.—Also a province in the interior of Congo, very imperfectly known, but generally described as fertile. Its cap., of the same name, is 75 m. S of San Salvador.

PEMBERTON, a chapelry and township in Wigan p., co-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W of Wigan. Area 2,868 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,252.

PEMBERTON, a village in Burlington co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 22 m. S of Trenton. Pop. 750.

PEMBRIDGE, a parish and market town in Herefordshire, 4 m. N by W of Weobly, on the river Arrow. Area 7,077 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,319.

PEMBROKE, a county of Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the N by the co. of Glamorgan, from which it is separated by Little Swan Port river; on the E by the Pacific; and on the W by Storm bay and the co. of Monmouth. It comprises in the S Forestier's and Tasman's peninsulas; and presents in its maritime outline numerous indentations, of which the principal are Prosser's, Marion, and Monge or Pirate's bays, on the E; Port Arthur on the S; and Norfolk and Frederick-Henry in the W. The principal river is the Prosser, which flows into the bay of the same name. Towards the E coast is a group of mountains, named Three Thumbs, which have an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. Buckland, Tenby, and Sorle are its chief towns.

PEMBROKE, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 180 m. ENE of Augusta. It is watered by an affluent of Cobscook bay, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,050.—Also a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, 5 m. SE of Concord. It has a hilly surface; and is bounded on the SE by the Suncook river and on the W by the Merrimac. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 1,336. The village extends for 3 m. along the banks of the Merrimac.—Also a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, 26 m. SE of Boston, watered by North river and its branches. Pop. 1,258.—Also a township of Genesee

co., in the state of New York, 262 m. W of Albany. It has a generally level surface, and is drained by Tonawanda creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. 1,970.

PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town in the co. of Pembroke, 10 m. S by E of Haverford-West. The borough comprises the ps. of St. Mary and St. Michael, with part of the p. of Moncton. Area 1,079 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,515; in 1831, 6,511; in 1851, 10,107. The increase of pop. is due to the establishment of the government dockyard at this place. P. is pleasantly situated on Milford haven, upon the margin of a creek navigable by vessels of 200 tons burthen. The town consists principally of one long street, stretching from E to W of the elevation on which it stands. It is encompassed by a wall of considerable height on the N side, flanked with numerous bastions. The castle, one of the most splendid remnants of military architecture in Britain, stands upon rock at the W end of the town. The dockyard occupies an area of nearly 80 acres, at Pater or Paterchurch, about 2 m. to the NW. It is chiefly used as a building yard; and contains 12 building slips, and a dock with 23 ft. of water. On the heights above it, is a defensible barrack for 400 men. P., in conjunction with Tenby, Milford, and Wiston, returns one member to parliament. The number of electors registered for the borough in 1837 was 745; in 1848, 920.

PEMBROKE (CAPE), a headland of Southampton island, British North America, in the N part of Hudson's bay, in N lat. 62° 51', W long. 86° 59'.—Also the easternmost point of the Falkland islands.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the NE by Cardiganshire; on the E by Carmarthenshire; on the S by the Bristol channel; and on the W and NW by St. George's channel. Its form is irregular. It is estimated to extend about 30 m. in length from N to S, by nearly the same in extreme breadth; and to contain 335,600 acres of land, of which about 140,000 acres are arable, 160,000 in pasture, and the remainder waste.

Aspect, soil, and produce.] The surface of this co. is in general hilly, but the landscape is not so varied by mountains as in other parts of the principality. The most elevated tract is confined to its NE portion. The climate is considered temperate, and the air salubrious, frost seldom continuing for any considerable time, and the snow dissolving very rapidly after a fall. From its situation, however, being almost surrounded by the ocean, this co. is supposed to be peculiarly affected by rain. The soil varies considerably in quality, but is in general tolerably fertile, and includes a great proportion of rich meadow and arable land. Limestone is raised along the W border; coal is found in the south. Lead ore of excellent quality has been raised at Llanvyrnach, on the borders of Carmarthenshire. Wheat is grown in the W district, chiefly in the limestone country, and barley, rye, oats, turnips, &c., in every quarter. In the upland districts, herds of young black cattle are grazed in summer, and subsequently turned out upon a richer pasture, whence they are sold to the dealers. They are jet black in colour, long-horned, and much admired. Butter and cheese are extensively made for the English market.

Rivers, coasts, &c.] The principal rivers are the Teivy or Tivy, the East Cleddy, and the West Cleddy. The less considerable streams are the Gwain, Biran, Nevern, Dead river, and Rudford. The coast is in general hilly, with steep or perpendicular cliffs. Tracing it from its NE point, at the mouth of the Teivy, the first remarkable place is Aberkikor bay, having in its centre the small fishing town of Penyrrallt. Next succeeds Newport bay,

near which are the town of Newport and the fishing village of Eglwys Dinas. Fishguard or Abergwain bay, forming a much better harbour than either of the above next presents itself: near its centre is the town of Abergwain or Fishguard. From hence the coast, running SW, winds round Strumble head to that of St. David's. The large bay of St. Bride's succeeds; and beyond some islands on its S side is the entrance to the celebrated Milford haven. The various creeks here abound with oysters and other fish. The last place on the coast to be noticed is Tenby, at the S extremity of a small bay.

Trade, manufactures, &c.] P. is neither noted for its trade nor its manufactures, though it has great commercial advantages in its numerous harbours and wide extent of coast. Its chief exports are oxen, hogs, butter, cheese, corn, and other agricultural produce, with salt, stone, coal, culm, and limestone. The fisheries on the coast are the principal source of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants.

General statistics, franchise, &c.] The county is divided into 7 hundreds, namely, Castle-Martin, Dewisland, Dungleddy, Kemess, Kilgerran, Narberth, and Roose, and contains 145 parishes. Its towns, besides Haverford-West, a county of itself, are the city of St. David's, the boroughs of Pembroke and Haverford-West, and the contributory boroughs of Fishguard or Abergwain, Narberth, Wiston, Tenby, and Milford.—The pop. of this county in 1801 was 56,280; in 1831, 80,900; in 1841, 88,044; in 1851, 94,140.—This co. returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at Pembroke, Haverford-West, Abergwain, Newport, Narberth, and Tenby, the principal place of election being Haverford-West. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 3,710; for 1848, 3,479. Haverford-West and Pembroke, with their respective contributors already named, also return one member each.—The co. is included in the SW circuit. The spring and autumn sessions and the assizes are held at Haverford-West, where also the county jail and house of correction is situated.—P. is in the prov. of Canterbury and dio. of St. David's.

PEMBURY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Hyderabad.

PEMBURY, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. SE of Tunbridge. Area 3,481 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,114.

PEMES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, 12 m. S of Gray, and 40 m. SW of Vesoul, on a fine hill, on the r. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 1,500. It contains the ruins of a fine castle, and has several forges and blast-furnaces.

PEMIGEWASSET, a river of the state of New Hampshire, U. S., which has its source in Franconia township, flows into Franklin township, and joins the Winnipiseogee, whence the united streams take the name of Merrimac.

PEMINAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Bahar, 69 m. NNE of Patna. It formerly possessed a strong fortress.

PEMPelfort, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and a little to the NE of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,500.

PEN. See PENO.

PENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 23 m. SE of Pamplona, and 5 m. SSE of Sanguesa, on a steep rock. Pop. 68. It has a fortress.

PENA (POINT), a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, 20 m. SE of the embouchure of the Ceara.

PENACEBRADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 9 m. NW of La Guardia, and 18 m. SSW of Vitoria, at the foot of the chain of mountains which separates this prov. from that of Logrono. Pop. 368. The parish church is consi-

dered one of the finest in the prov., and contains numerous paintings and sculptures. In the environs are mines of iron, quarries of white marble and of stone, and a mineral spring. This town, which is situated on the frontier of Castile, was the theatre of several engagements. Traces of forts and of its ancient walls are still to be seen.

PENACOVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 10 m. ENE of Coimbra, near the r. bank of the Mondego. Pop. 2,486.

PENA-DE-FRANCIA (La), a Dominican convent in Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Salamanca, and partido of Ciudad-Rodrigo, and 6 m. ENE of Monsagro, on a lofty summit of the Sierra-de-Gredos, of which the lower part forms a portion of the valley of the Batuecas, and from the S part of which issues the Francia, an affluent of the Alabon.

PENAFIEL, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Valladolid. The partido comprises 26 pueblos. The town is 30 m. E of Valladolid, in plain, between the l. bank of the Duero and the r. of the Duranton, and at a short distance from the confluence of these rivers. Pop. 3,161. It contains 5 parish churches, 3 convents, 2 hospitals, and a public granary; and has manufactories of common cloth, earthenware, and madder, 3 tanneries, a fulling and several spinning-mills, and 2 dye-works. On an adjacent hill is a strong fortress.

PENAFIEL, or PENAFIEL-DE-SOUZA, a comarca and town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho. Pop. of comarca, 60,000. The town is 32 m. SE of Baixa, and 9 m. SW of Amarante, in a fine valley on the slope of a mountain, to the r. of the Tamega. Pop. 2,288. It consists of one spacious and handsome street, crossed by several of an inferior description; and contains a town-house and a parish church, both handsome structures. It has also an almshouse, with a fine church, a Franciscan convent, an hospital, and a school. This town was founded in 850, by D. Fayon-de-Suarez, a descendant of the Goths.

PENAFLOR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. NE of Zaragoza, on the l. bank of the Gallego. Pop. 662. About a mile to the S is the famous convent of Auia Dei. On the opposite side of the river is a large paper-mill.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Sevilla, and partido of Lora-del-Rio, in a hilly district, on the r. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,094. It is the capital of a marquisate, and contains some antiquities. In the vicinity, in the middle of the Guadalquivir, is a rock, on the summit of which is a saline spring.—Also a town of Leon, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Valladolid, and partido of Mota-del-Marques, on a height near the l. bank of the Hornija. Pop. 500. It has 2 parish-churches and a fine chapel, and contains the ruins of an ancient prison.

PENAGARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 33 m. E of Castello-Branco, and 8 m. NNW of Salvaterra-do-Estremo, near the Eljas, which here forms the boundary of Spain. It is enclosed by walls, and is defended by a fortress.

PENAGUILA-Y-ARES, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Alicante, and partido of Concentania, on a mountain. Pop. 1,280. It is one of the four towns of the royal domain, and from the ruins which are scattered on the surrounding mountain, appears formerly to have been a place of considerable strength. It now contains only a few narrow, steep streets, wretchedly built, and an hospital.

PENALARA, a mountain of Spain, in the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, on the confines of the provs. of Segovia and Madrid, 9 m. SE of the former of these towns, and 39 m. NW of the latter. It has an alt. of 2,589 yds. above sea-level, and forms the highest

summit of the sierra. Near its peak is a lake of the same name.

PENALBA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 45 m. SSE of Zaragoza, partido and 16 m. WSW of Praga, between two valleys. Pop. 700. It is supplied with water by a perennial spring. Glass forms its chief article of manufacture. A sanguinary engagement between the troops of the Archduke and of Philip V. took place here in 1710, in which the latter were defeated.

PENALBA-DE-CASTRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SSE of Burgos, partido and 20 m. NE of Aranda-de-Duero, near the r. bank of the Arandilla. Pop. 150. In the vicinity, to the S, is the mountain on which the ancient *Cünin*, the capital of the Arevaci, was situated.

PENALEN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 69 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Molina-de-Aragon, in a valley, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 277.

PENALLY, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. SW of Tenby, on the coast. Area 2,832 acres. Pop. in 1831, 333; in 1851, 394.

PENALORDÓ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 75 m. ESE of Badajoz, and partido of Puebla-de-Alcocer, on an eminence near the l. bank of the Zúja, between two lofty mountains. Pop. 1,637. It contains a palace, belonging to the dukes of Bejar, and has manufactories of woolen fabrics.

PENALT, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1½ m. SSE of Monmouth, pleasantly situated on the Wye. Area 2,284 acres. Pop. in 1831, 549; in 1851, 467.

PENALVA-D'ALVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 29 m. SW of Viseu, and 8 m. NW of Arganil, in a deep valley on the r. bank of the Alva. Pop. 1,989. It contains two parish-churches and a Latin school, and has several manufactories of common cloth.

PENALVER, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Guadalajara, and partido of Sacedon. Pop. 868. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses several manufactories of common cloth and oil-mills.

PENAMACOR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, in the comarca and 36 m. NE of Castello-Branco, and 14 m. S of Sabugal, on a lofty rock, the foot of which is bathed by the Eljas, a frontier river of Spain. Pop. 2,279. It is strongly fortified, and contains 3 parish-churches.

PENANG, PULU-PINANG, or PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, an island and a British settlement off the W coast of the Malay peninsula, between 5° 14' and 5° 29' N lat., with its NE point under W long. 100° 25'. It is about 16 m. in length from N to S, and has an average breadth of 8 m. A strait, which opposite Fort Cornwallis is only 2 m. wide, separates it from Province Wellesley on the main. Its area is about 155 sq. m. It consists of a central mountain-range, with plains extending along its E and W sides. The mountains are of granite, traversed by veins of quartz; the plains are formed entirely of alluvial matter, and appear to have been gained from the sea. Tin-ore is found at the base of the mountains. The W side is swampy and nearly uninhabited; but the E side is well-cultivated over a breadth of from 2 to 4 m. By far the greater part of the island is rocky, sterile, and covered with a forest of tall trees; but the surface is exquisitely diversified with plains, valleys, rivers, bays, and summits of apparently Alpine elevation, shooting up as they do from the immediate vicinity of the sea to upwards of 2,500 ft. P. is considered one of the loveliest spots in the Eastern world.—The mean annual temp. in the valleys is 80° 03'; the average monthly range of

the therm., 11°; the greatest daily range, 13°. The annual quantity of rain, 55.5 inches. On Western Hill, alt. 2,500 ft., the mean temp. is 71°; average range of therm., 10°; annual quantity of rain, 116.6. Rain is frequent throughout the year, but the regular wet season is of short continuance. "The mountainous cone which commands the island," says Dr. Yvan, "is divided into climatic zones with as much regularity as the scale of a thermometer. At the foot of this volcanic elevation you find the warm temperature of the oceanic regions; at its summit the tonic freshness of Laguna or Solassy,—a bracing climate that invigorates without the painful contractions occasioned by our sharp winter cold. This paradise came into possession of the English by having been given by the King of Khedah as a wedding-dower to his daughter, who married an Englishman. The happy husband, with the consent of his royal consort, named it Prince of Wales's Island, and presented it to his country; and since then it has under the English government become a place of resurrection for the bold conquerors of India. It is here that these proud traders who have invaded the world in rendering it tributary to their productions, go to recover health that has been worn out in commercial struggles,—combats a hundred times more honourable than the victories obtained by the limping heroes of the Invalides. The operation of the climate is almost infallible. The organisation, debilitated by the humid heat of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, recovers here, as well as at Cape Town or Teneriffe, the energy that has been lost for years." The soil is of various qualities, but generally good, though thin and scanty, often not exceeding a few inches in depth. It is generally a light dark mould mixed with gravelly clay. The forests produce ship-building-timber, while the scented camellia, the lotus, the red jasmine, and the rose, adorn the plains. The principal productions are pepper, nutmegs, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, coffee, sugar, rice, ginger, yams, mangosteens, betel-leaf, three varieties of pine-apples, guavas, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates. Rice and Indian corn are the only kinds of grain cultivated. Rice yields a return of from 60 to 75 fold. About 12,000 acres were under cultivation in 1821. Pepper is the staple article of produce, and its cultivation is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. Crawford says, an acre planted with pepper yields in P. 2,040 lbs., while in Malabar it only yields 344 lbs., and in Beneoolen 310 lbs. The nutmeg may be reckoned next. Each tree is calculated to yield 1,000 nuts annually, which sell for 5 Spanish dollars, the mace is worth about the same sum. The clove is also cultivated with great success. The *Urceola elastica*, or American caoutchouc, is found in great plenty here. The orange, the plantain, and the pine-apple are cultivated with peculiar success.—The trade of P. is chiefly that of transit. Almost all the country-ships bound to the eastward, particularly those for China, touch here. P. is well supplied with fish, and is the only settlement in the straits where cattle can be readily and cheaply obtained. The harbour, formed by the N side of the island, and the mainland on the Quedah shore, is spacious, and affords good anchorage in water at all times smooth. It has been suggested that a government dock-yard should be placed here, as it lies directly in the track of ships passing on the Molucca side of the straits.—The pop. of this island and its dependencies, including Wellesley prov. on the mainland, up to the 31st of December, 1822, was 51,207 souls, of whom 24,520 were Malays and Buguese, 8,900 Chinese, 6,915 Chulias, 1,670 Bengalese, 1,172 native Christians, and 400 Europeans and their descendants. In 1844 the pop. of the

island itself was 40,000, of whom 16,000 were Malays, 9,000 Chinese, 8,000 Cholas from the Coromandel coast, and 800 of European descent.—George Town, the cap., at the NE extremity of the island, has a pop. of about 10,000.—The settlement of P. was formed by the East India company in 1786. In 1800, a tract of 23 m. of uninhabited land on the opposite coast, now forming Province Wellesley, was added to the settlement. In 1830 it was made a residency under the Bengal government; but in 1851, it became with Singapore and Malacca a separate presidency. See articles MALACCA and SINGAPORE.

PENANJONG BAYS, indentations of the S coast of Java, to the W of Nusa-Kambanjan island.

PENANTIPODES. See ANTIPODES.

PENAPARDA, a village of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 81 m. SW of Salamanca, partido and 24 m. SSW of Ciudad-Rodrigo, on the Sierra-de-Gata, at the foot of a mountain by which it is commanded on the NE. Pop. 363.

PENARANDA-DE-BRACAMONTE, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca. The partido comprises 36 pueblos. The town is 28 m. ESE of Salamanca, and 18 m. E of Alba-de-Tormes, in a fine plain. Pop. 4,140. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a ducal palace, a public fountain, and several convents; and possesses manufactories of tape, cordage, leather, hats, and friezes or coarse woollen fabrics.

PENARANDA-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SSE of Burgos, partido and 12 m. ENE of Aranda-de-Duero, at the foot of a rock, on the summit of which is a fortress, and near the r. bank of the Arandella. Pop. 1,187. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has a collegiate church, a convent, an hospital, and a palace belonging to the dukes of Meranda. It has manufactories of coarse woollens.

PENARTH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3 m. S by W of Cardiff, on the coast. Area 2,507 acres. Pop. in 1831, 68; in 1851, 105.—Also a parish in Glamorganshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Swansea. Area 2,292 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1851, 348. The once magnificent castle of P. is now encompassed by sand-hills, and the sea has approached within 200 yds. of its walls.

PENAS (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Spain, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 42' 20''$, and E long. of Cadiz $22^{\circ} 0' 28''$. It bears a lighthouse, with a light elevated 370 Castilian ft. above sea-level, and seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 m. *

PENAS (GULF OF), an arm of the sea, on the W coast of Patagonia, stretching between the peninsula of Tres-Montes on the N, and the island of Campana on the S. Its S entrance is in S lat. $47^{\circ} 30'$, and W long. $74^{\circ} 33'$.

PENAS-ROIAS, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 20 m. WSW of Meranda. Pop. 220.

PENAS-DE-SAN-PEDRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Chinchilla, at the foot of a scarped hill on which stands a strong fort. Pop. 9,000. It has manufactories of soap, linen, and chocolate.

PENAUSENDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Zamora. Pop. 1,020.

PENBOYR, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SE of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area 6,876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,444; in 1851, 1,271.

PENBRE, PEMBREY, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SE by S of Kidwelly. Area 16,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,645; in 1851, 3,310. A considerable tract of this parish is covered with sand-hills, and other parts are frequently overflowed by the tide.

PENBRYN, or LLANEIRANGEL-PEN-Y-BRYN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 9 m. NE by E of Cardigan. Area 8,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,773; in 1851, 1,659.

PENBUALT, a hamlet in Llanguamarch p., co. of Brecon, 8 m. NE of Bualt. Area 6,123 acres. Pop. in 1831, 614; in 1851, 542.

PENCADER, a hamlet in Llanguamarch parish, Carmarthenshire, 11½ m. N of Carmarthen.

PENCARREG, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SW by W of Lampeter, on the S bank of the Teifi. Area 10,392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1851, 1,123.

PENCAITLAND, a parish of Haddingtonshire, 6 m. WSW of Haddington. Area 3,800 Scotch acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,166; in 1851, 1,175.

PENCHES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 120.

PENCLAWD, a village and chapelry in the p. of Llanrhidian, Glamorganshire. Here are coal and copper works.

PENCO, a village of Chili, on the bay of La Concepcion, in S lat. $36^{\circ} 45'$. It occupies the site of a town which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751.

PENCOMBE, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. W by S of Bromyard, including the townships of Grendon-Warren and Marstone-Stannet. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 521; in 1851, 397.

PENCONDAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut, 150 m. WSW of Cuddapah.

PENCOYD, a hamlet in the p. of Croychurch, Glamorganshire. Area 2,045 acres. Pop. in 1851, 490.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 5½ m. WNW of Ross. Area 873 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

PENDENEN, or PENDERIN (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in the co. of Brecon, 7 m. W by N of Merthyr-Tydvil. Area 12,765 acres. Pop. 1,777.

PENDEULWYN, or PEN-DOYLN, a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 4 m. ENE of Cowbridge, on the banks of the Ely. Area 3,504 m. Pop. 363.

PENDKOW, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 26 m SW of Rawa, on the l. bank of the Wolborka.

PENDLEBURY, a township in Eccles p., co. palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. NW by W of Manchester, on an eminence to the W of the Irwell. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,556; in 1851, 2,750. There are extensive printfields in this township.

PENDLETON, a township in Whalley p., co. palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. SSE of Clitheroe. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,205.—Also a chapelry and extensive suburban village to Salford, in Eccles parish, co. palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. WNW of Manchester, at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton roads. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,611; in 1821, 5,948; in 1841, 11,032; in 1851, 14,224. The cotton, silk, and flax manufactures are extensively carried on here, and there are several coal mines. From a report of a committee of the Manchester Statistical society, issued in 1839, it appears that of the children of a suitable age to go to school, little more than one-half—or about 13 per cent of the entire pop.—was at that period attending school at any one time.

PENDLETON, a county toward the N part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 999 sq. m. It consists of an elevated table-land lying between two branches of the Alleghany mountains, and is intersected in a NE direction by the S branch of the Potomac. The soil is generally sterile. Pop. in 1840, 6,940; in 1850, 5,795. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 450 sq. m., drained by Licking river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 4,455; in 1850, 6,772. Its cap. is Falmouth.—Also a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, 7 m. SW of Lockport, bounded on the S by Tonawanda

creek. It has an undulating surface, and the soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,098. The village is on Erie canal, and contains about 30 dwellings.—Also a village of Anderston* district, in the state of S. Carolina, 136 m. WNW of Columbia, on a branch of Savannah river. Pop. 633.—Also a village of Madison co., in the state of Indiana, 31 m. NE of Indianapolis, on Fall creek. Pop. 200.—Also a township of St. Francis co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. in 1840, 387.

PENDOCK, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. SSW of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 1,163 acres. Pop. 302.

PENDOMER, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SW by S of Yeovil. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 78.

PENDYN, or PENDINE, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. WSW of Laugharne. Area 1,578 acres. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1851, 181.

PENEGOS, or PEN-EGWEST, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 1½ m. E by N of Machynlleth, on the river Dulas, including the townships of Isycoed and Uchycoed. Area 8,085 acres. Pop. in 1851, 928.

PENFIELD, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. E of Rochester. It has an undulating surface, drained by Irondiquoit river. The soil consists chiefly of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,842. The village is on Irondiquoit creek, and contains about 700 inhabitants.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, 14 m. S of Elyria, drained by the main branch of Black river. Pop. 405.—Also a township of Calumet co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 377.

PENEDO, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, 195 m. SW of Recife, on the L. bank of the São-Francisco, 30 m. above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. The town lies partly on the river and partly on a rising ground; and is large, well-built, and populous. It contains several churches, a Franciscan convent, a court-house, and two schools. The river has here a breadth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and has a tide rise of 3 ft. The surrounding district produces cotton, rice, millet, and mandioc; and contains about 14,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians.

PENEDONO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 17 m. N of Trancoso. Pop. 154.

PENEIRA, or PINHEIRA, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, which, with Point Naufragados, at the S extremity of the island of Santa-Catharina, from which it is distant 2½ m. S, forms the S entrance to the strait or gullet between that island and the main.

PENEKA, or PUNUKA, a fort of Bhotan, 20 m. NE of Tassisudon, at the confluence of two rivers which form the Maa-chu. It is the residence of the chiefs of the country during the cold season, and is the capital of a considerable territory.

PENELLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 21 m. SE of Coimbra, and 12 m. N of Chão-de-Conce, on the L. bank of the Deuca. Pop. 3,457.—Also a town in the comarca and 18 m. N of Trancoso, and 1½ m. SE of Sernancelhe, on a hill. Pop. 2,730. It has an old fortress, 2 churches, an hospital, and an alms-house.

PENERF, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Muzillac, and com. of Damgan, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 250. It has a fishing port, and has a considerable trade.

PENESTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 9 m. W of Lu-Roche-Bernard, and 20 m. SE of Vannes, on the L. bank of the Vilaine, near the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,332.

PENETANGUISHENE, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Tiny, in Simcoe district, on a

bay of the same name, an arm of Gloucester bay. Pop. 120.

PENFORD, or PENDEFORD, a township in Tettenhall, p., Staffordshire, 4½ m. NNW of Wolverhampton, in the line of the North-Western railway.

PENGE, a hamlet belonging to Battersea p., Surrey, 4 m. NNE of Croydon. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 1,169. The great increase of pop. has arisen from the establishment of the Surrey school-of-industry, containing, in 1851, 464 persons, and of the queen-dowager's and watermen's almshouses, and likewise from the extension of building.

PENGUIN (ISLAND), a small island in Bass strait, in the group of Hunter's islands, to the E of Barren island, and about 10 m. NE of Ma-an-dai Point, the NW extremity of Van Diemen's land.

PENHA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 63 m. SW of Minas-Novas, on the Itagua. Pop. 1,000. It has a handsome square, surrounded with houses, and containing a church. Rice, millet, and other commodities, are cultivated in the environs for the market of Diamantina.—Also a village on the E bank of the island of Itaparica, in the prov. and opposite the town of Bahia. It has a handsome church, and 2 schools.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 3 m. NW of Cahete.—Also a parish in the same prov. in the comarca of Paracatu, near the sources of the Rio-Urucuia. It has a church. Agriculture forms the chief object of local industry.—Also a mountain in the prov. and on the S side of the bay of Espírito-Santo.

PENHA (GRANDE), a group of Rocky islets, in the Atlantic, on the coast of the Sahara, to the SE of Cape Bojador, in N lat. 25° 7' 6", and W long. 14° 50' 53".

PENHA-DE-FRANCA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of the same name.

PENHA-DE-FRANCA-DE-TACOARA or TAQUARA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of Alhandra, near lake Camusi. Its church is one of the oldest in the prov. It has a considerable trade in mandioc.

PENHA-VERDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 14 m. NNW of Linhares, and 9 m. W of Trancoso.

PENHOW, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 5½ m. E of Caerleon. Area 1,784 acres. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1851, 279.

PENHURST, a parish in Sussex, 3½ m. W by N of Battle. Area 1,462 acre. Pop. in 1851, 120.

PENICHE, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 48 m. SW of Leiria, and 17 m. W of Obidos, on the Atlantic, on the S side of a peninsula of the same name. Pop. 2,518. Its position, naturally a strong one, renders it a fortress of the first class, and the harbour although small affords safe anchorage. The parish church, a convent, an hospital, and a public school, are the only buildings it contains worthy of note. The peninsula of P. is believed to have formerly been insulated, and to have formed a place of refuge to several Lusatians who thus sought to escape from the Roman yoke. The town was taken by the English under Drake in 1589.

PENICUIK, a parish on the S verge of Edinburghshire. Area 20,000 Scottish acres, of which about 7,000 are arable. Pop. in 1831, 2,255; in 1851, 3,003.—The v. and vicinity of P., 10 m. S of Edinburgh, on the L. bank of the North Esk, is the seat of numerous paper-mills. An extensive depot for prisoners of war existed here during the late war.

PENIG, a town of Saxony, 12 m. NW of Shemnitz, on the r. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 3,600. It

has manufactures of cotton goods, and of pottery, and iron forges.

PENINSULA, a village of Boston township, Summit co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 136 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal, at the Cuyahoga aqueduct.

PENISCOLA, a fortified town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 22'$, and W long. $0^{\circ} 30'$, on a rocky peninsula advancing into the sea, and rising to an alt. of 240 ft. above sea-level. Its streets are narrow, and lined with ill-built houses; but its position is a strong one; and it possesses two good harbours, from which an active fishing-trade is conducted. Pop. 2,200. It was held by the French troops from 1811 to 1814.

PENJINA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises on the SE banks of the Stanovoi mountains, and flowing S, falls into the N extremity of Penjinskai bay, after a course of 160 m. The town of Penjinskot is situated near its embouchure.—The bay with that of Olioutorskai encloses the peninsula of Kamtschatka; and stretches about 140 m. from NNE to SSW.

PENKEM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 19 m. SW of Stettin. Pop. 1,434.

PENKETH, a township in Prescot p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 31 m. W by S of Warrington. Area 1,045 acres. Pop. in 1831, 548; in 1851, 679.

PENKHULL, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent p., co. of Stafford, 1 m. SSE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1831, 5,876; in 1851, 9,207.

PENKRIDGE, a parish and market-town in Staffordshire, 6 m. S by E of Stafford, intersected by the North-Western railway, which has a station here, and by the Worcester and Stafford canal. The parish comprises the chapelry of Coppenhall, Dunston, and Stretton, and the townships of Lovedale with Drayton, Whiston with Bickford, Mitton, Ortherton, Pileton, Water-Eston, Rodbarston. Area 19,605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,991; in 1851, 3,316. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Penk, in the midst of an agricultural district. It contains some respectable houses, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. It is also one of the polling-places for the S division of the county.

PENLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Ellesmere, co. of Flint, 4 m. N by E of Ellesmere. Area 2,036 acres. Pop. in 1831, 517; in 1851, 406.

PENLIMMON, or PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains in Wales, a summit of the Berwyn chain, in Cardiganshire. Alt. above sea-level, 2,463 ft.

PENLLECH, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 10½ m. W by S of Pwllheli. Area 2,187 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 279.

PENLINE NEAR COWBRIDGE, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. W by N of Cowbridge. Area 1,784 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 338.

PENMACHNO, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 6½ m. S of Llanuwst. Area 1,128 acres. Pop. in 1831, 984; in 1851, 1,251.

PENMAEN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6½ m. S by N of Castellcylchwr. Area 1,538 acres. Pop. in 1831, 127; in 1851, 114.

PENMAEN-MAWR, a mountain near Aberconwy, in Carnarvonshire, forming the NE termination of the Carnarvonshire chain. Alt. 1,540 ft. above sea-level. At its base runs the new line of road leading to Holyhead.

PENMAIN, a hamlet in Mynyddys-Lwyn p., Monmouthshire, 12 m. NW of Newport. Area 4,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,175; in 1851, 2,379.

PENMARCH, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. SW of Pont-l'Abbe. Pop.

1,727. It has a good harbour and an active fishing-trade.

PENMARK, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. SE of Cowbridge. Area 3,395 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 495.

PENMON, a parish in Anglesey, 2½ m. NE by N of Beaumaris. Area 7,180 acres. Pop. in 1851, 226.

PENMOREA, or PENMORFA, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2 m. W by N of Tremadoc. Area 19,157 acres. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1851, 1,109.

PENMYNYDD, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W of Beaumaris. Area 3,153 acres. Pop. in 1851, 565.

PENN, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. NW of Beaconsfield. Area 4,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,103; in 1851, 1,254.—Also a parish in Seaford, 2 m. SW by S of Wolverhampton, comprising the township of Lower P. and the liberty of Upper P. Area 3,986 acres. Pop. in 1831, 963; in 1851, 1,160.

PENN, a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 354.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state. Pop. 839.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the state contiguous to Philadelphia, on the NW, and bounded on the W by Schuylkill river, and drained in the NW by Falls Run. It has a level surface, and the soil, consisting of clay and loam, is fertile and well-cultivated. It is the seat of Girard college, erected for the gratuitous education of orphan boys. Pop. 3,342.—Also a township of Cass co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 415.

PENNA (PUNTA DELLA), a headland of Naples, on the coast of the Adriatic, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 10'$.

PENNA-DE-RILLI, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 20 m. WNW of Urbino.

PENNAGRA, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, 38 m. NNW of Salem. It was taken by the English in 1791, after a vigorous resistance.

PENNAL, or PEKALT (LOWER AND UPPER), a parish in Merionethshire, 3 m. W by S of Machynlleth. Area 7,461 acres. Pop. in 1831, 776; in 1851, 606.

PENNANT, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 10 m. SE of Bala. Area 5,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 749.

PENNA-PIEDIMONTE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 15 m. S of Chieti. Pop. 1,000.

PENNAR, or PENN-AIR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Mysore, near Hidjigul, under the parallel of $13^{\circ} 25'$; and, running N, enters the Balaghan, under the parallel of $14^{\circ} 50'$; turns E, and then SE; and, after traversing the Carnatic, flows into the gulf of Bengal, 15 m. NE of Nellore. It has a course of nearly 300 m.; but is shallow, and only navigable by boats. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Chitravutty, the Pawpugni, and the Chergair; on the l. the Khoondair and the Suggelair.

PENNARD (EAST), or MINSTER, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,829 acres. Pop. in 1831, 726; in 1851, 675.

PENNARD (WEST), a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. W by S of Glastonbury. Area 3,063 acres. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1851, 874.

PENNA-SAN-ANDREO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ulta 1ma, 15 m. NW of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 1,000.

PENNATORE, a port of Hindostan, on the Travancore coast, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 25'$. The chief export is pepper.

PENNAUTIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 3 m. W of Carcassonne, on the l. bank of the Fresquel. Pop. 1,214. There is a fine chateau here.

PENNE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. E of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, near the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. of cant. in 1846, 10,055; of com. 4,555; of v. 555.—Also a

town in the dep. of Tarn, 18 m. NW of Gaillac, on the L. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. in 1846, 2,201.

PENNE, or CIVITA-DI-PENNE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ulta 1ma, 8 m. SW of San Angelo. Pop. of district 8,860. It has tanneries and straw-hat manufactories.

PENNES (Les), a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. SW of Aix. It is supplied with water by means of a fine aqueduct.

PENNINGHAM, a parish in the NE extremity of Wigtonshire. Area about 62 sq. m. It forms a belt of irregular breadth between the rivers Cree and Bladnoch, which respectively trace the whole of its E and W boundaries. Its chief features of interest are its town of NEWTON-STEWART and the CREE: see these articles. The moss of Cree, in the SE extremity, has an extent of nearly 2,000 acres; it seems first to have been submarine, next a forest, and next a moss. Pop. in 1831, 3,461; in 1851, 4,155.

PENNINGTON, a parish in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. WSW of Ulverstone. Area 2,767 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 481.

PENNINGTON, or PANNINGTON, a township in Leigh p. co. palatine of Lancaster, 12 m. W of Manchester. Area 1,437 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,165; in 1851, 4,573. The cotton manufacture affords employment to many of the inhabitants.

PENNINGTON, a village of Hopewell township, Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 8 m. N of Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,244.—Also a township of Union co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 914.

PENNISTON, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. WSW of Barnsley, intersected by the Manchester and Sheffield railway. The parish comprises the chapelry of Denby, and the townships of Gunthwaite, Hunshill, Ingbarworth, Langsett, Oxspring, and Thurlestone. Area 21,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,201; in 1851, 6,302. The town, situated on the S bank of the river Don, consists of several streets intersecting each other at right angles. Cotton and woollen manufactures are extensively carried on in this p.

PENNSBURG, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 23 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has a sloping surface, bordered on the E by Brandywine creek, and intersected by Pocopson creek and its tributaries. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 933.

PENN'S NECK (LOWER), a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 5 m. NW of Salem, bounded on the W and SW by Delaware river, and on the SE by Salem river. The surface is level, and the soil clay and sandy loam. Pop. 1,219.

PENN'S NECK (UPPER), a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S. The surface is level, and the soil sandy loam. Pop. 1,854.

PENNSVILLE, a village of Wrightstown township, Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 25 m. N of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1840, about 48.—Also a village of Penn township, Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, 77 m. E by S of Columbus. Pop. 100.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the most important states of the N. American confederation, originally a part of that extensive region which was granted to the celebrated William Penn,—from whom it derives its name,—lying between the parallels of 39° 43' and 42° 17' N; and between 74° 44' and 80° 34' W long. Its NW corner is washed by Lake Erie; the state of New York forms its N boundary; the river Delaware, separating it from New York and New Jersey, bounds it on the E; a small portion of Delaware, with Maryland and Virginia, bounds it on the S; and a long narrow strip of Virginia, with Ohio, forms its W

boundary. Its shape is almost a perfect parallelogram, three of its sides being marked by parallels of 10° and a meridian. It is 270 m. long, and 160 m. broad; and contains 44,000 sq. m., or 28,160,000 acres.

Physical Features.—The surface of this state is mountainous, few level tracts of any extent being found within its boundaries. The Appalachian chain here spreads to its widest limits, and covers with its various ranges more than one-half of the state. The greatest width of this chain is 200 m. It consists of parallel ridges, often lying little distant from each other, but, in some instances, with valleys 20 or 30 m broad between them. The range nearest the coast, called the South mountain, is a continuation of the Blue ridge of Virginia. It is, however, hardly a distinct ridge, but only an irregular series of rocky broken eminences, sometimes disappearing altogether, and at others spreading out several miles in breadth. These eminences lie 150 or 200 m. from the sea, and their height does not exceed 1,200 ft. above the surrounding country. Beyond these are the Kittatinny or Blue mountains, which extend from Maryland to New Jersey across the Susquehanna and Delaware. Further westward are the ridges bearing the names of the Sideling hills, the Ragged mountains, Great Warrior mountain, East Will's mountain, till we come to the Alleghany ridge, the highest range, from which this whole chain has received the name of the Alleghany mountains. The highest summits of this ridge are between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea. W of the Alleghany are the Laurel and the Chestnut ridges, in general covered with thick forests. The Laurel mountains are overgrown on their E flank with the tree from which they are named. The wide valleys between the great ridges are filled with a multitude of hills confusedly scattered up and down. The tops of the ridges sometimes exhibit long ranges of table-land 2 or 3 m. broad; some are steep on one side, and extend with a long slope on the other. These mountains are traversed by the great stream of the Susquehanna, and the head-waters of the Ohio.—The valleys of the Susquehanna and its branches are remarkably irregular. These streams traverse the whole width of the Appalachian chain of mountains, sometimes flowing in wide valleys between parallel ranges for 50 or 60 m. in a nearly direct course; at other times breaking through the mountain-ridges. The valleys between the different ranges of the great chain, extending throughout the whole state, are often 20 or 30 m. in width, with a hilly or broken surface.—The Delaware washes the E limit of the state, and is navigable for ships from the sea to Philadelphia. It receives at Easton the Lehigh, which flows 75 m. in a SE course, nearly half of it being navigable. Nearer the sea, and 6 m. below Philadelphia, it receives the Schuylkill, which also flows SE 130 m., and is navigable for boats 90 m. The Susquehanna rises from two sources. The E branch has its origin in Otsego lake, in the state of New York. The W branch rises in the most elevated region of P., in the W part of the Appalachian mountains. It passes through the great Alleghany ridge, and the others which lie E of it; unites with the E branch at Northumberland; and flows SE into Chesapeake bay. The Susquehanna is the longest river of the eastern and central states. It is 1½ m. wide at its mouth, but is much obstructed by falls and rapids, which sometimes occur in a continual series for 50 m. together. It abounds with fish; vast quantities of salmon and shad are yearly taken in its waters. The Juniata, a branch from the W, which traverses the mountainous country, rises in the Alleghany mountains, and enters the Susquehanna 11

m. above Harrisburg. It is 180 m. long, and part of it is navigable for boats. The Tioga, a feeder of the E branch, rises N of the mountains, near the boundary of New York. It is navigable for boats 50 m. The Alleghany rises W of the mountains, in the N part of P., and flows N into New York, where it curves to the SW, and re-enters P.; it then flows S, till, after a course of 400 m., it joins the Monongahela below Pittsburg. This last river has its source among the Laurel mountains in Virginia, and running N, enters P., and joins the Alleghany at Pittsburg. It is 300 m. in length. Both these rivers have boat-navigation for a great part of their course, and their united waters form the great stream of the Ohio, which after a short course passes out of this state. The Youghiogheny, tributary of the Monongahela, rises E of the Laurel mountains, through which it passes, and runs into the Monongahela, 15 m. above Pittsburg. The Ohiopyle falls are upon this river.—About 40 m. of the NW border of the state lie upon Lake Erie. This extent of coast contains the harbour of Presqu' Isle or Erie, which affords a good haven for small vessels.

Climate. P. may be regarded as comprising three separate divisions, viz., the E slope of the mountains, the mountainous region, and the W slope. In the country E of the mountains, the climate does not differ greatly from that part of New Jersey in the same parallel. Its greater distance from the sea, and somewhat higher level, render the cold of winter in a slight degree more sensible, but the climate may be characterized in general terms as mild and temperate. The mountainous country lies exposed to the chilling NW winds, and the winter in this part is severe with deep snows. To the W of the mountains the climate becomes milder; here the E winds of the Atlantic coast are unknown, and the country is not exposed to the sudden changes which they occasion. The heat of summer is not so great as upon the coast, and the autumn is long, serene, and temperate. On the whole this state is one of the healthiest of the American continent.

Geology and minerals. P. is characterized by the inexhaustible abundance rather than by the variety of its useful minerals. Iron ore of several species, lime, marl, sandstone, clays, slates, salt, and coal, occur in profusion; but the pretended deposits of silver and tin, lead, zinc, and copper, assigned to various localities, have no existence. By far the greater portion of the rocks belong to the secondary formations of the lower series; only the SE section furnishing some members of the transition and primary groups. The rocks of the Blue ridge, comprising various slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, are referred to the former; E of this extends a newer group of red shales, sandstones, and variegated conglomerates, the prolongation of the belt ranging across New Jersey. Another portion of this region is occupied by primary rocks of the stratified class, consisting chiefly of mica-schist, gneiss, mica, talcose, chlorite slates, and limestones. Valuable deposits of magnetic iron ore are here as elsewhere characterize the primary strata; and traces of zinc and copper occur in the red sandstone formation. The city of Philadelphia is indebted to the limestone beds of this tract for the beautiful marbles which adorn her streets. The rock-formation of the great valley W of the Blue ridge consists of alternating belts of limestone and slate, occupying a low place in the geological series, and perhaps belonging to the transition group. The limestone is often argillaceous and silty, generally blue, sometimes fossiliferous, and occasionally assuming the aspect of a marble, either pure white or of a gently variegated hue, with a fine even fracture, susceptible of a beautiful polish. Some bands yield an excellent hydraulic cement, the usual place of which is near the contact with the slates; hematite iron ore, which is easily reduced, and yields a large proportion of metal of superior quality, is also plentifully associated with these limestones. Some of the slate strata afford quarries of good roofing and writing slates. The vast tract W of the Blue mountains is divided by the Alleghany ridge into two strongly marked regions, of widely different aspect and geological structure. That on the E, comprising the various chains of the Kittatinny group, consists of numerous alternating strata of limestones, slates, shales, and sandstones, which have been broken up and thrown into great disorder, generally tossed into highly inclined positions, and often so much tilted up as to become perpendicular. The valleys of this region are valleys of elevation. W of that range, on the other hand, the rock strata preserve a nearly undisturbed hori-

zontal position; but they have been cut through, and partially washed away by the action of water, so that only isolated patches of what once formed a continuous platform now remain, capping the summits of the loftier table lands, and separated by wide and deep valleys of denudation. The former of these regions contains vast deposits of anthracite, and some patches of bituminous coal; the latter is richly stored with bituminous coal and salt, and both contain inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. Geologists have generally referred the coal-measures of the Kittatinny region to the transition formation, but the state geologist assigns to all the coal-measures of the state the same position in the series. The anthracite or non-bituminous coal is distributed in enormous quantities in three great fields, in a tract lying E of the Susquehanna, between the Blue mountain and the North branch, and extending E, to the Lehigh on the S, and nearly to the head of the Lackawannock on the N. The following table exhibits the total amount of anthracite coal raised in this state from 1820 to 1851:—

1820	365	1836	682,428
1821	1,073	1837	881,476
1822	2,240	1838	739,293
1823	5,823	1839	819,327
1824	9,541	1840	865,514
1825	34,893	1841	958,899
1826	48,047	1842	1,108,001
1827	63,434	1843	1,263,539
1828	77,516	1844	1,631,669
1829	112,083	1845	2,023,052
1830	174,734	1846	2,543,992
1831	176,820	1847	2,982,309
1832	363,871	1848	3,080,238
1833	487,748	1849	3,242,866
1834	376,636	1850	3,336,614
1835	560,738	1851	4,383,899

"The coal and iron area of P. alone is upwards of 10,000 sq. m., being about five times as great as the aggregate coal and iron area of Great Britain and Ireland. Its two great coal-fields are divided from each other by the Alleghany ridges, the bituminous field extending along the W, and anthracite along the E slope of the mountains. It was not until anthracite coal was demonstrated to be available for smelting purposes that the coal-trade of the state received that impetus which has resulted in its extraordinary development since the year 1820. Previously to that year the eastern coal-field,—that most accessible to the great markets of the country,—lay almost useless, whilst from its position, and the then want of the means of easy and cheap transportation across the mountains, the development of the western or bituminous field depended almost exclusively upon the growth of a demand in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. That demand rapidly increased, and so did the produce of bituminous coal. But largely as the supply from the western coal-field has increased, its increase is not to be compared to that of the produce of the great anthracite bed since the discovery was made that anthracite coal was available for all the purposes to which its bituminous rival could be applied. The value of this great mineral resource to the state is illustrated by the cost at which public works have been constructed, having an especial reference to the development of the coal-trade. The Lehigh works, in the shape of canals and railways, have cost upwards of 7,000,000 dollars, or about £1,400,000. The Schuylkill coal-region is permeated by works, which have cost, in the aggregate, nearly 20,000,000 dls., or upwards of £4,000,000. Immense sums have also been expended on the Philadelphia and Reading railway, built mainly with a view to the transport of coal from the mines to tide water. In addition to this, a new port, that of Richmond, in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, has been called into existence, within the last 15 years, by the unexampled development of the coal trade. Bituminous coal beds are also extensively worked in Maryland, and in the valley of the James river, near Richmond, Virginia."—The SW part of this geological region contains bituminous coal of good quality; the coal-seams of Broad-Top mountain and of Will's mountain are about 6 ft. in thickness. Salt springs also occur in this section. Iron-ore is abundant through the whole tract between the Blue mountain and the Alleghany range; and is generally found in the limestones, but it occurs also in some of the slates. Some of the deposits are of enormous thickness. The ores are hematites and hydrites. The portion of the state W of the Alleghany escarpment, forms the NW angle of the vast bituminous coal formation which occupies a large part of the Mississippi valley. As the rocks have a general dip towards the W, the coal-fields of the E part occupy only the more elevated spots, and occur in detached basins. Further W, the coal is found in almost every county, in vast fields, often presenting numerous seams lying one above another in the cliffs of the ravines and river-valleys. Rich deposits of nodular argillaceous iron-ore are extensively distributed throughout this region, associated with beds of limestone and seams of coal offering every facility for its conversion into metal. Salt is also extensively diffused in brine-springs, and is advantageously manufactured at various localities; the sandstones and shales from which the brine is drawn, are of more recent date than those of the New York springs belonging to the carboniferous series. Petroleum or Seneca oil, and carburetted hydrogen, appear in many places; sulphur and alum, saltpetre, and copperas earths occur.—To the E of the mountains, the soil is excellent. In this quarter the land is level, and enriched from the washing of the

hills and uplands. In the interior the soil is rocky and barren, with fertile spots in the valleys and along the borders of the streams. Some of these valleys contain very rich land, the soil being generally a black mould two or three feet deep; but among the mountains, it is not well-adapted to cultivation. West of the mountains, the country improves, and around the headstreams of the Ohio, it is generally fertile.

Agriculture.] E of the mountains, and especially in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, the country is under excellent cultivation, and great attention is paid to agricultural pursuits. In 1847, 14,150,000 bushels of wheat, 18,835,000 of oats, 20,200,000 of Indian corn, 12,000,000 of rye, and 150,000 of barley were raised; besides 1,720,000 tons of hay, 600,000 lbs. of tobacco, and 2,000,000 lbs. maple sugar. The farms in this state are generally large, and skilfully managed. Nearly 2,000,000 sheep are pastured in the state. Wheat and maize are the most important products, and flour of the best quality is sent to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. This region also produces abundance of excellent fruit. The water-melons, which are raised here, are of excellent quality, and produced in such abundance as to be often sold in the cities for a cent a-piece. Peaches, pears, and apples are also raised in great quantities and in high perfection. In the interior and W parts, wheat, maize, buckwheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, and flax, are much cultivated.

Commerce.] Philadelphia enjoys nearly all the foreign commerce of the state, which chiefly consists in the export of the productions above mentioned. The coasting trade also of this port is considerable. A great internal trade is carried on between Philadelphia and the West, across the mountains. The most common routes are to Pittsburg and Wheeling. There is also a port at Presqu' Isle, on Lake Erie, which has some trade. The total imports of the state in 1850, amounted to 12,066,000 drs.; the exports to 4,501,000 drs.

Manufactures.] P. is the first state in the Union for manufactures. Those of Philadelphia chiefly consist of cotton, iron, and glass. At Pittsburg and in the neighbourhood, are large glass manufactories, which furnish cut-glass ware and window glass, white, clear, and excellent, both in texture and polish. The cotton manufacture is also extensive, and occupies several large establishments here and in the neighbouring towns of Alleghany and Birmingham. The manufactures of iron employ several foundries and rolling-mills. The manufacture of steam-engines and sugar-mills, and of small steam-machinery to drive them, has become an important branch of business. There are many iron-works in various parts of the state. At York is a foundry for church-bells, and manufactures of cutlery and surgical instruments. Carpeting is also made at the same place. At Manayunk, on the Schuylkill, are large cotton and woollen manufactories. At Chambersburg, are extensive manufactories of edge-tools, axes, carpenters' tools, hatchets, and chisels. At Bush-Hill, near Philadelphia, is a manufacture of floor-cloths from hemp and flax, and of table-cloths from cotton. At Bethany, in Wayne co., is glass manufacture, which produces 450,000 ft. of window glass annually. In the W part of the state, are large manufactures of salt from springs. The principal salt-works are on the Conemaugh, a stream running into the Alleghany. The water is obtained by boring 400 or 500 ft. below the surface. Copper tubes are inserted in the perforation, in which the salt water rises to a level with the river, accompanied by sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Fresh water is seldom found below 100 ft. Veins of coal and slate are penetrated at various depths, and narrow beds of limestone, lying deep, are passed through. In the process of manufacturing, salt water is pumped by

horse-power into large troughs, where the earthy particles not held in solution subside. It is then passed into a shallow boiling pan of cast-iron, and after boiling is drawn off into vats, where the oxide of iron, which is abundant, and the earthy salts, subside, together with a portion of muriate of soda. The clean brine is passed off into a boiler, in which the salt is precipitated, and then removed to drain. The fisheries of P. are of little value; the capital invested only amounts to 170,000 drs. The products of the forest are only exceeded in value by those of Maine and New York. Lumber is the largest item, the fur-bearing animals being almost extinct in this state. Some considerable quantities of pearl and pot ashes, with a little turpentine, tar, and miscellaneous articles, also appear in the returns. The banking capital of P. amounted, in 1846, to 14,871,837 drs. Railroads and canals intersect this state in every direction.

Finances.] Early in the annals of internal improvement, P. embarked largely in extending and facilitating her communications by constructing some of the most magnificent works in the country, and contracted an immense debt, chiefly held against her by foreign bondholders. In 1838 the state-debt amounted to 24,140,003 drs.; in 1848, it had reached 40,578,949 drs. The pressure of the times and other collateral circumstances compelled the state to suspend paying interest on these liabilities; the credit of the state was totally annihilated, and the whole commonwealth condemned to disgrace. A just outcry was on this account raised, and all further intercourse in matters of this description was entirely discontinued. But the state has resumed an honourable course, and one satisfactory to all interested. After making trial of various unfortunate devices, the state manfully undertook the task of regenerating its credit by levying a tax of 3 mils on each dollar of assessed valuation of property in the state; and since the year 1846, all accruing interests have been punctually paid. However just the denunciations may have been in times past, and however degrading the position of this state, P. has now redeemed herself, and stands on the books of the capitalist solvent; and there is little doubt, had the arch-clamourist, the witty and rev. Sidney Smith, lived to see the return of confidence this state now enjoys, he would have had pleasure in recalling his not unmerited anathemas. The report by the auditor-general of P. states the revenue and expenditure of the state on the 30th November, 1850, as follows:—

Total revenue,	4,438,181 d. 51 c.
Balance in treasury, Dec. 1, 1849,	926,207 d. 24 c.
Unavailable deposit in the Bank of the United States, 280,000	00
Total,	1,206,207 24
	5,644,388 75
Total expenditure,	4,669,053 d. 94 c.
Balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1850, available,	754,252 d. 81 c.
Depreciated funds in the treasury unavailable,	41,032 00
Deposit in Bank of the United States unavailable,	280,000 00
Total,	1,075,284 81 c.
	5,644,383 d. 75 c.

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of November 1850, and the amount paid commissioners of the sinking fund, make an aggregate of 1,073,116 d. 84 c.; exceeding the balance in the treasury on the 30th of November 1849, by 146,909 d. 60 c. Unavailable funds in treasury, November 30, 1850, 321,032 d. The actual revenue of the state for the year was 187,941 d. 60 c. more than the actual or ordinary expenditure.—The payment of interest on the state

debt exceeded 2,000,000 d. This debt was, on 1st Dec. 1850, as follows:

Six per cent. stocks,	2,312,022 d. 51 c.
Five per cent. stocks,	57,350,892 d. 27 c.
Four and a half per cent. stocks,	200,000 d. 00 c.
 Total funded debt,	
The unfunded debt was as follows:	39,062,914 d. 78 c.
Relief notes in circulation,	632,164 d. 00 c.
Interest, certificates outstanding,	162,135 d. 98 c.
Interest, certificates unclaimed,	4,448 d. 33 c.
Interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded,	10,594 d. 57 c.
Domestic creditors,	83,817 d. 79 c.
 Total unfunded debt,	
Total public debt, Dec. 1, 1850,	40,775,485 d. 42 c.
Deduct, held by commissioners of the sinking fund, 459,122 d. 98 c., which makes the actual public debt,	40,316,362 d. 44 c.
Regular annual interest on loans, nearly,	2,005,000 d. 00 c.
Add guaranteed interest on internal improvement companies,	32,500 d. 00 c.
 Total interest for the year, nearly	
The productive property owned by the state, was on 1st Dec. 1850:	2,037,500 d. 00 c.
Stock in incorporated companies,	1,907,948 d. 52 c.
Pennsylvania railroads and canals,	29,204,787 d. 33 c.
 Total productive property,	
	32,112,735 d. 85 c.

Divisions and population.] P. is divided into 64 cos. Its cap. Harrisburg, situate on the E bank of the Susquehanna, in N lat. 40° 2' 36", W long. 76° 20' 33". The pop. at several periods was as follows:

Years.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Total coloured.	Total.
1790	424,099	3,737	6,537	10,274	434,373
1800	586,095	1,706	14,564	16,270	602,365
1810	786,804	735	22,492	23,287	810,091
1820	1,017,094	211	32,168	32,364	1,049,528
1830	1,366,900	67	38,266	38,333	1,348,238
1840	1,676,115	64	47,854	47,913	1,724,053
1850	2,258,480		53,201		2,314,807

Education.] In the higher branches of education, P. enjoys institutions of celebrity. The principal colleges are the university of P. at Philadelphia; Dickinson college at Carlisle; Jefferson college at Canonsburg; Washington college, Alleghany college, and those of Pennsylvania, La Fayette, and Marshall. There are also several medical schools and theological seminaries. There were in this state, in 1840, 230 academies and grammar-schools, with 15,970 students, and 4,968 common schools, at which 179,989 children received their education. The number of white persons over the age of 20 years, unable to read and write, was 33,940, but of this amount more than 26,000 were from Ireland alone. The whole number of school districts reported, exclusive of the city and co. of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 1850, was 1,445. The whole number of schools was 8,844. The average number of months that schools were taught was 5 1/2. Number of male teachers, 7,236; number of female teachers, 4,005. Average wages per month of male teachers, 16 d. 20 c.; of female teachers, 10 d. 15 c. Number of male scholars, 242,621; number of female scholars, 198,181; number learning German, 11,041. The average number of scholars in each school was 40; and the cost of teaching each scholar per month, 1 d. 44 c. The amount of tax levied in the accepting districts was 795,401 d. 48 c.; received from the state appropriation, 159,367 d. 44 c. The cost of instruction was 609,377 d. 45 c.; fuel and contingencies, 62,329 d. 14 c.; of school-houses, repairs, &c., 253,741 d. 06 c. The number of taxables by the triennial return in 1850 was 499,395. Since, and including 1844, the annual

appropriation by the state for the support of schools has been 200,000 d.—Church statistics exhibited the following results in returns of 1847. The Methodists are the most numerous denomination of Christians, having 629 travelling, 57 superannuated, and 982 local preachers, and about 80,000 or 90,000 communicants. Presbyterians are next in point of numbers. The 'old school' have 417 churches, 307 ministers, and 45,213 church members. The Baptists have 302 churches, 208 ministers, and 27,873 members; the Congregationalists have 16 churches, 90 ministers, and 5,506 members; and the Protestant Episcopalians have 127 ministers, and an extensive connection. The Universalists have 48 churches, and 29 preachers. Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Baptists (of denominations other than those above named), Jews, and especially the Society of Friends, are numerous.

Constitution.] The constitution of P. provides for an executive, legislature, judiciary, &c. The governor is elected by the people, and may hold office six years out of nine. He must be 30 years of age, and have resided in the state for 7 years. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house-of-representatives. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for 3 years, one-third being elected annually. The house-of-representatives has 100 members, elected annually. There are the usual restrictions as to age, citizenship, and residence. Judicial officers were until 1850 appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate: they are hereafter to be elected by the people. The judges of the supreme court hold their seats for 15 years, and the president and judges of the several courts of common pleas for 10 years. The secretary of the commonwealth is appointed by the governor, and holds office during his pleasure. The treasurer is elected by the general assembly in joint ballot. The right of suffrage is granted to every white freeman of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state one year, and in the district where he deposits his vote ten days next previous to the election. It is an indispensable qualification that the voter must have paid a state or county tax. The legislature meets at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday in January annually.

Canals.] The state works, begun in 1825, comprise a series of railroads and canals, extending across the country from tide-water to the Ohio, and branching-off in different directions to almost every section of the state. The Grand Trunk canal and railroad extends from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a distance by this route of 400 m. The first division of the work is a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, 81 m.; here the canal begins, and is continued up the Susquehanna and the Juniata to Hollidaysburg, 172 m., part of which distance is occupied by pools. The rise and fall in this section is 748 ft., and the summit at Hollidaysburg is 654 ft. above Columbia. The canal is 40 ft. wide at top, and 4 ft. deep. The Alleghany ridge is then surmounted by the Alleghany Portage railroad, 37 m. in length, with total rise and fall of 2,570 ft. This railroad comprises 10 inclined planes about 4 m. in length, passed by stationary steam-engines. The summit level is 2,235 ft. above the sea. At Johnstown the western section of the canal begins, and is continued down the Conemaugh or Kiskiminetas, and the Alleghany to Pittsburg, 104 m., with a total lockage of 471 ft. The Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania canal extends from Easton to Bristol, on the r. bank of the river, 60 m., with a descent of 176 ft. The Susquehanna division extends up the Susquehanna and the North branch, from the mouth of the Juniata to Hollidaysburg, 127 m. The West branch division runs from Northumberland up the W branch of the Susquehanna to Farrandsville, 75 m. The North branch division runs to Wilkesbarre, 73 m. The French Creek division extends up the river of that name, from Franklin at its mouth to Meadville and the Conneaut lake, 46 m. The Beaver branch, from the Ohio to Newcastle on the Shenango, is 90 m. long.—The total number of miles of railroad in operation within the state on 1st January 1853 was 1,211, while 914 m. additional were in progress.

History.] In 1638, a company of Swedes purchased a tract of land from the Indians on the W side of the Delaware river, and there made the first settlement of the state. The Dutch obtained possession of the territory; but in 1663, when the English captured New Netherland, they obtained possession of this colony

also, and for several years it was held subject to the governors of New York. In 1681, William Penn, the celebrated Quaker, obtained the grant of a charter for the territory from Charles II., and proceeded to settle the country. In 1768, the boundary known as Mason and Dixon's line was run between P. and Virginia. William Penn died in 1718, and his heirs continued to hold his interests until the revolutionary war, when they sold their claims to the commonwealth for the sum of \$80,000 dollars. In 1775, an addition, by purchase of the Indians, was made in the NW. The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1776; the second in 1790; the present in 1838; and amendments were passed upon it in 1859. Delaware was originally a part of Penn's present, and for a long period formed a component part of P. During the 7 years' war with France, and the revolutionary war, this state took an active position. It was several times occupied by the royal forces, and for some months Philadelphia was made their head-quarters.

PENN-YAN, a village of Milo township, Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., 192 m. W. of Albany, on the outlet of Crooked lake. Pop. 1,800.

PENO (LAKE), a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, 20 m. SW. of Ostushkof. It is 15 m. in length from N to S, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. On the N it receives a small stream from Lake Sterj; and on the W the river Kud; and on the SE it discharges its waters by the infant Volga.

PENOBSCOT, a river of the state of Maine, U. S., formed by the confluence of two streams, the larger and western of which rises in the highlands, in the W. part of the state, on the confines of Canada, and near the sources of the Chaudiere; flows E.; and passes through Chesumcook, Pemadumcook, and other lakes, before uniting with the Sebois or E. branch, which issues from a series of small lakes near the head-waters of Aroostook river, and flows S. to its junction with the W branch, which takes place 54 m. above Bangor. The P. then directs its course SE to the confluence of the Mattawamkeag river; then SSW until it receives the Piscataquis, and afterwards flows S by W till its entrance into the bay of the same name. It has a total course of about 275 m.; and is navigable to Bangor a distance of 50 m., and at which there is a tide-rise of upwards of 20 ft. Above Bangor the river is studded with islands, all of which, to the extent of several miles above the Mattawamkeag river, belong to the Penobscot tribe of Indians, and the principal of which, named Oldtown, forms the residence of the tribe. Several of these islands are of large size, and very fertile. A considerable annuity is secured to this tribe of Indians by the government. The principal towns on the river are Castine, Bucksport, and Orrington, on the E. side, and on the W are Thomaston, Camden, Belfast, Prospect, Frankfort, Hamden, Bangor, and Orono.—P. bay forms a fine embrasure, 20 m. in depth from Owl's-head to Belfast bay; and 30 m. in breadth at the entrance, from Owl's-head to Burnt Coat island. It contains numerous islands, of which the principal are Deer, Fox, and Long islands, and the Isle of Hant; and along its shores are Castine, Belfast, Buckport, Bangor, and many other fine harbours.—Also an extensive co. in the N part of the state of Maine, drained in its upper parts by the head-branches of Aroostook and the W branch of Penobscot rivers, and containing numerous lakes, and intersected in its lower parts by the Penobscot, and its tributaries the Mattawamkeag, Sebec, and Kanduskeag rivers. It has an undulating surface, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 45,705; in 1850, 63,094. Its cap. is Bangor.—Also a township of Hancock co. in the same state, 8 m. N by E of Castine, on the E side of the bay of the same name. In its NE part is a large pond. Pop. 1,474.

PENOL (EL), a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, 54 m. SE of Santa Fe-de-Antioquia, and 87 m. NNW of Mariquita, on an affluent of the Magdalena, at an alt. of 2,059 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 822.

PENOMPING, or **CALOMPE**, a town of Siam, in Camboja, on the r. bank of the Mekon, 50 m. SSE of Camboja and 110 m. NW of Saigon.

PENON-DE-ALHUCEMAS. See **ALHUCEMAS**.

PENON-DE-VELEZ, a fortified Spanish presidio, in Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, a little to the NE of Velez-de-la-Gomera, 75 m. SE of Ceuta, and at a nearly equal distance W of Melilla, on a lofty rock, surrounded by the Mediterranean, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 11' 45''$, and W long. $4^{\circ} 13' 55''$. It possesses two churches, a chapel, an hospital, and bomb-proof powder and provision stores. Water is supplied by means of a large cistern. The Penon is merely a fortress built on a rock surrounded on all sides by the sea, with a port for the reception of vessels of small dimensions. It is situated facing the Campodel-Moro, whence it is separated by a strait about 100 varas = 450 yds. across, called the Fredo. At one extremity of this strait is a small fort provided with a few cannons, and standing on a piece of land called the Islete, connected with the principal rock on which the fortress is built by a kind of natural bridge little indebted to art for its construction. The town, containing a crowded pop., is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and consists of only two streets. This town was built in 1508, by D. Pedro-de-Navarra. In 1520 it was taken by the Moors, but was recovered in 1664 by the Spaniards, and has ever since been in their possession. See **CEUTA**.

PENPONT, a parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, measuring 14 m. in extreme length from NW to SE, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., or 16,418 Scottish acres in area. Two-thirds or more of the whole area are arranged lengthwise into four generally steep ridges, and three deep and narrow glens each watered by a plentiful stream. In the bosom of the river Skarr's left mountain-flank, rises almost perpendicularly from the glen, the naked stupendous crag of Glenquhargen, a mountain mass of nearly bare stone, amidst highlands where all else is green or russet, one of the greatest curiosities in the S. of Scotland. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE of it appears the summit of Cairnkinna, crowning a gradual ascent, possessing an alt. of 2,086 ft. above sea-level, and commanding a view of large parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, considerable portions of Ayrshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Clydesdale, and some blue and hazy summits in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The village of P. stands on the Skarr, 2 m. W of Thornhill. It is a straggling, rural, pleasant place; and consists of three clusters, Penpont Proper, Townhead of Penpont, and Brierbush. Its pop. is between 400 and 500. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 1,232; in 1851, 1,411.

PENPU, or **OMBU**, a town of the Lieu-kieu archipelago, in the Great Lieu-kieu island and prov. of Chan-pe, on the S bank of a peninsula, which projects from the W side of the island and 36 m. N of Ziuly.

PENRHOS, a parish in Carnarvonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Pwllheli. Area 555 acres. Pop. in 1831 and in 1851, 112.

PENRHOS-LLIGWY, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. NE of Llanerch-y-Midd. Area 2,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1851, 553.

PENRHYDD, or **PENRITH**, a parish in Pembs-shire, 7 m. SE of Cardigan. It includes the chapelry of Castellan. Area 899 acres. Pop. in 1851, 421.

PENRHYN, a township and sea-port in Llandegai p., Carnarvonshire, adjacent to Bangor, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Carnarvon. Port P., at the influx of the river Ogwen into the Menai straits, is considered the harbour of Bangor. It has a commodious quay, at which vessels of 300 tons can easily load and unload. The castle of P. is a magnificent structure, entirely composed of Mona marble, and occupying the site

of the palace of Roderic Molwynog, prince of Wales in 720. A great slate quarry exists at Dolawin, in this township, about 6 m. from Bangor, at the entrance of the romantic valley named Nant-Frangon. The solid masses of slate taken from this quarry are from 80 to 100 ft. in height. Pieces are shaped on the spot into grave-stones, chimney-pieces, roofing slates, cisterns, rails, &c.; about 2,000 persons are here constantly employed, and the quantity of slate taken daily from the quarry amounts to 200 tons. They are conveyed on a railway to Port-P., whence they are shipped to all parts of Great Britain, and even to the United States of America.

PENRHYN ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 9° 2', and W long. 157° 35'. They are densely covered with wood, consisting chiefly of cocoa palms and pandanus, and appear very populous. The inhabitants are robust and well-made. Their only clothing consists of a cincture made of cocoa-palm leaves. Fishing forms their chief employment.

PENRHYS, or PENRICE, a parish in Swansea, Glamorganshire, 10 m. W by S of Swansea. Area 2,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 362; in 1851, 398. Some of the ruins of castle P. are still to be seen, and on part of its site stands the modern P.-castle, an elegant structure.

PENRITH, a parish and market-town in Cumberland, comprising the townships of Burrogate, Dockray, Middlegate with Sandgate, Netherend-Bridge with Carleton, and Plympton-Head; and intersected by the Carlisle and Lancaster railroad, by which it is 17½ m. distant from Carlisle, and 51½ m. from Lancaster. Area 7,664 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,059; in 1851, 7,387. The pop. of the town and p. are in general employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of checks, ginghams, fancy waistcoat-pieces, and hats. The vicinity is rich in lead ore, blue slate, flags, and freestone. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, a little to the N of the river Eamont, within the district called Inglewood forest, and commanding a noble view of the mountains which environ the lake-district. It consists principally of one long, but irregular street, well-paved and lighted with gas, and lined with good houses. The houses are chiefly built of red freestone and roofed with a fine slate. Considerable and handsome additions to the town have been made of late years. The parish-church, nearly in the centre of the town, is a handsome structure; and a very elegant chapel in connection with the Establishment has recently been opened. The pop. of the town itself as distinct from the p. was 6,668 in 1851. The ancient castle and likewise the more modern hall of the family of Brougham and Vaux are on the S bank of the Eamont in this vicinity, and within a brief distance of each other.—P. is a place of considerable antiquity. It was twice burned in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., when a strong fortress—some considerable remains of which still exist—was erected to prevent further incursions of the Scots. It also suffered dreadfully by the plague at two different periods.

PENROSE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. W by S of Monmouth. Area 2,695 acres. Pop. in 1831, 398; in 1851, 353.

PENRYN, a borough and chapelry in St. Gluvias p., Cornwall, 50 m. SW and nearly adjoining to Falmouth, at the NW extremity of Falmouth creek or inner harbour. Area 325 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,521; in 1851, 3,959. The town, which stands on the declivity of a hill rising from a creek running into Falmouth harbour, chiefly consists of one broad street, and two or three of a narrower description. The town-hall and the market-house occupy a pro-

minent place in the principal street. The imports are chiefly those requisite for home consumption, and for the mines in the immediate vicinity. The export is almost exclusively granite, which is quarried a few miles from the town. There is no manufacture of any importance; but several good breweries and grist and paper mills. The pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries have been of service in the employment of many of the inhabitants. The income of the borough for 1840, was £678; in 1849-50, £514. In conjunction with FALMOUTH, the borough returns 2 members to parliament.

PENSACOLA, a sea-port of the state of Florida, U. S., on a bay of the same name, 10 m. from the gulf, in N lat. 30° 24', and W long. 87° 10', 1,050 m. distant from Washington. Its streets are broad and regularly laid out, but covered with deep sand, and its houses are mostly of wood. Pop. in 1850, about 2,800. It has a wharf extending 600 ft. into the bay, and forms an important port-of-entry in Florida; but the harbour is shallow, and a sand bank crossing the mouth of the bay has only 22 ft. water upon it at high tide. An important navy-yard belonging to the Union has been formed upon Tartarpoint, which stretches out into the bay; and a lighthouse with a revolving light, stands on the W shore of the bay, within the entrance, in N lat. 30° 20', and W long. 87° 11'. The fortifications of P. were repaired and strengthened by the English while they held the place in 1814, and have since been much strengthened; but the best defences of the town consist in the marshes which surround it.—Also a little island in the lake of Nicaragua, almost within canon-shot of the old castle of Granada, “one of the out-lyers of the labyrinth of small islands which internal fires long ago thrust up from the depths of the lake around the base of Momobacho.” It contains numerous Aztec monuments.

PENSAX, a chapelry in Lindridge p., Worcestershire, 6 m. SW of Bewdley. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 571; in 1851, 537.

PENSCHELLWOOD, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. NE by E of Wincanton. Area 1,101 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 431.

PENSFORD (St. THOMAS), a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 27 m. NNE of Somerton, on a branch of the Avon. Pop. in 1851, 316.

PENSHAW, PENSHER, or PAINSHAW, a chapelry and township in Houghton-le-Spring p., co-palatine of Durham, 5½ m. WSW of Sunderland, in the line of the Durham Junction railway. Area 1,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,539; in 1851, 2,120. Lime and excellent freestone are wrought here.—On Pensher-hill monument has been erected to the memory of the late Earl of Durham. The structure approximates to that of a Grecian temple, eighteen equidistant columns, 30 ft. in height, and 6½ ft. in diameter, supporting at each end a magnificent pediment, with a deep entablature on each side. The height to the upper point of the pediment is about 70 ft. It forms a prominent object from the railway between Darlington and Newcastle.

PENSHURST, a parish and town in Kent, 4½ m. WSW of Tonbridge, on the banks of the Medway. The SE railway passes 2 m. N of the town, which gives the title of baron to Smythe, Viscount Strangford. Area 4,526 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,628.

PENSTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 2 m. E by S of Fakenham, on the river Wensum. Area 753 acres. Pop. in 1831, 30; in 1851, 11.

PENSTON, a village in the p. of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire, 3 m. E of Tranent. It occupies the centre of one of the most extensively-worked coal districts in the county, and is inhabited chiefly by colliers.

PENSTROWED, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 3 m. W of Newtown, on the SW bank of the Severn. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 110.

PENTA-DAKTYLON, a mountain-range of Greece, in the Morea, which runs in a SSE direction along the confines of the nomarchies of Lacedaemonia and Laconia, and terminates in the latter, in Cape Matapan, forming the S extremity of the Hellenic chain. Its highest summit, Mount Hagios Ilias or Mount St. Elias, has an alt. of 7,829 ft. above sea-level, and is conspicuous for its abrupt sharpness. It is the *Taggetum* of the ancients. The summits of this ridge are not unfrequently clothed in snow. A cultivated tract occupies its middle region.

PENTAIA, a town of Cyprus, near a bay of the same name, on the NW coast of the island, 25 m. WNW of Nicosia.

PENTECOST, an island off the NE coast of Australia, in the group of the Cumberland islands, in S lat. 20° 23', and E long. 148° 59'.

PENTECOST, or WHITSUNTIDE, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the New Hebrides, in S lat. 15° 45', and E long. 168° 17'. It is 23 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. broad. It has a mountainous surface, but is well-cultivated. It was discovered in 1768 by Bougainville, on the day from which it takes its name.

PENTEDATTILO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, 14 m. SE of Reggio, cant. and 3 m. NW of Melito, on a rock. Pop. 820. The environs afford large quantities of silk.

PENTELI, or MENDELI, a mountain of Greece, in the nomarchy of Attica, 16 m. NNE of Athens. It is the *Pentelicus* of the ancients. Alt. 3,637 ft. About 4 m. to the S is a village of the same name.

PENTELLARIA. See PANTELLARIA.

PENTEMSIA, a small island of Greece, in the gulf and to the NE of the island of Egina.

BENTEREAZ, or PENTHALAZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 6 m. SE of Orbe, and 13 m. N of Lausanne. Pop. 294.

PENTERRY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m. N by W of Chepstow. Area 479 acres. Pop. in 1831, 55; in 1851, 34.

PENTHEVRE, a fort of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. N of Quiberon, and 20 m. SE of Lorient, at the narrowest point of the isthmus by which the peninsula of Quiberon is connected with the main-land.

PENTHIR-BAY, a bay of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. W of Crozon, and 18 m. WNW of Chateaulin, on the Atlantic, between a headland of the same name on the W, and the bay of Dinan on the E. It is about 1 m. in width at the entrance, and possesses little depth.

PENTIMA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra and 6 m. NW of Sulmona. Pop. 1,600. The ruins of the ancient *Corfinium*, in the vicinity, form the chief materials of which this town is built.

PENTLAND FRITH, the strait or sound betwixt continental Scotland and the Orkney islands, connecting the Atlantic and the German oceans. Its length is about 17 m.; its breadth, from 6 to 8 m. As the middle, it expands, on the N side, into Scalpa-flow. On the coast of Caithness it terminates, on the E, at Duncansby-head, and, on the W, at Dunnet-head; on the N, or Orkney side, it is terminated, on the E, by a headland of S. Ronaldsay, and, on the W, by a headland of Hoy. The distance, or breadth of sea, between the eastern terminations, is 6 m.; that between the western terminations, is 7 m. Nearly in the centre of the E end of the frith, but 24 m. E of a straight line between Duncansby-head and South Ronaldsay, lie the Pentland Skerries; and 12 m. NW of Duncansby-head, and 1½ m. from the nearest point of the Caithness coast, lies the island of Stroma. About ½ m. NNE of this island, 2 m. W of the nearest point of S. Ronaldsay, and looking right up the centre of Scalpa-flow, lies the island of Swona; and 2 m. WSW of Stroma, and not far from the Caithness coast, are some very dangerous rocks, called

the Merry Men of Mey, which cause a dreadful agitation of the sea. At the E end of the frith, outward from Duncansby-head, is another very rough and dangerous piece of sea, occasioned also by rocks alternately submerged and visible, called 'the Boars of Duncansby.' The Pentland frith is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; yet must be traversed by all vessels passing from the E of Scotland to the Atlantic, or from the W to the German ocean, which cannot navigate the limited capacities of the Caledonian canal. The tide varies in rate from 3 to 9 m. an hour, according to the height of its rise, and the consequent mass of waters. At full spring, it rises 8 ft.; and on extraordinary occasions 14 ft.; at near it rises from 3½ to 6 ft. The flood comes northward along the W coast of Scotland, runs eastward through the frith, and then courses away S along the E coast. But in consequence of sudden contractions and expansions of the channel, and of the intervention or obstruction of headlands, islands, rocks, and shoals, counter-currents are produced in the frith as rapid as the tide itself; and these, in their collisions with one another, or with the tide, or with sunken rocks, produce powerful eddies and stupendous sputtings which, when lashed and infuriated by gales, are menacing to even the largest vessels. The stream along the coasts flows in a direction opposite to that of the central or main current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a beautiful range of heights, partly in Peebles-shire, and chiefly in Mid-Lothian. The range is geographically a slender continuation to the NE of the congeries of mountains and hills which comes off from the Southern Highlands, and occupies most of the area of Peebles-shire; and extends about 12 m. to a point about 4 m. SW of Edinburgh. The summits at the NE end, or in Collinton and Lasswade, rise, in several instances, about 1,600 ft. above sea-level; and several which form a group about the middle, have an alt. of upwards of 1,700 ft.; East-cairn-hill, the highest, rising 1,802 ft. above the level of the sea at Leith. From some of the copious springs of pure water which they in numerous places send up, Edinburgh is supplied by pipes. The P. have geognostically no affinity to the Tweeddale heights, but, in most cases, consist entirely of porphyry,—chiefly of the clay-stone and felspar varieties. Malachite or green carbonate of copper, and one or two other rare minerals, occur on this range.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, two islets and some contiguous rocks, a little seaward of the middle of the E entrance of the Pentland frith. The smaller islet lies 1½ m. S by W of the larger, and is uninhabited. The larger islet lies 4½ m. ENE of Duncansby-head, and 3½ m. S by E of the Loather rock, on the nearest part of the Orkney coast. In 1794 a lighthouse was built on the larger Skerry. It stands in N lat. 58° 41', and W long. 2° 55'; and consists of two towers, with a higher and a lower light.

PENTLOW, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. E by N of Clare, on the river Stour. Area 1,847 acres. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1851, 380.

PENTNEY, a parish in Norfolk, 7 m. NW by W of Swaffham. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1851, 624.

PENTON-MEWSY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2½ m. NW by W of Andover. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1851, 210.

PENTONVILLE, a populous district in St. James, Clerkenwell p., Middlesex, 1½ m. N by W of St. Paul's. Area 134 acres. Pop. in 1841, 9,522; in 1851, 11,904. The Government model prison, or penitentiary, is situated in this neighbourhood. See article LONDON, also CLERKENWELL.

PENTRAETH, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. WNW of Beaumaris. Area 4,013 acres. Pop. in 1831, 938; in 1851, 963.

PENTRICH, a parish in Derbyshire, 2 m. S by W of Alfreton, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway, comprising the township of P. and the chapelry of Ripley. Area 3,889 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,521; in 1851, 3,557.

PENTRIDGE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 3½ m. NW by N of Cranborne. Area 1,764 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1851, 256.

PENTROBON, a township in Hawarden p., co. of

Flint, 4½ m. WSW of Hawarden, on the W bank of the river Alyn. Area 1,586 acres. Pop. in 1831, 931; in 1851, 940.

PENTYRCH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 7 m. NW of Cardiff, in the line of the Taff Vale railway, and the Merthyr-Tydfil canal. Area 6,975 acres. Pop. in 1831, 926; in 1851, 1,599.

PENVENAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of Tréguier, and 10 m. NE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 2,913.

PENWORTHAM, a parish in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1½ m. SW of Preston, on the S bank of the Ribble, and in the line of the North-Union railway, which here crosses the Ribble on a fine viaduct, including the townships of Farrington, Howick, Hutton, and Penwortham, and the chapelry of Longton. Area 2,277 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,679; in 1851, 1,487.

PEN-Y-BONT, a hamlet in Llanbadarn-Fawr p., Radnorshire, 7 m. WNW of New Radnor, on the river Aran.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. E by N of Ragland. Area 614 acres. Pop. 42.

PENZA, a government, district, and town of Russia in Europe. The gov. lies between 52° 48' and 53° N. lat., and 42° 26' and 48° 40' E. long.; and is bounded on the N by that of Nijni-Novgorod; on the NE and E by that of Simbirsk; on the S by that of Saratov; and on the W by that of Tambov. It is 180 m. in length from E to W, and 165 m. in extreme breadth, and comprises an area of 33,394 sq. versts, or 14,568 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,018,100; in 1846, 1,087,200. This gov. is intersected in the SW by the ridge of hills which separates the basin of the Caspian sea and that of Azof, but the surface is generally flat. The principal rivers are the Sura, Issara, Isa, Moksha, Vad, and Vicha, affluents of the Volga; and the Khooper and Vorona, which belong to the basin of the Don. The climate is mild, and the soil fertile. It is one of the most fertile grain provs. of the empire, producing rye, spelt, barley, oats, millet, and buck-wheat, also large quantities of hemp. Its extensive pasturage supports large numbers of cattle. The rivers, especially the Sura, abound with fish. Near Troitz are highly productive mines of iron, and in several parts are quarries of millstone. The forests are extensive, and afford excellent timber, particularly oak. Linen and woollen fabrics, cloth, leather, soap, vitriol, and glass, form articles of extensive manufacture in this gov. It possesses also numerous distilleries of spirits from malt, several iron foundries, and manufactories of beet-root sugar, and carries on an active trade. The government of Benza is administered by a civil governor, dependent on the military government of Novgorod. It is divided into 10 districts; and contained, in 1831, 13 towns and 17 public schools.—The town is 360 m. ESE of Moscow, and 750 m. SE of St. Petersburg, partly at the foot and partly on the NE side of a height, near the L. bank of the Sura, at the confluence of the little river Penza. Pop. 11,000. The majority of the houses are of wood, and generally ill-built; but from the number of its churches, and several large mansions which have been built in it by the noble families connected with this district, it presents a generally handsome effect. Besides the cathedral, which is a large and well-built edifice founded in 1717, it has 11 churches, a gymnasium, and several schools. The principal street, and the great square, are elevated 60 ft. above the level of the Penza. The lower part of the town, on the opposite bank of the Penza, is generally inundated in spring. The manufacture of leather and of soap forms the chief employment. The shops are well-stocked with the productions of

foreign markets. This town was founded in 1666 by the czar Alexis-Mikhailovitch.

PENZANCE, a sea-port and chapelry in Madron p., Cornwall, 7½ m. SW by W of Launceston, and 9 m. ENE of the Land's-end, on the NW side of Mounts bay. Pop. in 1801, 3,382; in 1831, 6,563; in 1851, 9,214. The town is of considerable size and importance, consisting chiefly of four streets of neat houses, with a market-place at the point of their intersection. A new guild-hall and market-houe were erected in 1838. The pier, exclusive of recently projected improvements, is about 800 ft. in length; with a depth of water at spring-tides of 17 ft. The projected improvements consist of a floating dock or inner basin, with gates, to contain 350 sail of vessels, exclusive of the accommodation in the outer basin for 100 sail more; for the further protection of shipping, an extensive breakwater in the bay has been projected. The number of vessels and boats above 15 tons registered at this port, in 1837, was 83; tonnage, 4,469; in 1850, 98 = 8,198 tons. The total amount of tonnage which entered the port and its outports in 1837 was 49,943, of which 5,179 tons were with foreign imports: mining speculations had previously increased the importation of foreign timber to a great extent. In 1850, there arrived inwards and coastwise 580 vessels = 34,641 tons; 10 = 1,028 tons from the colonies; and 18 = 1,684 tons from foreign ports. Portleven, Newlyn, and Mousehole, are outports of P. The gross receipt of customs in 1839 was £23,735; in 1849, £12,413. The exports are chiefly tin, copper ore, china clay, leather, wool, and fish,—chiefly pilchards. There are no manufactures in the district, which is agricultural and mining. The Royal Geological society of Cornwall, instituted in 1814 for the cultivation and diffusion of a knowledge of mineralogy and geology, has a hall here, and a valuable museum of mineralogical and geological specimens. A public library, containing about 4,500 vols., was instituted in 1817. There are other three considerable libraries and two news-rooms. The income of the borough in 1840 was £2,680; in 1849-50, £3,574. P. is situated in a district no less noted for its fertility than for the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity and peculiar mildness of its temp.: hence it is much resorted to by invalids both as a watering-place for visitors and as a permanent residence. According to Sir James Clark, the mean annual temp. of P. is only 3° below that of Rome; while that of London is 10°; and the mean temp. of winter in Rome is only 5° higher than that of P. About one-third more rain falls at P. than at Rome.

PENZING, a village of Austria, in the circle and 3 m. W of Vienna, on the L. bank of the Wienfluss. Pop. 3,135. It contains numerous villas, belonging to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and has extensive manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, and of vinegar.

PENZLIN, a frontier-town of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, 12 m. N of Neu-Strelitz, and 45 m. ESE of Güstrow, between two small lakes. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and of pottery, nails, and leather; and several breweries and distilleries of brandy.

PEO-HAM-CHIN, a group of islets in the Yellow sea, near the Chinese coast, in N lat. 38° 20', E long. 121° 10'.

PEONA, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Nice, mand. and 3 m. NE of Guillaumes, on the Toeli. Pop. 550. It has several oil-mills, and a mine of lead.

PEOPLETON, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m.

N by W of Pershore, and about the same distance from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,474 acres. Pop. in 1831, 276; in 1851, 266.

PEORIA, a county in the W part of the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising a gently undulating surface of 648 sq. m., bounded on the E by Illinois river, and drained by Spoon river, and by Copperas, Kickapu, and Senatuchwine creeks. The soil is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,153; in 1850, 17,550. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is 70 m. N of Springfield, beautifully situated on the W bank of Illinois river, at its exit from Peoria lake, and 200 m. from the mouth of the river. Pop. in 1840, 1,467.—Lake P. is an expansion of the Illinois, about 20 m. in length, and extends in a NE direction from the village of the same name. It is divided by the Narrows into two parts, and has little current. Its waters are clear, and abound with fish.

PEOVER (LITTLE), a township in Great Budworth p., co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. S by W of Nether Knutsford. Area 278 acres. Pop. 121.

PEOVER (NETHER), a chapelry and township in Great Budworth p., co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. E of Norwich. Area 914 acres. Pop. in 1851, 232.

PEOVER (SUPERIOR), a chapelry and township in Rosthern p., co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. SSE of Nethers Knutsford. Area 2,929 acres. Pop. 543.

PEPECHAPISSINAGAN, a river of Lower Canada, which has its source in Lake Itaouanion; runs SE; and flows into the N bank of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 180 m. NE of Quebec, and after a total course of 120 m.

PEPER-HARROW, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. W of Godalming, on the N bank of the Wey. Area 1,454 acres. Pop. in 1831, 144; in 1851, 129.

PEPERSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Eecloo. Pop. 205.

PEPERSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Herzele. Pop. 192.

PEPIN (LAKE), an enlargement formed by the Mississippi, between the Missouri and the Northwest Territories, U. S., about 160 m. below St. Peter's, and immediately above the confluence of the Chippewy. It is 21 m. in length, and in some places 3 m. in breadth from bluff to bluff. The rapid current of the river here settles into an almost stagnant pool.

PEPINGHEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 1,821. The com. is 11 m. SW of Brussels, near the r. bank of the Meulenebek, an affluent of the Senne. Pop. 186.

PEPIN-GUACU, or CAUDALOZO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the mountains to the S of the Rio-Iguazu or Curitiba; runs S; and joins the Uruguay, on the r. bank, 70 m. W of the confluence of the Pelotas.

PE-PI-SHAN, Pi-PI-SHAN, or Pe-YO, a chain of mountains in the N part of the peninsula of the Corea, which runs in a WSW direction, between the provs. of Pin-gan and Hwang-hai.

PEPIRI-MIRIM, PEPIRI-GUACU, PEQUIRI, or REPIRI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, to the N of the Comarca-das-Missões. It has its source in the mountains to the S of the Curitiba; runs SW; forms to a small extent a frontier-line of Brazil; and joins the Uruguay, on the confines of the Banda-Oriental.

PEPPER-BAY, an indentation of the W coast of the island of Java, in N lat. 7° 30', E long. 105° 40'. It is about 15 m. in breadth at its entrance, and nearly equal in depth. It contains two islands, named Sapelo and Tjintal.

PEPPER-CREEK, a small river of New South Wales, which forms a portion of the boundary-line

between the cos. of Bathurst and Georgiana, and joins Campbell river, on the confines of the co. of Westmoreland.

PEPERELL, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 38 m. NW of Boston, bordered on the E by Nashua river, and intersected by Nisitissit river. Its surface is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1841, 1,571.

PEPPERSTOWN, or PEPPARDSTOWN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 1 m. NE of Fethard. Area 4,779 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,156; in 1851, 900.

PEPRENDAL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Paricke. Pop. 133.

PEPPY'S ISLANDS. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

PEQUANNOCK, a township of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 10 m. N of Morriston. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the NE by a creek of the same name, and on the E by Pompton river, and intersected by Rockaway river. The soil consists chiefly of loam and clay. It contains iron-ore in large quantities, and the sulphate of iron. Pop. in 1840, 5,190. P. creek has its source in Sussex co., in the Walkill and Wawayanda mountains; flows SE; and, after a rapid course of 27 m., enters Passaic river. It receives the name of Pompton on reaching the village of that name.—Also a small river of the state of Connecticut, an affluent of Bridgeport harbour.

PEQUAWKETT, or PEGWACKET, a river of the state of New Hampshire, U. S., an affluent of Saco river.

PEQUEST CREEK, a large and rapid stream of the state of New Jersey, U. S., formed by the confluence of two branches, in Independence co., and which, after a course of 30 m., enters Delaware river, at Belvedere.

PEQUIGNY. See PICQUIGNY.

PEQUIRI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the r. bank of the Rio-Correntes.

PERA, a town of Turkey in Europe, to the NE of Constantinople, of which it is considered a suburb, being separated from it only by the narrow arm of the Bosphorus which constitutes the port of the city. It stands on a hill commanding the channel, to the N of the suburb of Galata, and to the E of that of Cassim-Pasha. It is about 3 m. in length, but is narrow, ill-paved, and irregularly built. It contains a Greek and four Catholic churches, a monastery of dervishes of the Meylevis order, and a college; and was until recently the residence of the European ambassador. The pop. of this suburb are a mixed race of people, speaking a singular patois of Greek, Turkish, French, and Italian. The environs are remarkable for their beauty. See article CONSTANTINOPLE.—Also a town of Rumelia, in the sanj. and 90 m. ESE of Sophia, and 1½ m. NW of Philippopolis, of which it may be considered a suburb.

PERA (CAPE), a headland of the island of Majorca, on the E coast, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Palma, in N lat. 39° 42' 12", E long. 3° 33' 25".—To the SE is a village of the same name.

PERA (PULO), a solitary rocky islet in the strait of Malacca, about midway between the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca and the NE extremity of the island of Sumatra, in N lat. 5° 50', E long. 90° 12'. It is visible at a distance of several miles. A little to the N of this islet is the best route toward the strait during the SW monsoon.

PERABAD, or PEDRO-ABAD, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Cordova, partido and 6 m. N of Bujalance, in a fertile plain, near the l. bank of the Guadalequivir. Pop. 2,122. It has an hospital. Silk is cultivated in the environs, and a considerable trade is carried on in wine, oil, and fruit.

PERACHORA, a village of Greece, 9 m. NNE of Corinth, on the peninsula which extends between the bay of Corinth and the gulf of Lepanto.

PERA-HEAD, a cape of NE. Australia, on the E. side of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 58' 30''$, E. long. $141^{\circ} 39' 45''$. It consists of low reddish cliffs.

PERAK, a state of Malacca, which extends 75 m. along the W. coast of the peninsula, to the S. of Kedah or Quedah, and N. of Salangore. It is separated from the former state by the Krian river, which debouches in N. lat. $3^{\circ} 59'$; and from Salangore by the Bernam; and, with the state of Tringano, occupies the widest portion of the peninsula. The principal river by which it is watered is the Perak, which, after a course, in a WSW direction, of about 90 m., falls into the straits of Malacca. A chain of primitive mountains separates it from Tringano. In the S. part of this territory are some fine alluvial plains, containing productive tin-mines, which are reputed to yield 3,000 piculs annually. This state was tributary to Siam until 1822. It is now governed by its own hereditary sultan. It contains 105 *mokins* or cantons. Its pop. is roughly estimated at 35,000 Malays, and a few Chinese and Chulia or Arab settlers from Malabar, exclusive of the aboriginal tribes. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 165 m. NNW of Malacca, near the river Perak, which will admit vessels drawing 12 ft. A factory was established here by the Dutch, who had once a fort on the fine harbour formed between the Dinding islands and the main.

PERAL (EL), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 54 m. SSE of Cuenca, and 9 m. NNE of Tarazona, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Xucar, in a fertile locality. Pop. 609. It has a soap manufacture.

PERAL-DE-ARLANZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. SW of Burgos, and partido of Lerma, on the l. bank of the Arlanza, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 340.

PERALEDA-DE-LA-MATA, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, in the prov. of Caceres, partido and 5 m. SE of Navalromar, near the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 2,800. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses oil and flour-mills, and manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics.

PERALEJA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Cuenca, partido and 8 m. ENE of Huete, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 888. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, and an oil-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in sheep and mules.

PERALEJOS-DE-ABAJO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Salamanca, and partido of Lumbrales, in a fertile locality. Pop. 664. It has manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics and of common earthenware.

PERALEJOS-DE-LAS-TRUCHAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 66 m. E. of Guadalajara, and partido of Pastrana, in a mountainous locality at some distance from the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1,284.

PERALEJOS-DE-SOLIS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 24 m. SSW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado, in a mountainous district. Pop. 52.

PERALES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Cuenca, and partido of Priego. Pop. 23.—Also a town in the prov. and partido and 14 m. NW of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Carrion. Pop. 110. The environs are unhealthy.

PERALES-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. SE of Madrid, and

partido of Getafe, on the r. bank of the Manzanares, in a sandy locality. Pop. 81.

PERALES-DE-MILLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Madrid, and partido of Navalcarnero, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Perales, an affluent of the Alberche. Pop. 150.

PERALES-DE-TAJUNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Madrid, and partie of Chinchon, in a fine valley, near the r. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 1,290. It has a parish church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary, and has manufactures of linen fabrics.

PERALOECHÉ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Sacedon. Pop. 434.

PERALTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 12 m. SE of Olete, and 25 m. S. of Pamplona, on the r. bank of the Arga, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and at the foot of a mountain, the summit of which is covered with Moorish fortifications. Pop. 2,348. It has a parish church, an hospital, several convents, and a custom-house; and possesses distilleries of brandy, and several oil-mills. The locality is noted for its wine.

PERALTA-DE-ALCÓFEA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca and partido of Sarriena. Pop. 633. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PERALTA-DE-LA-SAL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Huesca, and partido of Tamarite. It has a parish church, a convent, and an hospital. It possesses manufactures of soap and of brandy. In the environs are quarries of lime and gypsum.

PERAMEA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 66 m. NE of Lerida, partido of Sort, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 389. It is enclosed by walls.

PERAMOLA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 51 m. NE of Lerida, partido of Solsona, in a level tract. Pop. 740. It has manufactures of brandy and of linen.

PERAMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, district and 9 m. NW of Madura.

PERARNA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 36 m. E. of Huesca, partido and 9 m. NW of Benabarre, on the r. bank of the Essera. Pop. 567.

PERASTO, a town of Dalmatia, 6 m. NNW of Cattaro, on the gulf of that name, at the foot of a mountain, the summit of which is crowned with a fortress. Pop. 2,500. It has a small fishing and trading port.

PERASUNGUM, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. and 35 m. SW of Aurungabad, at the confluence of the Pira with the Godavary. It contains numerous temples.

PERAWA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, and district of Mundessor, 75 m. N. of Ujein. It is enclosed by a wall, now much dilapidated, and contains an old fort. The streets are irregular, and the houses generally ill-built.

PERAY (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and arrond. of Tournon. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,625; in 1841, 10,168. The town is 9 m. S. of Tournon, and 21 m. NE of Privas, on the Merdoril, an affluent of the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 2,485; in 1846, 2,720. The locality is noted for its vineyards, which produce a highly-esteemed white wine, approaching champagne in quality. Lime and lithographic stone occur in the vicinity.

PERBAIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Wathain-Saint-Paulsart-lez-Wathain. Pop. 228.

PERCEE, a village of Lower Canada, on the E coast of the district and co. of Gaspé, on the S side of Mal-bay. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. In the vicinity is Mount P., alt. 1,285 ft. above sea-level.

PERCEE ROCK, a small island of the gulf of the St. Lawrence, 21 m. S of Gaspé point. It consists of a perpendicular rock of red sandstone and limestone, rising to a height of 288 ft. above sea-level, and intersected by two natural arches, through which the sea has free passage. Boats can pass through these natural tunnels at high water.

PERCELADA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, and comarca of Viseu. It contains about 196 houses.

PERCH, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which has its source in Orleans township, Jefferson co., and flows SW into Black River bay.

PERCHAL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 42 m. WNW of Minsk.

PERCHE, an ancient territorial division of France, in the prov. of Maine, now comprised in the departments of the Eure-et-Loire, Orne, and Eure. It was divided into the Great and Little Perche, or Perche-Gouet and Thimerais. Its cap. was Mortagne.

PERCHE (COL-DE-LA), a pass of the Pyrenees, in France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, a little to the SW of Mont-Louis.

PERCIVAL, a river of Prince Edward's island, flowing into the head of Egmont bay. The tide ascends it about 5 m. between low and marshy banks.

PERCQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 1,050; of com. 779.

PERCS (VAMOS), a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, in a woody plain, 14 m. E of Debreczin, and 22 m. ESE of Böszörny.

PERCY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and dep. of St. Lo. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,635; in 1841, 11,010. The town is 16 m. SW of St. Lo, and about the same distance SE of Coutances, on the Gièze, an affluent of the Sienne. Pop. in 1841, 3,215; in 1846, 3,215.

PERCY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, extending along the E side of Shoalhaven river.

PERCY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district, bounded on the N by the river Trent. Pop. in 1842, 920.

PERCY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North-umberland archipelago, off the NE coast of Australia. The largest is from 12 to 14 m. in circumf., and rises to the height of about 1,000 ft. Its SW end is in S lat. 21° 40', E long. 150° 13' [King]. A species of pine and a few cabbage palms are the principal trees. These islands were first visited by Flinders in 1802. They appear to be frequented by the natives in pursuit of turtles.

PERDIDO, a river which has its source in the state of Alabama, U. S., in the co. of Baldwin; runs S, forming to some extent the boundary-line of the territory of Florida; and after a course of 75 m. throws itself by a wide mouth into the gulf of Mexico, 21 m. SE of Pensacola.

PERDIFUMO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 15 m. WNW of Il-Vailo, cant. and 5 m. W of Castel-dell'Abate. Pop. 700. Its locality affords good wine and oil.

PERDIGON (EL), a village of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. S of Zamora, and at about an equal distance SW of Moradeja. Pop. 987. It has a palace, a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PERDU (MEST), one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, near the centre of the chain, in Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Huesca, near the S confines of the French dep. of the Pyrenees, and near a small lake of the same name. It has an alt. of 11,264 ft. above sea-level. From its glaciers descends the torrent of Gavarnie, which, leaping boldly down a precipice of 1,200 ft., forms a magnificent cascade, one of the sources of the Gave-du-Pau.

PERE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Chateauneuf, and 7 m. SE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,886.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Yonne, and cant. of Vezelay, 9 m. WSW of Avallon, on the l. bank of the Cure. Pop. 1,476.

PEREBRODE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 30 m. WNW of Disna.

PEREBUC (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. NE of Allaure, and 82 m. E of Vannes, on the Oust. Pop. 500.

PERED, a village of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 37 m. E of Pressburg, and 14 m. SSE of Szered, near the r. bank of the Vaag. Pastel is extensively grown in the environs.

PERE-EN-RETZ (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, and arrond. of Paimbœuf. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,328; in 1841, 8,863. The town is 6 m. S of Paimbœuf, and 25 m. W of Nantes. Pop. in 1846, 2,862.

PEREGRINE (Point), a headland of British North America, on the E side of Fox channel, to the E of Cape Willoughby, in N lat. 66° 30', W long. 77° 0'. It was discovered by Fox in 1631.

PEREGRINO, a small island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. 10° 15', W long. 151° 50', in the group of the Society islands. It was discovered by Quiros in 1606; and is described by Torres and Torquemada as lying within a coral reef, and extremely fertile.

PEREHINSK, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 33 m. SSE of Stry, and 6 m. SSE of Rozmatow, on the l. bank of the Lomnica. It has an iron-mine.

PEREIASLAV, or PEREIASLAVI, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 162 m. WNW of Poltova, and 60 m. SE of Kiev, at the confluence of the Troubej and Alta, in a low tract of land near the l. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 7,000. It still retains some of the earthen fortifications erected by the Swedish prisoners in 1709, and contains numerous churches. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in horses, cattle, corn, brandy of local manufacture, and rosin. This town is of great antiquity, and was for a long period governed by its own sovereigns. From 1061 to 1239, it suffered greatly from wars and pestilence, and at the latter period was taken and destroyed by the troops of Balu-Khan. After being rebuilt, it fell under Polish dominion, and so continued until the 17th cent., when it was finally restored to Russia.

PEREIRA, a town of Portugal, in the comarca and 6 m. W of Coimbra, and 3 m. ESE of Tentugal, on the l. bank of the Mondego. Pop. 1,800. Maize and melons are cultivated in the environs.

PEREIRA-JUZAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. SE of Feira, and 8 m. NE of Bemposta, at the foot of mountains. Pop. 2,600.

PEREK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Farsistan, district and 15 m. N of Darap or Darabgherd. It has a castle.

PEREKOP, or OR-KAPI, a town and fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, 84 m. WNW of Simferopol, and 72 m. SE of Khezon, on the isthmus of the same name, and a little to the SE

of its narrowest point. It stands in a plain, on the road leading from the Crimea into the interior of the empire, 2 m. from the shore of the gulf of Sibache or Sivach, and about 4 m. from that of the gulf of P. The fortress lies to the E of the town, near the great road, and consists of irregular fortifications, all substantially built of stone, and enclosing an interior fort of considerable height. It contains also within its walls a castle, barracks, a mosque, and a Greek church. Near the gate leading to P., and partly only within the fortifications, are several houses occupied by persons connected with the salt-works and stores. Two miles S is a suburb named Armaniskei-bazar, consisting of several streets, and containing numerous shops. The situation of the town is extremely unhealthy, and the resident population, consisting of Russians, Tartars, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, does not exceed 1,000. In summer it is frequented by large numbers of Nogai-Tartars, who come hither to attend its fairs. The trade consists chiefly in salt, of which 20,000 cart-loads are annually sent into Southern Russia. *Taphros* or *Taphrae*, signifying 'ditch,' the ancient name of this town, was derived from the ancient ditch by which the isthmus was originally crossed. The Tartar name, *Or-Kapi*, signifies 'the gate of the fortification,' from the gate by which entrance is here obtained into the Crimea. *Perelop*, the Russian appellation, denotes 'the entrance' or 'gate of the isthmus.' The town was first taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1736. It was again ceded to Russia in 1775, and ultimately with the Crimea in 1783.

PEREKOP (GULF OF), an indentation formed by the Black sea, on the W coast of the Russian gov. of Taurida. The breadth of its entrance, extending from Tendra-point on the N, to the W extremity of the Crimea, is 50 m.; and the depth of its embrasure about 75 m. At its W extremity it is separated by an isthmus of the same name from the Sibache-More or Putrid sea, an inlet of the sea of Azof. The isthmus of P. connects the Crimea with the mainland. It is 27 m. in length from NW to SE, and swells from a breadth of 5 or 6 m. at the extremities, to 18 m. in the centre. It is but slightly elevated, and contains several salt lakes, which, in the months of May, June, and July, form extensive deposits of salt. A line of defence was here established by the Turks, which extended from the Black sea to the Sibach a distance of 12 m., consisting of a strong rampart, and a ditch 12 fath. wide, and 25 ft. deep.

PEREKOPSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medvieditz, and 27 m. E. of Rospopinskaiia, near the r. bank of the Don.

PERELADA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Geronia, partido and 11 m. WNW of Figueres, on a mountain, at the foot of which is the junction of the Orlina with the Little Llobregat. Pop. 1,682. It has 2 convents, and an hospital.

PERELLO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Tarragona, partido and 20 m. NE of Tortosa, at the foot of the Lazamos mountains, and on the great coast road.

PERE-MUL-PAR, an island of the Laccadive archipelago, to the E of the Cardanum island, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, E long. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

PEREMYSCHL, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kaluga. The district is very fertile, and contains extensive forests. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, two iron-works, and several distilleries. The town is 24 m. S of Kaluga, on the l. bank of the Oka. Pop. 2,300. It contains 6 churches, and has a large sail-cloth manufactory, which gives employment to 600 workmen, and produces annually 4,000 pieces of cloth. This town was founded in 1552, by the grand-duke George Vladimir II., and has still some remains of its ancient earthen walls.

PERENA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 42 m. WNW of Salamanca, partido and 27 m.

W of Ledesma, at some distance from the l. bank of the Duero, from which it is separated by steep hills. Pop. 1,128. It has a parish-church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactorys of linen and of brandy. In the environs are mines of sulphur and antimony, and a fine cascade; and within a short distance are the ruins of a Roman town.

PERENE, a river of Peru, which has its source in the intendancy of Tarma, a little to the N. of the town of that name; runs E into the Pampas-del-Sacramento, or Pajonal; and, after a course of about 180 m., throws itself into the Apurimac, on the l. bank, 80 m. SW of the confluence of the Paro.

PERE-PYE, or PIR-PAE, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Cabul river, 25 m. WNW of its confluence with the Indus, and 20 m. NE of Peshawur.

PERESLAVL-RIAZANSKOL. See RIAZAN.

PERESLAV-ZALIATZKOF, or PERESLAV-ZALESKI, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 75 m. WNW of Vladimir, and 96 m. NNE of Moscow, pleasantly situated on the E bank of Lake Pleschchevo, at the junction of the Troubej. Pop. 2,000. It possesses a cathedral, a fine edifice in stone, containing the tombs of three princes of Pereslav, and numerous other churches and convents. It has manufactorys of linen, and carries on an active trade with the capital. This town was founded in 1152, by the grand-duke Jouri Vladimirovitch-Dolgorouki. It was enclosed by ramparts, and was for a long time the cap. of a principality, governed first by its own princes, and afterwards by the sovereigns of Moscow. It was several times pillaged by the Tartars. Previous to the reorganization of the government by Catherine II., this town was the cap. of a prov., and the residence of a bishop.

PERESZLEG (Hoszu), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, on a woody plateau, 22 m. SE of Steinamanger. Pop. 1,280.

PERETA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, podesteria and 2 m. S of Scansano. Pop. 400.

PEREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 3 m. W of Blanzac, near the r. bank of the Ar. Pop. 800.

PEREVOLOTSHNA, a town and fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova, district and 24 m. SSW of Kobylaki, on the l. bank of the Dnieper, at the confluence of the Vorskla. It has 2 churches. This town was several times taken by the Tartars and Poles. A Cossack colony established themselves in it in 1654, and some time after the Russians erected the fort, in which a garrison is still constantly maintained.—Also a town in the same gov., district and 15 m. E of Prilouki.

PEREVOLOTZKAIA-KREPOST, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 48 m. W of Orenburg, near the sources of the Samara. It forms a square, and is defended by chevaux-de-frise, with a ditch outside, and some batteries. It contains a church, and about 100 houses. The garrison consists of a company and a half of dragoons, and 50 Cossacks. The surrounding country is desert, but affords excellent pasture.

PEREVOZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. SE of Nijni-Novgorod, district and 27 m. SW of Kniaginen, in a fertile locality, on the r. bank of the Piana. It contains about 100 houses, inhabited chiefly by agriculturists.

PEREZ, or CAYOS-DE-DIEGO, a reef of rocks near the S bank of the island of Cuba, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 58'$, W long. $81^{\circ} 43' 2''$.

PERFORATED ISLAND, an island in the S part of the Mergui archipelago, NNE of the Seyer islands, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 48'$, E long. $97^{\circ} 47'$.

PERG, or BERG, a market-town of Austria, in the circle of the Muhl, 8 m. ENE of Enns, and 11 m. WNW of Grein, on the Nafrn. It has a manufactory of common pottery, and in the environs is a quarry of fine freestone.

PERGAIN (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 10 m. N of Lectoure. Pop. 750.

PERGAMINO, a town of La Plata, in the prov. and 150 m. WNW of Buenos-Ayres, and 70 m. S of Rosario, on a small affluent of the Arrecifes.

PERGAMUS. See BERGHAMER.

PERGINE, or PERGEN, a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle and 5 m. ESE of Trent, and 4 m. NW of Levico, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 3,000. It has a castle and a Franciscan convent, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, and several silk spinning-mills. In the environs are an iron-mine and a quarry of millstone. Wine is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district.

PERGINE, or SAN ANGELO-DI-PERGINE, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 39 m. ESE of Florence, vicariat and 11 m. N of Monte-S. Savino.

PERGOGA, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, on the N bank of the Moruya, 5 m. above its entrance into the sea.

PERGOLA, a town of the Papal states, in the legation of Urbino and Pesaro, 15 m. SE of Urbino, on the Cesaro. Pop. 3,200. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and several tanneries.

PERGUICA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which, after a short course, in a generally N direction, falls into a bay of the Atlantic, of the same name. The E point of this bay lies in S lat. $2^{\circ} 41' 27''$.

PERGUSA, a small lake of Sicily, in the prov. of Caltanissetta, district and 15 m. N of Piazza, and a little to the E of Castrogianni.

PERI, or BEDERIKH, a village of Sweden, in the cant. of Berne, bail. and 11 m. ENE of Courteilar, on the Pisot. Pop. 630.

PERIACULLUM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, 33 m. SW of Dindigul.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore and subah of Patna, 42 m. W of Seringapatam. In 1790, when the British army were approaching this place, through the Kurg country, Tippu Sultan gave orders for the fort and town to be destroyed, and the country laid waste. In 1799 a battle was fought in the vicinity, between the British forces commanded by General Stuart, and the army of Tippu, in which the latter was totally defeated, and compelled to leave the road to Seringapatam open. The surrounding country is beautiful, and abounds with sandal-wood.

PERIBOACA, a river of Lower Canada, which connects Lake Mopamène with St. John's lake, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 32'$.

PERICO ISLES, three small islands in the gulf of Panama, lying close to the shore, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 55'$, and defending the road of Panama, so as to form a good port for smaller vessels.

PERIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 9 m. N of Coutances, near the Horerola, an affluent of the Save. Pop. 2,800.

PERIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Blanzac. Pop. 1,100.—Also a v. in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NE of Pons.

PERIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux Sevres, cant. and 4 m. NW of Erioux. Pop. 1,250.—Also a v. in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 4 m. W of La Palisse. Pop. 660.

PERIGORD, an ancient province in the SW of

France, now forming the dep. of the Dordogne, and a small part of that of Lot-et-Garonne. Its cap. was Périgueux.

PERIGUEUX, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of the Dordogne, situated in a valley on the r. bank of the Isle, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 11' 8''$, 70 m. NE of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1846, 10,933. The town is ill built, and offers very narrow tortuous streets, lined by tall gloomy houses, but the walks in the vicinity are pleasant. The cathedral is the only public building worth notice, and it is chiefly remarkable for a square tower of great height, surmounted by a pyramidal spire. The town has manufactories of paper, leather, and cutlery, and some trade in wines, liqueurs, corn, and chestnuts. It is the see of a bishop, and has a library of 16,000 vols., a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an agricultural society.

PERIJA, or SANTA ANNA, a river of Venezuela, which rising on the E flank of the Sierra, runs E, and discharges itself into Lake Maracaybo, by several mouths, 30 m. below a town of the same name, which is situated near its r. bank, 75 m. SW of Maracaybo.

PERILLA-DE-CASTRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. NNW of Zamora, near the r. bank of the Esla. Pop. 550.

PERIM, an island in the straits of Babel-Mandeb, nearly 4 m. from the coast of Yemen. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, by 2 m. broad, and rises to 230 ft. above sea-level. On its SW side is a good harbour, 800 yds. broad, with an entrance a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. The adoption of this as a coaling-station has been suggested. The distance from Ceylon to P. is nearly the same as the distance from P. to Cosseir and back. A reef runs almost the whole length of its N coast, but the side nearest to Arabia has deep water to the base of the rock, and, besides being clear from reefs, has the small harbour we have noticed. The greatest objection to P. as a station for shipping and steamers is the want of water.

PERINALDO, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, in the prov. and 23 m. ENE of Nice. Pop. 1,500. It was the birthplace of Cassini, the celebrated astronomer.

PERINGARY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district of Madura, on the r. bank of the Vaigam.

PERIVALE, a parish of Middlesex, intersected by the Paddington canal, 3 m. S by E of Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 626 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 32.

PERIVOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 60 m² SSE of Monastir.

PERJAN, a town of Bokhara, 36 m. ESE of Anderab.

PERKINS, a township of Erie co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 15 m. NW of Norwalk. Pop. 839.

PERKINSVILLE, a village of Windsor co., Virginia, U. S., 71 m. S of Montpelier.

PERKIOMEN, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs into the Schuylkill, about 6 m. above Norristown, after a S course of 30 m.

PERLAK, a town of Hungary, 12 m. ENE of Warasdin, near the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 2,500.

PERLAS (ISLAS DE), a group of small islands in the gulf of Panama, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 27'$, and W long. $78^{\circ} 49'$. They are so called from the pearl fishery which was at one period conducted upon them.

PERLE (LA), a small island situated near the N. coast of the island of Martinique, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 51'$.

PERLEBERG, a town of Prussia, in the gov. and 62 m. NW of Potsdam, on the Steptitz. Pop. 3,200.

PERLEPE, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 20 m. NE of Monastir, in a fine and richly cultivated country. It contains from 500 to 600 houses, chiefly inhabited by Albanians.

PERLETO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of

Alba, on the declivity of a hill, 2 m. NE of Cortemiglia. Pop. 1,200.

PERLICAN (New), a harbour on the E coast of Newfoundland, 8 leagues WSW. of Old Berlican, and 5 leagues from Random-head. It has a wide and safe entrance. Ships may ride in it landlocked from all winds, in from 5 to 10 fath. water.

PERM, a very extensive government, situated chiefly in European, but partly in Asiatic Russia, between the parallels of 61° 50', and 55° 30'; and bounded on the N by the govs. of Wologda and Tofolsk; on the E by Tofolsk; on the S by Orenburg; and on the W by Viatka. It has a reputed area of 293,851 sq. versts, or 128,978 sq. m.; but its pop. was only 1,143,902 in 1825; and 1,637,700 in 1846. It is intersected from N to S. for above 450 m., by the great Ural chain of mountains, here from 7 to 70 m. broad; and is in general a hilly country, covered with vast and impenetrable forests. The rivers on the W side of the Ural chain flow into the Kama, which joins the Wolga; those on the E side fall, for the most part, into the Obi, which discharges itself into the Frozen ocean. There are about 600 lakes scattered over the prov., but most of them lie to the E of the Ural chain. The forests contain various animals, such as the sable and martin, which are hunted for their furs; also bears and other beasts of prey. The gov. is divided into 12 districts or circles, of which those situated in the SE are fertile and tolerably cultivated; producing rye, barley, oats, flax, and potatoes; the rest of the country is much fitter for pasture than tillage. Though the climate is warm in summer, the cold wind from the mountains often puts to hazard the hopes of the husbandman, and renders it necessary, thin as the pop. is, to make an annual import of corn. The exports in return are tallow, cattle, furs, tar, and the produce of the mines. The only manufactures are of cloth, leather, soap, candles, and other articles requisite for domestic consumption. The inhabitants are a mixed race, partly Russian, partly of Finnish and Tartar descent. The occupation of by far the greater part is pastoral, but about 100,000 find employment at the mines. Iron, copper, platinum, gold, silver, salt, marble, agates, and loadstone are mined within this gov. See articles RUSSIA and URAL MOUNTAINS. The ancestors of the Permians, or inhabitants of the country between the White sea and the Ural mountains, are described by Scandinavian writers as a wealthy and powerful nation, an epithet which probably means that they carried on a traffic in the furs of their country, with the Persians and other Asiatics, who gave them precious metals in return. After falling, in the middle ages, under the sway of the republic of Novgorod, they were progressively incorporated into the Russian empire.

PERM, the cap. of the above government, is situated at the conflux of the Jagashika, in N lat. 58° 1', and E long. 56° 26', at an alt. of 370 ft. above sea-level, on the river Kama, which here flows with a swift current and deep stream. It has some neat public buildings, such as the two churches, the offices of government, a public school, and an hospital; but good stone buildings are only seen here and there; and the houses in general consist of wooden structures of a single story ranged round a quadrangular court. The streets however are kept clean, and have narrow wooden footways. The general control of the Uralian mines is vested in board, located here. It has smelting works, and carries on a pretty active traffic with the provinces both to E and W., in the metals wrought in the surrounding country. The pop. is estimated at 16,000.

PERMACOIL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. The fort is situated on a rock from

200 to 300 ft. high, and from 400 to 500 yds. in breadth. It was taken by the British in 1760, but was afterwards made over to the nabob of Arcot. In 1782 it was again captured by Hyder Aly, but at the conclusion of the war, it was dismantled, and the fortifications blown up.

PERMEIRA ROCKS, a group of rocks in the Indian sea, within 6 or 7 m. of the coast of Canara, 20 m. N. of Mangalore, in N lat. 13° 14'.

PERNAGUA. See PARAHIBA.

PERNAIBAO. See PARAHIBA.

PERNALLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. 20° 35'.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N by the provs. Piauhy, Cepra, and Parahiba; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by the provs. of Alagoas and Bahia; and on the W by Goyaz. It is chiefly a mountainous territory of very irregular outline and varying breadth. Its coast-line is low and sandy, and does not exceed 120 fm. in extent. The chief streams which discharge themselves into the sea here are the Tapacorn, the Ipojuco, and the Unna. It is in this portion of the prov., immediately along its coast, that the sugar-plantations are exclusively located. To the W. of the country intersected by these streams lies a highly mountainous territory, of which the Sierra-Cayiris may be regarded as the nucleus or central point. The Sierra-de-Piauhy, or Sierra-dos-Irmãos, runs along the whole extensive frontier with the prov. of that name; while the Rio-de-São-Francisco, here sweeping round from NE to SE, approaches the base of these chains, and contracts the breadth of the prov. of which it forms the frontier with Bahia, to a breadth of 50 m. under the parallel of 10° S. The S part of the prov. expands into a greater breadth between the Sierra-de-Javatinga separating it from Goyaz on the W., and the Rio-São-Francisco, still forming its E boundary. The Rio-Carynhenha, an affluent of the São-Francisco, forms the S limit of the prov. All the streams to the N of this river, with the exception of the coast rivers already named, are affluents of the São-Francisco. The most important are the Rio-Formosa, Rio-Corrientes, Rio-Grande, Rio-Verde, Rio-de-Caza-Nova, Rio-Pajch, Rio-San-Antonio, and Rio-Moxeto. The area of the prov. has been estimated at 7,200 sq. Spanish leagues. On the basis of a census taken in 1842, its free pop. was estimated in 1846 at 600,000, exclusive of foreigners. The number of slaves is by some calculated to exceed by two-thirds the free pop. Cotton and hides are the principal articles brought from the interior.—The manufactures of the prov. are almost entirely confined to the production of a few articles of the most ordinary domestic consumption, such as leather dresses, coarse cotton cloth, and knives. A little fine lace is made in some places on the coast. The rearing of the silk-worm has recently been attempted with success.—The climate is hot and moist in the interior. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, and rum; hides, cocoa-nuts, dye-woods, ipecacuanha, and a few other drugs, are also occasionally exported. [See following art.] The prov. is administratively divided into 10 comarcas; and sends 13 deputies to the legislative assembly, and 6 senators to the upper chamber. The original captaincy of P. reached to the river San-Francisco on the S. The French first established themselves on this coast in 1535. They were succeeded by the Dutch, who in 1654 were driven out by the Portuguese.

PERNAMBUCO, or SAO-ANTONIO-DO-RECIFE, the capital of the above province, and the third city in Brazil, is situated in S lat. 8° 6', W long. 35° 1', on the coast of a broad bay, stretching with a moderate but regular curvature between Point Olinda and

Cape Saint Augustine. Seen from the sea, it appears to occupy a flat and but slightly elevated site; for no part of the coast within many leagues of P. rises to any height, except that whereon Olinda, about 3 m. N of the city of P. stands. It consists of three divisions, Recife or São-Pedro-de-Gonsalves, São-Antonio, and Boa-Vista; and comprises within its whole extent 17 churches and chapels, an English chapel, 2 monasteries, 3 asylums for girls, 6 hospitals, a theatre, a government-house, a custom-house, a prison, marine and military arsenals, and three barracks.—The division of Recife is nearest the sea. It stands on a long narrow neck of land, a perfectly barren bank of sand, which stretches southward from the foot of the hill on which the town of Olinda is built; and expanding, forms the site on which the quarter of Recife is built. In front of this bank, at a distance varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{1}{4}$ m., runs a reef of rocks, over which at full tide the waves roll; but being checked by this barrier, they strike the quays and buildings of the town with diminished strength. At low water this natural parapet is left dry. A branch of the Biberibe, navigable for boats as far as Olinda, forms the principal channel of communication with that place. A second ridge of sand, on which stands the division of the town called São-Antonio, is connected with Boa-Vista, situated on the continent, by a narrow wooden bridge. The greater part of the extent of sand between Olinda and the town which remains uncovered is open to the sea, and the surf is here very violent. The tide enters between the bridges, and encircles the middle compartment. On the land-side there is a considerable expanse of water, having the appearance of a lake, which becomes narrower towards Olinda, and reaches to the very streets of this section of the city, thus facilitating the communication between the two divisions. The first division of the town is composed of brick houses, of three, four, and even six stories in height. Most of the streets are narrow; and some of the older houses in the inferior streets are only one story in height. In general, the buildings in this quarter of the town have an antiquated appearance, exhibiting the old Dutch style of house-architecture. The principal street of the Recife is the Rua-da-Cruz, which at its N extremity towards the Arsenal-da-Marinha is wide and imposing in its aspect. To the northward is the residence of the port-admiral, with the government timber-yards attached to it. The cotton-market and warehouses are also in this part of the town. A single bridge across the Biberibe connects this quarter with that of São-Antonio.—São-Antonio, or the middle town, is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets, and forms the finest part of P. considered as a city. The ground-floors in this division are appropriated to shops, warehouses, and stables. The shops are without windows; the only light they have is admitted from the door. In this division is the palace, in which the affairs of the provincial government are carried on, in former times the Jesuits' convent, a large building of gloomy appearance with walls of enormous thickness; also the military arsenal, the town-hall and prison, the barracks, the Franciscan, Carmelite, and Penha convents, several churches, the interiors of which are very handsomely ornamented, and the British chapel.—The division of Boa-Vista is very extensive, and is chiefly occupied by residences and country-seats. Much attention is paid to the gardens attached to the houses near and in this suburb. The principal street, formerly a piece of ground overflowed at high water, is broad and handsome; but the other streets are unpaved. A long embankment connects the sand-bank and town of São-Antonio with the mainland

to the S and W of Boa-Vista. The Rio-Capibaribe discharges its waters into the harbour or channel between São-Antonio and Boa-Vista. It is of small size, and is navigable only for canoes to a distance of about 10 m. from the city.—The three divisions of the town in 1845 comprised a free pop. of 74,310, Whites, Mulattoes, coloured free people, and slaves of several shades, with about 160 French, and the like number of English and 300 Germans. Mr. Gardner says that while the inhabitants of P. resemble very much those of Rio, there is a great difference in the appearance of the country-people, who here, as elsewhere, are easily distinguished from the citizens. "Those seen in the streets of Rio-de-Janeiro are tall handsome race of men, mostly from the mining districts, or the more southerly province of San-Paulo; their dress consists of a linen jacket and trousers, generally of a blue colour, brown leather boots, which are firmly tied round the leg a little above the knee, and a very high-crowned broad-brimmed white straw hat. Those, on the contrary, who frequent the city of Pernambuco are a more swarthy and more diminutive race, but still far superior in appearance to the puny citizens. There are two classes of them, the Matuto and the Sertanejo. The Matutos inhabit the low flat country, which extends from the coast up to the high land of the interior,—called the *sertão*, or desert; while the latter district gives name to, and is inhabited by, the Sertanejos."—The institutions for public instruction within the city are a lyceum, 2 Latin and 7 primary schools.

Harbour.] The harbour belonging to Recife, called the Mosqueiro, situated on the outward bank, is formed by the reef of rocks which runs parallel with the town at a small distance from the shore. The Lameirao or lower harbour, for vessels of 400 tons and upwards, called the Poco, is very dangerous, being open to the heavy roll of the sea. The port has two entrances, one of which is deeper than the other. The tide does not rise more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., but the port is of easy access. The principal defence of the town consists in the forts Do-Buraco and Do-Brum, both of which are built of stone, and are situated upon the sands opposite to the two entrances. There is likewise the small fort of Bom-Jesus, near to the arch and church of the same name; and upon the SE point of the sand-bank of São-Antonio stands the large stone fort of Cinco-Pontas, so called from its pentagonal form.

Commerce.] P. is a thriving commercial place, and its commerce is rapidly extending. Its export of cotton, sugar, and hides, from 1828 to 1845, was as follows:

Years.	COTTON.	SUGAR.	HIDES.
	Bag.	Weight.	Number.
1828	70,785	1,460,628 arrobas.	52,444
1829	54,820	1,463,332	46,573
1830	61,151	1,705,614	65,489
1831	53,157	1,799,986	76,584
1832	31,620	1,518,300	66,656
1833	58,564	1,301,612	84,743
1834	42,799	854,088	86,700
1835	52,142	1,388,888	91,492
1836	62,832	1,828,392	90,701
1837	43,847	1,456,420	93,771
1838	60,648	1,750,380	105,851
1839	39,173	1,878,675	111,052
1840	35,849	2,191,033	132,928
1841	26,990	2,261,699	136,494
1842	21,357	1,906,936	125,296
1843	35,008	2,017,522	104,428
1844	41,385	2,146,688	124,074
1845	26,492	2,065,824	163,935

The subjoined table exhibits the chief exports of P., and the ports and countries with which it traded, from Nov. 1, 1849, to Oct. 31, 1850:

Vessels	COTTON.		SUGARS.		HIDES.		RUM.
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Tons.	No.	Pipes.	
Great Britain & Ireland.	38	22,716	30,899	2,820	...	...	...
Channel for orders.	25	...	26,751	5,575	2,345	60	...
France.	28	5,700	66,347	4,700	12,917	...	...
Amsterdam.	3	...	1,850	130	9,800	...	...
Antwerp.	1	...	5,700	500	...	...	...
Bremen.	1	...	3,950	280	...	...	...
Hamburg.	1	...	3,300	230	...	...	...
Copenhagen.	2	...	6,550	460	...	...	...
Sweden.	15	100	32,628	2,600	19,428	2	...
Portugal.	29	550	30,291	4,260	2,354	40	...
Barcelona.	14	9,884	...	483	...	...	...
Gibraltar for orders.	11	...	25,370	2,040	...	...	...
Genoa.	25	95	72,152	5,149	19,974	129	...
Trieste.	15	...	53,466	3,815	...	...	...
Venice.	1	...	3,000	210	...	...	...
Leghorn.	1	...	3,300	280	...	...	...
Constantinople.	1	...	2,800	200	...	...	...
United States.	25	...	50,692	3,860	15,205	...	...
Buenos Ayres.	7	...	—	975	...	49	...
Africa.	7	...	—	15	2	930	...
Valparaiso.	2	...	6,233	460	...	...	...
Sydney.	1	...	—	10	...	...	...
Total.	251	39,045	475,849	38,660	74,026	1,221	...
North Brazil.	21	...	—	5	440	...	...
South Brazil.	77	831	21,890	5,060	370	1,215	...
Total.	349	39,876	497,744	44,160	74,396	2,436	...

In addition to the above, there were exported 2,074 cases, 508 boxes, and 63,693 barrels of sugar, and 2,436 pipes of rum. The latter article was chiefly exported to Africa and the southern provs. of Brazil. Camaua wax, obtained from the leaves of the palmetto, and bees'-wax, have recently become articles of export.—Of imports, the principal are the woven cotton cloth called 'domestics,' chiefly from the United States, the printed cottons of Manchester and Glasgow, salted cod-fish from Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, tea from the United States, butter from Ireland and France, earthenware and glass from England, flour from Trieste, and iron from England. The provisional government of the prov. has within the last few years effected great improvements on the roads in the interior. Proposals for a railway in the prov. of P. have been brought forward. The plan of the route extends from the city of P. to a point on the river São-Francisco above the great falls of Paulo-Affonso, an entire length of 300 m. This distance is to be divided into three sections, for the first of which, 75 m. in length, and terminating at the village of Agua-Preta, a concession has been granted. The district to be thus opened up is one of great fertility, and contains upwards of 400 sugar-factories, while it also supplies nearly all the useful and ornamental timber for P. and the adjoining provinces. The second section is to terminate at a point where a great part of the cotton that goes down to the coast is received; while the third, by effecting a junction with the São-Francisco, will furnish an outlet for the produce of the shores of 2,000 m. of navigable water, and extend the communication to the prov. of the mines. The exclusive privilege for the first section, which it is supposed will cost about £1,000,000, is for 90 years. In addition to the guarantee of a minimum return of 5 per cent. upon the outlay, the imperial government have also conceded an exemption from duty upon all the machinery, carriages, &c., of the company, as well as upon the coal required to be imported for 10 years after the opening of the line. They are also to have the right of mining along the entire route and on either side within a distance of 20 m., and all their servants are to be free from liability to serve in the army or in the national guard.—In 1595, the town of Recife was piratically captured and sacked by the English navigator, James Lancaster. The first struggle for independence took place here in 1814.

Climate.—As P. is exposed to the influence of the trade-winds all the year round, it enjoys a comparatively cold climate, and is considered more healthy than either Rio or Bahia. The following meteorological observations were made during 1842, in the city of P., by the late Dr. Loudon:

	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Fall of rain.
January.	86°	72°	6.09 in.
February.	86	73	2.01
March.	87	72	8.23
April.	84	73	25.24
May.	83	71	16.21
June.	82	70	25.26
July.	82	67	16.11
August.	81	69	2.15
September.	85	70	1.04
October.	87	70	1.13
November.	87	73	0.29
December.	88	74	1.31
Mean.	84	71	109.27

The wind blew from S to E 208 days; and from N to E 156 days; and rain fell on 124 days. The rainy season generally commences about the middle or end of April, and continues till the middle of August.

PERNAMBUCO, a sandy plain in the Brazilian prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between Torres and Estreito plains, and the parallels of 30° and 31° S lat.

PERNAMBUCUINHO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceará, and district of Villa-da-Imperatriz, on the coast, about 18 m. E of the embouchure of the Mandau.

PERNAU, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Esthonia, and district of Weissenstein, little to the NE of the town of that name; runs SW into the gov. of Livonia; and, after a course of 75 m., throws itself into the gulf of Livonia, at the town of the same name. Its waters abound with fish.

PERNAU, **PERNOV**, or **PERNALIN**, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the gov. of Livonia, 108 m. NNE of Riga, and 81 m. S of Revel, on the gulf of Livonia, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Pop. 9,500. It is fortified, and is defended by a strong citadel, and has two suburbs, an Esthonian, a Russian, several German churches, and several schools. It has manufactures of iron-ware, and numerous grain stores, and carries on an active trade in grain, flax, hemp, linseed, hemp-seed, and leather. Owing to a bar of sand at the entrance, vessels drawing more than 7 ft. of water are unable to enter the port, and anchor in the roadstead. This town, from the lowness of its site, is exposed when the wind blows up the river to frequent inundations. P. was taken from Roland by the Russians in 1575, and retained by them till 1582. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Swedes, and was by them ceded in 1710 to Peter the Great. The ancient town, which was demolished in 1595, was the seat of a bishopric.

PERNELLE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Quettehou, and 12 m. NE of Valognes. Pop. 604. A species of reddish clay is found in the environs.

PERNES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, and arrond. of Carpentras.—The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,818; in 1841, 8,852; in 1846, 9,143.—The town is 3 m. S of Vaucluse, and 14 m. ENE of Avignon, on the l. bank of the Nesque. Pop. in 1841, 4,997. It has a silk and a madder-mill, a distillery of brandy, and a manufacture of balances. The environs produce wine, almonds, olives, madder, and saffron.—Also a com. and town in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 7 m. E of Heuchin, on a hill near the l. bank of the Clemance, an affluent of the Lys. Pop. 810. It has manufactures of beet-root sugar. In the environs are several coal-mines and quarries of coloured slate.

PERNIAVOR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 51 m. N of Trawnik, on the Vihacsko.

PERNINGER, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and district of Elmbogen. Pop. 650. It has mines of tin and silver.

PERNO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and gov. of Kymmenegard, and district of Kymmen, 6 m. W of Lovisa, and 45 m. ENE of Helsingfors, on the gulf of Finland.

PERNOV. See PERNAU.

PERNSTEIN, a castle of Moravia, in the circle and 23 m. NW of Brunn, and 1 m. SW of Newieditz, on the summit of a mountain. It is entirely built of marble, and is the largest and finest in the margraviant.

PERNUMIA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. S of Padua, district and 3 m. SE of Battaglia. Pop. 2,020.

PERO, a canton and commune of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 2,623; in 1846, 3,086.—The village is 22 m. S of Bastia, and 55 m. NE of Ajaccio. Pop. 500.

PERO (CAPO DI), a headland of the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. NE of Porto-Ferro, in N lat. 42° 51', E long. 10° 27'. It forms the most easterly point of the island.

PEROBAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espírito-Santo, 6 m. from Vianna, on a small stream named Santo-Antonio.

PERO-CAO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Espírito-Santo, on the l. bank of the Rio-Guarapari.

PEROLS, a lagune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. SE of Montpellier, between the lagunes of Maugnac on the NE, and that of Maguelonne on the SW, and separated from the Mediterranean by only a low narrow tongue of land. It is 5 m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth, and is intersected in its entire length by the canal des Etangs.

PEROLS, or PERAULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 6 m. S of Montpellier, between the lagune of the same name and that of Maugnac. Pop. 796. It affords good wine, and has several mineral springs.

PERON, a headland of W. Australia, in the N part of the co. of Murray, to the N of Warnboro sound, in S lat. 32° 14', and E long. 115° 38'.—Also a mountain in the co. of Melbourne, in Gardener's range, about 12 m. N of Mount Leseur.—Also a peninsula of W. Australia, in Endracht Land, in Shark bay, between Hamelin harbour on the ENE, and Freycinet harbour on the WSW, and connected by Tailefer isthmus with the mainland. It is 66 m. in length, and 18 m. in breadth at its widest part. Near its NW extremity is a small fresh water lake.

PERONNE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme.—The arrond. comprises an area of 116,970 hectolitres, and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 106,475; in 1841, 110,982; and in 1846, 113,424.—The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,888; in 1846, 17,149.—The town is 32 m. E of Amiens, and 24 m. SW of Cambray, on a rising ground, on the r. bank of the Somme, at the confluence of the Doingt, and enclosed on all sides by a marsh, the exhalations of which render the locality extremely unhealthy. Pop. in 1789, 8,046; in 1821, 3,707; in 1831, 3,802; and in 1846, 4,294. It consists of a high and low town, and is generally well-built. It is surrounded by ramparts of brick and ditches, and were it not commanded by the adjacent heights of Flamicourt and Quincecourt would be one of the strongest places in France. It has two suburbs, and an ancient castle, in which Charles-the-Simple died after a long confinement, and in which Louis IX. was held prisoner by the duke of Burgundy. It has also two churches, one of them a fine old Gothic edifice in which sev-

eral of the early kings of France were interred, a communal college, a convent, a town-house, a theatre, and an hospital. It possesses manufactories of woolen and linen fabrics, and sugar from beet-root, of several tanneries, flour and oil-mills, and distilleries of brandy, and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, wool, wine, and brandy. This town is of great antiquity, and belonged to different princes until it was united by Louis 16th to the crown of France. It has sustained several sieges, and in 1814 and 1815 was occupied by the allied armies. The famous act between Henry 3d and the duke of Guise was signed within its walls in 1576. Previous to the first revolution, this town was the capital of the district of Santarre, in Picardy.

PERONNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Schelde and the canal of Pommereul-a-Antoing. Pop. 944.

PERONNES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Princesse. Pop. 344. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar.

PERONVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 8 m. SW of Orgères, and 13 m. E of Chateaudun, on the Connie. Pop. 460. It has a quarry of fine bluish stone.

PEROSA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 30 m. WSW of Turin, cap. of a mandamento, prov. and 9 m. NW of Pignerol, on the l. bank of the Clusone, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 2,400.

PEROS-BANHOS, a group of islets, 22 in number, in the Chagos archipelago, Indian ocean, in S lat. 5° 23', and E long. 71° 50'. They encircle a basin to which there are two openings. This group of islands is dependent on the isle of France.

PEROTE, or PINAHUIZAPAN, a town of Mexico, in the state and 78 m. WNW of Vera Cruz, a little to the NW of the mountain of Nauhcampatepetl or Coffre-de-Perote, near the E limit of the table-land, and at an alt. of 2,769 ft. above sea-level. The houses are tolerably well-built, but from the want of windows to the street, present a gloomy aspect. In their construction a large portal is generally made to lead to the *patio-corral*, or yard, round which are the rooms. In its vicinity, to the N, is the large and strong fort San Carlos, 'the Tower' of Mexico, being the place in which are confined "the unlucky chiefs whom revolutions and counter-revolutions have turned upon their backs." From P. to Puebla, a distance of 80 m., the road passes over a broad generally uncultivated, and comparatively uninhabited plain, without a single tree or spontaneous shrub, and rarely a drop of running water. Yet the plain of P. is said to have been in the time of the Aztecs covered with a forest of heavy growth.

PEROTE (COFFRE-DE), a celebrated mountain on the table-land of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, so called from the singular figure of a rock on its summit, a square seat-shaped eminence, resembling a chest. It is composed of basaltic porphyry, and is evidently an extinct volcano. Humboldt estimates its alt. at 4,089 metres = 13,514 ft.

PEROUGE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 1 m. W of Mexinieux, and 21 m. E of Trevoux, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 800.

PEROUSE (LA), a bay of the Kurile islands, on the E coast of the island of Simiesir or Marikan.—Also a strait which runs between the islands of Sagalin and Geso, and connects the seas of Japan and Okotsk. At its narrowest point, between Capes Crillon and Soga, it has a breadth of 24 m.

PERPENDICULAR (POINT), a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, at the E extremity of the peninsula by which Jervis bay is en-

closed on the ~~N~~, in S lat. $35^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $150^{\circ} 53'$.

PERPEZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and eant. of Rochefort, 21 m. SW of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,139.

PERPIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, situated partly on a gentle declivity, partly in a plain, on the r. bank of the Tet, over which are two stone bridges at this point, and 6 m. above its embouchure in the Mediterranean, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 42'$. Pop. of cant. in 1789, 14,456; in 1846, 22,706; of town in 1846, 18,264. P. is accounted one of the keys of the kingdom, being on the only highroad to Spain by the SE frontier of France. The citadel, situated on an eminence which commands the town, is very strong, and its fortifications have been always kept in good order. The town, with the exception of one or two streets, is ill built and gloomy, containing no buildings worth notice but the cathedral. It has fine promenades, particularly along the great earthen mound that surrounds the town, and commands a picturesque view on every side, over a country entirely level, to Mount Canigou, one of the highest summits of the Pyrenean chain on the W; the mountains of Cabrieres on the E; and the Catalonian mountains on the S. The manufactures of P. are woollen and silk goods, lace, soap, liqueurs, and essences. It has also some trade in corn, wool, oil, iron, and wine produced in the environs; but is chiefly supported by its garrison and by the transit trade to Spain. The temp. is so mild that the orange flourishes in the vicinity of P., and considerable olive-plantations extend from near the town to the port of Canigou. P. is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a communal college, a school of design, and the different branches of departmental administration. It has a public library of 13,000 vols. In 1793, the Spaniards were defeated near this town by the French.—The arrond. of P. comprises 137,029 hectares, and 6 cants. Pop. in 1846, 86,864.

PERPIGNAN (CAPE), a cape on the NW coast of Minorca, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 6'$.

PERQUILABEN, a river of Chili, which runs W, and after joining the Castillo, enters the Longonilla.

PERQUIMANS, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into Albemarle sound, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 5'$.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state. Area 175 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 7,228. Its cap. is Hertford.

PERRANARWOTHAL, a parish in Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N by W of Penryn. Area 1,796 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,504; in 1851, 1,634.

PERRANTHNOE, a parish in Cornwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Marazion, containing the township of Gold-Sithney. Area 1,182 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,229.

PERRANZABULOE, or St. PIERAN-IN-THE-SANDS, a parish in Cornwall, 6 m. NW of Truro. Area 11,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,743; in 1851, 3,114. The ancient church of this p. was, according to tradition, overwhelmed with sand, about five or six centuries ago: a small portion of the walls was visible above the sand, and the interior of this interesting edifice was restored to light in 1835. There are extensive copper and tin mines in the p. At Perranporth is a fine sandy beach, frequented as a bathing-place.

PERRECY-LA-FORGES, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SE of Toulon-sur-Arroux. Pop. 1,740.

PERRERO, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Pinerolo.

PERREUX, a town of France, dep. of the Loire, on the r. bank of the Rhodon, 3 m. E of Roanne. Pop. 2,800.—Also a village in the dep. of Yonne, 4 m. SE of Charny.

PERRIERE (LA), a village of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, on the l. bank of the Doron, 3 m. W of Bozel.

PERRINTON, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. 2,513.

PERRROS-GUIREC, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 5 m. N of Lannion. Pop. 2,550 in 1846. It has a small harbour.

PERROT ISLE, an island in the river St. Lawrence, to the SW of Montreal, between the embouchure of the Ottawa and the Lake of the Two Mountains. It is 7 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. About one-half of the surface is settled and extremely well-cultivated. It has a pop. of about 1,000.

PERROTT, or PARRET (NORTH), a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. E of Crewkerne. Area 1,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 454; in 1851, 399.

PERROTT (SOUTH), a parish and village in the co. of Dorset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Beaminster. Area 1,451 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 374. The small village of South P. appears to have been a Roman station of some importance.

PERRY, a central county of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., containing an area of 540 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Juniata river and Sherman's creeks. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 17,096; in 1850, 20,109. Its cap. is Bloomfield.—Also a central co. of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 936 sq. m., drained by Catawba river and its branches, and by branches of Black Warrior river. Pop. in 1840, 3,089; in 1850, 3,092. Its cap. is Marion.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, comprising a surface, to some extent rugged, of 1,044 sq. m., drained by Leaf river and its branches, and by Black creek and its branches, tributaries of Pascagoula river. The soil possesses little fertility, and is to a great extent covered with pine. Pop. in 1840, 1,889; in 1850, 2,438. Its cap. is Augusta.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 575 sq. m., drained by Tennessee and Buffalo rivers. Pop. in 1840, 7,419; in 1850, 5,949. Its cap. is Perryburg.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Kentucky, comprising a surface, generally hilly, of 760 sq. m., drained by the N and Middle Forks of Kentucky river and their branches, and bordered on the N by Laurel mountain. It is fertile in the valleys. Pop. in 1840, 3,089; in 1850, 3,092. Its cap. is Hazard.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 400 sq. m. It has a hilly surface, watered by affluents of Hocking and Muskingum rivers, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 19,344; in 1850, 20,474. Its cap. is Somerset.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Indiana, containing a superficies of 400 sq. m., bordered on the SE, S, and SW by the Ohio, and drained by Anderson's, Deer, Bear, and Oil creeks. The surface is hilly, but the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,655; in 1850, 7,251. Its cap. is Rome.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 432 sq. m. It consists chiefly of prairie, and is drained by Big, Beaucoup, and Little Muddy creeks and St. Mary's river. Pop. in 1840, 3,222; in 1850, 5,278. Its cap. is Pinkneyville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Missouri, containing a superficies of 400 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Mississippi, and drained by several fine mill-streams. It contains some fine alluvial soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,760; in 1850, 7,220. Its cap. is Perryville.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, 5 m. NW of Eastport, and 191 m. ENE of Augusta, on the W side of St. Croix river, and bordered on the E by Passamaquoddy bay, and on the S by Cobesook bay. Pop. in 1840, 1,008. It contains a village inhabited by Passamaquoddy

Indians.—Also a township of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, 243 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by the outlet of Silver lake. The soil consists of sand and clay loam. Pop. 3,082.—Also a township of Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, pop. 1,254; of Armstrong co., watered by Alleghany river, and its affluent Clarion river, pop. 1,122; of Jefferson co., watered by Little Sandy Lick and Mahoning creeks, pop. 1,076; and of Fayette co., in the same state, pop. 1,350.—Also a township of Lake co., in the state of Ohio, 182 m. NE of Columbus, on the S shore of Lake Erie, pop. 1,339; of Allan co., in the same state, pop. 561; of Brown co., containing the villages of Cedarsville and Fayetteville, pop. 1,869; of Carroll co., pop. 1,344; of Coshocton co., containing the villages of Claysville and Guilford, pop. 1,339; of Columbiana co., pop. 1,530; of Pike co., pop. 558; of Franklin co., on the E side of Scioto river, pop. 1,037; of Fairfield co., pop. 1,172; of Gallia co., watered by Raccoon and Symme's creeks, pop. 972; of Lawrence co., pop. 663; of Wayne co., pop. 2,079; of Licking co., pop. 994; of Shelby co., pop. 861; of Logan co., watered by Rush creek, pop. 1,044; of Stark co., pop. 2,209; of Montgomery co., pop. 1,881; of Monroe co., pop. 982; of Muskingum co., pop. 1,061; of Pickaway co., pop. 1,272; of Putnam co., pop. 266; of Richland co., pop. 1,853; of Tuscarawas co., pop. 1,381; of Wood co., pop. 550.—Also several townships of Indiana: viz., of Marion co., pop. 1,510; of Miami co., pop. 593; of Tippecanoe co., pop. 807; of Wayne co., pop. 1,744; of Noble co., pop. 464; of Allen co., pop. 293; of Clay co., pop. 483.—Also a township of Johnson co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 510.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Illinois, 66 m. W of Springfield. Pop. 1,339.—Also a village of Houston co., in the state of Georgia, 59 m. SW of Milledgeville, on the N bank of Indian creek. Pop. about 200.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Kentucky, 151 SE by E of Frankfort, on the E side of Kentucky river.

PERRY'S BARR, a hamlet in the p. of Handsworth, Stafford, in the line of the North-Western railway, on which there is here a station 94 m. distant from Liverpool and Manchester. A handsome church was erected here in 1833.

PERRYOPOLIS, a village of Washington township, Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 192 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on the Youghiogheny river. Pop. in 1840, about 400.

PERRY'S BRIDGE, a village of La Fayette p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., 218 m. W of New Orleans, on the W side of Vermilion river.

PERRYSBURG, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 306 m. W by S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the N by Cattaraugus creek, and drained by several of its affluents. The soil consists of gravel and clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,660.—Also a village of Wood co., in the state of Ohio, 123 m. NNW of Columbus, on Maumee river. Pop. 1,065.

PERRY'S MILLS, a village of Champlain township, Clinton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 193 m. N of Albany, on Chazy river, 1 m. S of the Canada line. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of South Kingston township, Washington co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 41 m. S of Providence.—Also a village of Fenner township, Madison co., in the state of New York, 115 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 250.—Also a village of Bethlehem township, Huntingdon co., in the state of New Jersey, 10 m. N of Flemington, at the foot of Musconetcong mountain.—Also a village of Ross township, Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 8 m. N of Pittsburg. Pop.

60.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Tennessee, 95 m. WSW of Nashville, on the W side of Tennessee river.—Also a village of Boyle co., in the state of Kentucky. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Green township, Richland co., in the state of Ohio, 78 m. NNE of Columbus, on the Black fork of Mohican creek.—Also a village of Vermilion co., in the state of Indiana, 81 m. W of Indianapolis, on the W side of Wabash river. Pop. 420.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Missouri, 214 m. ESE of Jefferson city, on Saline creek, 10 m. W of the Mississippi. Pop. 100.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Arkansas, 55 m. NW of Little Rock, on the N side of La Féve river, a branch of the Arkansas.

PERRYTON, a village of Perry township, Licking co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 61 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, about 75.

PERSAC, a town of Irak, in Persia, 25 m. SSE of Sultanieh.

PERSAGOW, a village of Dalmatia, on the gulf and 3 m. NW of Cattaro.

PERSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of N. Bahar, district of Tirkut, 120 m. NNW of Patna. It formerly possessed a strong fort, which commanded one of the roads leading into Nepal.

PERSAIM. See **BASSEIN**.

PERSANTE, or **PSANTE**, a river of Prussian Pomerania, which issues from Lake Paguset, near Neu Persanzig; passes Belgard; and falls into the Baltic, a little below Colberg, after a prevailingly NW course of 90 m., forming at its mouth a harbour capable of admitting ships of 200 tons.

PERSAUMA, or **PERSAMMA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Tirkut, 99 m. ENE of Patna.

PERSEPOLIS, an ancient city of Persia, the majestic remains of which exist 34 m. NE of Shiraz, in the district of Puna, on the road to Ispanian, and have been described by nearly every European traveller, from Figueiroa in 1619, and Pietro-de-la-Valle in 1621, downwards. The reader who wishes for full satisfaction with respect to them may consult Chardin, Le Bruyn, Ouseley, Porter, Rich, and De Bode. Their site is in the vale of Mardash, the 'Hollow Persia' of Strabo, watered by the Araxes, the Medus, and the Cyrus, about half a farsang from the v. of Kenore. The royal palace, consisting of a number of superb buildings, forming both a palace of ample magnitude and a citadel or bulwark for the capital, appears to have occupied a commanding site. It consists of an artificial platform, 1,426 ft. long, by 802 ft. broad on the S, and 926 ft. on the N side, chiselled out of a mountain forming the plain of Mardash on the W, and having a higher part of the same mountain connected with its E side, the other three sides presenting perpendicular precipices from the subjacent plain. On the mountain to the E, called by Diodorus 'the royal mount,' and which still preserves the name *Shah-koh*, are the tombs of the kings excavated in the rock. The approach to the summit of this mountain is by an ascent of steps on the W face, forming a double flight. The steps are broad and shallow, 10, and sometimes 14, being cut out of one block of black marble. Niebuhr declares this staircase to be the most splendid, sublime, and durable, ever reared by human hands, many of the stones being 27 ft. long, and many on the wall 55 ft. long by 4 to 6 ft. high. On reaching the platform, the first objects that meet the eye are two colossal bulls of noble form and attitude, sculptured on the lofty sides of an enormous portal; other symbolical representations in granite basso-relievo are found in different places. At another gateway similar to the one before-mentioned, the sculptor has represented two monstrous figures, of the human and bestial forms united, with the addition of wings projecting from the shoulders, extending high over the back, and covering the breast. Each has the body, legs, and ears of a bull, and the face of a man. The expression of the human face is severe, and a long carefully-circled beard adds to the majesty of the general form. On a near approach to the hall of columns, the eye is riveted by the grandeur and beautiful decorations of the double staircase which leads up to them; beyond it, and rising from the landing-place, is another double staircase, but smaller. The windings of these staircases are covered with sculptures of human figures, and a duplicate representation of a combat between a bull and a lion. The pillars are ranged in four divisions,—three colonnades, and a quadriglia of central columns. The form of the columns of the three colonnades is the same in all, and perfectly beautiful. The height of each pillar in the colonnades is 60 ft.; the circumference of the shaft, 16 ft.; its length, 44 ft. from the tor to the capital. Each shaft is fluted in 52 divisions. Of 72 columns of which this splendid temple was originally composed, 13 are still standing erect; in 1621, 25 were standing.

PERSHORE, a market-town of Worcestershire, 10 m. SE of Worcester, and 35 m. SSW of Birmingham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Pop. in 1831, 2,536; in 1851, 2,717. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, which is here spanned by a stone-bridge. It consists principally of one long street, and contains some well-built houses. The manufacture of stockings employs a considerable number of hands.

PERSIA,

An extensive country of Central Asia, the political boundaries and divisions of which have greatly varied at different periods. The Persia of modern times, in the widest application of the term, forms an extensive and lofty upland sloping on the S to the Persian gulf and Indian ocean; on the W to the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates; on the N to the basin of the Lower Araxes, the Caspian sea, and basin of the Oxus; and on the E to that of the Indus. The region thus traced, comprising an area of from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 sq. m., is quite distinct in its physical features from all the countries in its vicinity; and, though comprehending several distinct basins on its vast surface, yet the points in which these resemble one-another are so many and so peculiar that the whole may be regarded as one continued physical region. This great upland extends upwards of 20° from the W of the Zagros, to the Afghanistan mountains, or nearly 1,200 m.; and has 10° of medial breadth; thus containing a surface of about 800,000 sq. m. Had the political state of this extensive region allowed us to describe and treat of it as one whole, the task of description would have been easier, its political and natural boundaries harmonizing together. Or had we been permitted to avail ourselves of Kinneir's plan, who describes it according to the boundaries it possessed in the bright days of the Sassanian dynasty, when the Persian empire reached from the Indus to the Euphrates, and from the Persian gulf to Mount Caucasus, the Caspian, and the Oxus, though the field of description would have been much larger, it would have also been still more distinct. But we must bow to the necessity of the case, and describe P., not as it was, in the days of its glory, but as it now is,—a mere 'magnus nomen umbra,' broken down into two insignificant monarchies, one of which exists but in name, while the other is silently and rapidly disappearing, as snow before the vernal sun, under the combined influence of intestine feuds, and pressure from without. The whole of Western P. is now politically dissociated from Eastern P., forming the independent states of BELUCHISTAN and AFGHANISTAN. See these articles. The present article is confined to Western P., constituting the modern kingdom of Persia.

Name. The name *Persia* is not that by which the natives have at any time designated the extensive region to which that appellation has been given both by the ancients and the moderns. The ancient and native designation of Persia, collectively taken, is *Iran*; the name *Persia* only belonged, in early ages, to a prov. of that region, and one which had no political consequence till the time of Cyrus. The extensive plateau above traced was peopled by many tribes of perhaps different races, amongst whom the Persians, properly so called, formed only one race; but these having in process of time obtained political ascendancy over the rest, the name was naturally transferred by the Greek historians to the whole region; just as, in after times, the Roman historians designated the same region by the name *Parthia*, the Parthians being the ruling tribe at the time, and afterwards by the name *Persia*, when the Persians again obtained the ascendancy. But the appellation *Persia* having become stamped by the sanction of classical and even of sacred authority, it has continued to be the name of the whole region ever since. The name does not occur in scripture till the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity. It is the general opinion, that under the name *Elam*, P. is designated in the earlier sacred writings; but this seems to be a mistake. The name *Elam* was certainly never applied to any region beyond the southern and mountainous part

of Media, to the N of Susiana, and sometimes to Susiana itself. On the Persepolitan monuments P. is denominated *Airan*, in the Pehlevi language, or the old Persian as it was spoken and written in the time of the Sassanian dynasty. The same denomination is engraved in the same character on the Sassanian coins. On one of these, Artaxerxes, the founder of that dynasty, is denominated 'Artachetra—in modern Persian, *Ardesir*—the victorious, king of the kings of Aran and Aniran.' The Greek orthography of these Pehlevi terms is *Arianus* and *Anariam*, or *Arians* and *Anarians*. In the Pehlevi, *air* or *air* signifies 'faith'; *Airan* or *Eiran*, therefore, signifies 'the land of believers'; and *Aniran* or *Aniran*, 'the land of the unbelievers.' These denominations, therefore, are expressive not of a political but of a religious union or disunion; and the system in relation to which the terms were used was undoubtedly that of the Magi, of which Zoroaster was the reputed founder. The Scythians, beyond the Oxus, never received, but on the contrary resolutely and steadily opposed the tenets of Zoroaster, and their country was on this account denominated *Aesirian*, or 'the land of unbelievers' or 'infidels.' Just as at this very day the Mahomedans designate the regions where their own faith is professed by the appellation of *Islam*, and where it is not by that of *Kafiristan*, or 'the land of *Kafir*.' The terms *Aria*, *Ariane*, *Ariana*, are exclusively given by Eratosthenes and Pliny to the whole of Eastern Persia. It is not, however, true, as Malte Brun affirms, that Ptolemy applies that name exclusively to Eastern Persia: he applies it only to the lower region of the Erymandrus river. Mela uses the name *Ariane* in the same extensive sense as Eratosthenes and Pliny. The Armenian geographer, Moses of Chorene, who flourished in the 5th cent., and lived almost on the very spot where Magism was professed, includes the whole Persian empire under the name of *Ariana*. Bochart, in his usual way of referring all Oriental words to Hebrew roots, having found that Herodotus and Pausanias affirm that the Medes were originally called *Ari*, and their country *Aria*, and that a nation dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Cadusians was denominated *Ariana* by Apollodorus, assigns the Hebrew noun *kar*, 'a mountain,' as the origin of the appellation; and maintains that Media was called *Hara* because it was mountainous region; while, dropping the aspirate, the Medes were called *Ari* or 'mountaineers.' The reader will perhaps be of opinion with us, after what has been said, that by the term *Eiran* was originally meant the whole region where Magism was the professed creed and popular belief. It seems inaccurate to include, as Jones and Malcolm have done, Assyria and Babylon under this designation, for the Magian tenets were never professed by the sovereigns of these countries: Zabism, or 'the worship of the host of heaven,' being always the professed religion of these states. It must not be inferred, however, that because *Eiran* was then the original designation of P. at large, a unity of political government, as well as of religious faith, existed here. The one might exist without the other, as it did in Hindostan previous to the introduction of Mahomedanism, and as it still does in Europe, which, though denominated *Christendom*, or 'the region of Christianity,' consists of many political and mutually independent states.

I. WESTERN PERSIA. [Western P., or the modern kingdom of Persia—to which the present article is confined—stretches between the parallels of 25° and 40° N, and from 44° to $62^{\circ} 30'$ E long.; and is bounded by Armenia, now in possession of Russia, by the Caspian sea from the mouth of the Astara, on the W, round to the mouth of the Attrack on the E, and nominally beyond it as far N as the gulf of Balkan, and by Turan, on the N; by the Eimak territory, Herat, Sistan, and Beluchistan, on the E; by the Persian gulf on the S; and by Asiatic Turkey on the W. Its greatest extent, from the vicinity of Mount Ararat on the NW, to that of Herat on the SE, is nearly 1,000 m.; but from the pass of Mount Zagros, near Holware, to the same point, and nearly the same lat., is only 900 m. The medial breadth of the country is about 600 m.; so that the whole area of Western P. is little more than half that comprised within the physical boundaries already traced.—The superficial area of Western P. is thus variously estimated in sq. m.:

By Arrowsmith's map,	623,637
Reichardt's map,	496,564
Hassel,	475,236
Olivier and Stein,	475,000
Grasberg,	472,149
Bertuch, in the <i>Weimar Journal</i> of 1816,	352,460
Balbi,	477,300

From all the above estimates, the khanate of Eriyan, and the district of Nakshivan, which composed Persian Armenia or the prov. of Aran, must be excluded, being now annexed by conquest and treaty to the Russian empire.—It is divided into the pro-

vinces of Azerbijan, Kurdistan, Luristan, Khuzistan, Farsistan, Laristan, Kirman, Khorasan comprising the Kohistan or Great Salt desert, Irak-Ajemi, Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad, on all of which, separate articles will be found in the present work.

II. EASTERN PERSIA.—This division of P. formerly comprehended, not only what is denominated Eastern P., but also all the tract from the crest of the Afghanistan and Beluchistan mountains to the Indus, the prov. of Sind, the whole of the Punjab, and the provs. of Multan and Cashmere. It also included the prov. of Balkh beyond the Hindu-kush, Tokharistan, and Khilan, whilst westward it reached as far as Tursiz and Meshid. All this extensive domain was comprised in the dominions of Achmet Shah-Abdallı. But the country E of the Indus was seized by Ranjit Sing, the Sikh chief of Lahore; all beyond the Paropamisus and the Hindu-kush, by the Usbecks of Khulum and Kunduz; and when Meshid and Western Khorasan were recovered by the Persians, the Amirs of Sind retained their independence. The Afghan monarchy itself is now dismembered, and all that remains to the successors of Achmet Abdallı is the kingdom of Herat; Afghanistan being divided amongst the sons of Futteli Khan, and Beluchistan having fallen to the Khan of Kelat and other chiefs. The whole tract, thus divided, has the Persian gulf and Indian ocean on the S; the Indus and its delta on the E; the lofty range of the Hindu-kush and the khanate of Balkh on the N; Persian Khorasan on the NW; and the desert of Kirman on the W. On the shores of the Persian gulf its W limit is Cape Jask on the frontier of Luristan. Balbi divides the area thus traced into the kingdom of Herat, of 66,000 sq. m.; Beluchistan, 146,000 sq. m.; and Afghanistan, 229,000 sq. m.; total 441,000 sq. m. But in this last division he includes Multan, Leis, and Bahawulpur; and in the territory of Herat, that of Balkh, now in the hands of the Usbecks, seems to be included. Where territories are changing their political masters every few years, it is next to impossible to determine their political limits. We do not assign more than 400,000 sq. m. to Eastern P. as now described; its greatest length being from 60° E long. on the N, to the Indus in 72° E long.; and from 58° E long. to 67° E long. on the S, and its mean breadth being 10°, or from 26° to 36° N lat.

Physical features.—The general characteristic of P. is that of a great plateau, or upland, studded with innumerable mountains, with their corresponding valleys, and immense desert plains. In fact—to use the language of Chardin—P. is a country of mountains, but they seem not to have any general direction, or to form a continued chain: they extend without order in all directions, and groups, which seem to form the commencement of chains, are suddenly interrupted by smooth, extensive, and very elevated plains. The great Persian plateau joins on the W and NW those of Kurdistan and Armenia, and passes into that of Central Asia on the NE. On the SW it looks down on the valley of the Tigris; and towards the E, on that of the Indus, whilst its S and N declivities are the Persian gulf, the Indian ocean, and the Caspian sea. Strabo has divided this country into three regions,—a distinction founded on an accurate observation of the leading differences of climate and produce: the southern division or declivity being hot, dry, and barren,—the midland, cold and dry,—and the northern, moist, warm, and fertile. This middle region, or great body of Persia, is from 2,500 to 4,500 ft. in elevation above the sea. It appears that the general level of the plateau of Kashan is higher than that to the N of it; and that

the level of Kum may be estimated as that of the Great Salt desert, or 2,000 ft.; it is probable, however, that the Zurrāh or Hamun, the great inland lake of Sistan, is the lowest level of the whole plateau. The level, out of which the upland rises, called the *Dushistān* or 'level country,' stretches along the coast of the Persian gulf, and the Tigris on the S, and under various appellations, along the shore of the Caspian to the northern foot of the Elburz. The aspect of the plateau itself, strewn with mountains, hills, valleys, and plains, would, it might be supposed, have a pleasing and diversified appearance, especially in such latitudes as those between 30° and 37° N; but this is by no means the case: the interior mountains are everywhere bare, arid, and forbidding, in most parts presenting nothing to view but huge masses of grey rock, successively piled on each other, or starting in abrupt ridges from the plain at their feet. Though in some places they have a little soil, yet they are unenlivened by wood or shrubs. For about two months in the year a scanty verdure tinges their brown sides with an emerald hue, but it is soon scorched up by the heat and drought of summer, and the original bistre colour is resumed,—not a single tuft remaining of what vegetated and withered so rapidly. The plains are equally unattractive, consisting chiefly of gravel washed down from the mountain-slopes, or the accumulation of some former revolution of nature deposited in deep and extensive beds, or of a hard clay, which being destitute of water, is as barren and desert as the rest. With the exception of Mazanderan and the provs. on the Caspian, P. may generally be described "as an arid country, without one great river, and with few perennial streams." [Malcolm.] The rivers are few; and even rivulets are by no means common. In the best districts, the small proportion of cultivated land resembles Libyan oasis, just serving to render all around it the more dreary. The only trees to be seen are in the gardens of villages, or on the banks of streams, where they are planted for the purpose of affording the little timber used in building. They chiefly consist of fruit-trees, the noble chinar or oriental plane, the tall poplar, and the cypress. But the contrast which these gardens, spotting the grey and dusty plain with their dark green appearance, produce, is more melancholy than pleasing. There are, however, some exceptions to be found to the general picture,—some favoured spots to relieve the eye, as in the provs. of Ghilan and Mazanderan, the districts of Astrabad and Gurgang, all on the Caspian sea; and part of Azerbijan, for Persian Armenia is now a Russian prov. These Caspian provs. are as beautiful as wood, water, and mountains in their most varied form, can make them. The plain of Nishapore, on the S slope of the Elburz, and the extensive valley of Kirmanshaw in the Zagrian range, are also exceptions. The Eastern tales which delighted our early youth by their scenes of wonder, voluptuousness, and inexhaustible riches, all portrayed in the florid, hyperbolical style peculiar to Asiatics, have contributed their influence to throw over this region of the globe a magical and fascinating illusion, which must continue still to envelop it, until dispelled by the cold and accurate realities of science.

Mountains.—The mountains which enclose the great *oropedian*, or upland Persian plain, on the W, are elongations of the Taurian range, which runs through Kurdistan and Armenia, and of the Moschian range, which separates Armenia from Georgia. The latter, after forming the southern boundary of the basin of the Kur, crosses the Araxes, and enters Azerbijan under the name of the Kara-Dagh. The Talish range is the commencement of the high lime-

stone belt, which surrounds the Caspian on the S like a bow. From the plain of Mogan, on the S side of the Kur, the direction of this chain is SE for about 4° of long, to a point somewhat E of Teheran. From this point it inclines E, and then NE, till about 62° E long., where it is interrupted by low grounds; further to the W it becomes identified with the Paropamisan mountains. As far E as the Sufid-rud or Kizil-Ozan, this chain is known as the mountains of Talish; to the E of that river, the general name is the Elburz, from the old Persic term, *El-bordi*, 'the mountain.' This name, however, is applied not only to the whole range, but also to the Caucasus itself; while on the other hand, the Elburz is also denominated the Kohé Caucasān. This extensive chain is connected with the mountain ranges which intersect Azerbijan on the N, and stretch N NW towards the Arghartagh or Mount Ararat. The mountain Savalan, at the NE extremity of the Sahund mountains, 80 m. E of Tauris, is the highest of the cluster, and is covered with perpetual snow. Major Willock ascertained, in 1825, its elevation to be 8,000 ft. above its base; its absolute elevation, therefore, must be more than 18,000 ft. Respecting the elevation of the Elburz, Mr. Fraser does not think that, with the exception of Demavend, its summits exceed 7,000 ft. About 50 m. to the SE of Teheran are the celebrated Caspian straits, through which Alexander pursued the unfortunate Darius. There are however, two passes, which have obtained the appellation of the *Caspia Pylæ*, or 'Caspian Straits,' and which, from their vicinity to each other, have been frequently confounded. The Caspian straits, strictly speaking, are those which lead from Media, direct to the Caspian sea, across the Elburz mountains; whereas the other pass, through which Darius fled, runs E along the southern slope of the Elburz, instead of crossing it. The great Kurdistan range enters P. between the lakes of Van on the W, and Urumiyah on the E, where it forms the line of boundary. Their name to the W of Urumiyah was anciently the *Caspia montes*. Running SSE, they join the great central chain to the S of Lake Urumiyah, called *Choatras* by Ptolemy, evidently the Persic *Kho-Ader*, or 'Mountain of fire.' At its SE extremity, the Kho-Ader branches into the Koflan-Koh, running NE, and into the Zagros running S and SE, and skirting the valley of the Lower Tigris, the Shat-al-Arab, and the alluvial regions of the Karun, the Jerahi, and the Tab, till it joins the lofty range which separates the upland of Persia Proper from the Gurm-sir, or hot region. It forms, in fact, the great western and southern buttress of the Persian plateau the whole way, under various names, till it meets the southern projection of the Beluchistan mountains. From Bushire to Shiraz, not less than five ranges of mountains, each successively higher than the other, must be crossed before the wearied traveller begins to descend towards the plain of Shiraz. Three principal ranges in the centre of the Kurdistan chain, the Tahite, the Daru, and the Kurtak, are of great elevation. The range is generally limestone, and contains, like others of a similar structure, numerous caves and grottoes. The whole range, from where it enters P., to where it meets Cape Urba, the S point of the Beluchistan range, is at least 2,000 m. in length. The Pirazun, the highest pass between Bushire and Shiraz, is estimated at 7,000 ft. by Lieut. Alexander; but its elevation is certainly more, as the plain of Arjun, at the foot of the pass, is 6,750 ft. above the sea by Fraser's table. The Elwend, or *Orodes* of the ancients, is rather a group than a chain of mountains, and appears completely detached from its NW neighbours, the mountains of Ardelan. It is generally covered with snow, its

summits being $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours' ascent above Hamadan, which is itself in a very elevated situation. The province of Kirman is traversed from E to W by different ranges of mountains. A very lofty range, covered with snow in some parts, separates the desert of Kirman from that of Sistan. Another range separating Kirman on the S, from Sistan on the N, seems to be the *Montes Becci* of Ptolemy. A third range forms the S limit of the district of Nurmashir. It is very lofty, and is at all times covered with snow.

Deserts.] If the deserts, and the varied ranges and groups of mountains which either bound or crown the great Persian plateau, be excluded from the estimate, P. contains but a small portion of arable land. The great extent of deserts is a distinctive feature of Persian geography, which in this respect greatly resembles Arabia. There are five great deserts in P., using the term in its widest signification, exclusive of smaller ones: 1st, that called Karakum, or 'Black sand,' to the NE of Khorasan; 2d, the Great Salt desert, extending from the vicinity of Kashan and Kum on the W, to the frontiers of Kandahar on the E; 3d, the desert of Kirman, which may be regarded as an extension southwards of the Great Salt desert; 4th, that of Beluchistan in Eastern Persia, including that of Sistan, and extending from the foot of the Beluchistan and Afghanistan mountains, to the W and S, where it meets the desert of Kirman and the Great Salt desert, comprehending a surface of 140,000 sq. m.; and 5th, the desert of Kiab on the E of the Tigris, which stretches from that river to the Luristan mountains. It is impossible even to approximate nearly to the superficial extent of these collectively considered; but of this we are certain, that they compose nearly the whole of central Persia. In addition to these, the sandy waste of Bumpur, in the SW of Mekran, 155 m. long, by 80 m. broad, may be here mentioned, though belonging to Eastern Persia. These deserts cut off all communication between the eastern and western parts of P.; and hence travellers are compelled to take the circuitous route from Is pahan to Teheran, and from thence along the subalpine ridges that project southward from the Elburz to the desert, in order to arrive at Khorasan and Afghanistan. They form a portion of that remarkable chain of sandy and saline plateaus which extend from the Great Gobi, or 'Naked desert,' on the NW of China, across the whole of Asia, communicating, with little intermission, through Beluchistan, Mekran, and Nedjid, with the great sea of sand in Arabia.

Lakes.] As a natural consequence of the great extent of saline deserts, P., like Africa, abounds in salt lakes. Of these, the lake of Urumiyah in Azerbijan, the *Spouta* of Strabo, the *Martianus Palus* of Ptolemy, and the *Capoton* of Moses of Chorone, is the largest, measuring, according to Major Rawlinson, above a degree of lat. in length, and above a third of that distance in extreme breadth. See URMUYAH. The lake of Bakhtegan is the receptacle of all the rivers of Hollow Persia, or those that water the vales of Morgab, Merdasht and Karbal. It is 60 m. in length from NW to SE.—The lake of Shiraz, 6 m. E of that city, is a much smaller expanse than the Bakhtegan lake, being only 12 farsangs in circum. The hollow plain, containing the basin of the Bakhtegan lake, is a saline desert bounded on both sides by ranges of lofty mountains. The lake of Zurrâh belongs to Afghanistan, or Eastern Persia; and the Pfahl lake lies beyond the Attruk, in the Damin-e-Koh.—At Shiramin, a village near Lake Urumiyah, there are certain ponds, whose indolent waters, by a slow and regular process, stagnate, concrete, and petrify, and produce the beautiful transparent stone commonly called Tabriz marble, which is so remarkable in most of the burial places in Persia, and which forms a

chief ornament in all the buildings of note throughout the country.

Rivers.] From its physical configuration, Persia has but few rivers, and these generally incon siderable. The most northern stream is the Araxes, which can scarcely now be called a Persian river, as but a very small portion of Persian territory touches its r. bank.—The Kizil-Ozan is, throughout, a Persian stream, and one of the largest in that region. It is the *Gozan* of Scripture, and the *Amardus* of Ptolemy. It originates in the mountains of Ardelan, its upper valley being bounded on the W by the range of the Kaplan-Dagh or Kofian Koh. Its whole course, including sinuosities, is 400 m. See article *KIZIL-OZAN*.—The Hud, may be called a Persian river, being the ancient *Gyndes*, which separated Susiana from Assyria. It is a large stream, fully 300 yds. broad at its confluence with the Tigris, about midway between Koote-al-Hamara and Korna. It is a frontier stream, forming the W boundary of the prov. of Khuzistan.—The Kerah, or Hawiza, is another large stream in the SW of P. We take it to be the same with the river of Nehavend and Hamadan, which, instead of being made to describe a very tortuous course to the Karasu, should describe a meridional course to Khorremabad, 120 m. NW of Shush. It is a large stream at the ruins of Shush or Susa than where it enters the Shat-al-Arab; much of its waters being drawn off by canals for the purpose of irrigation.—The Karun is perhaps the largest stream, in respect of volume of water, of any in all Persia. It is composed of two main branches, the Abzal and the Karun, which unite at Bundikeel, not far below Shushter. The combined stream is larger than the Tigris or the Euphrates, taken separately; and after a SW course of 100 m. below the junction, it dis unites at Sabla, and enters the sea by six mouths. A little above Sabla, the Karun receives the Jerah, a large stream running a winding course of 150 m. from the Luristan mountains. See *KARUN*.—The Tab, the *Oroates* or *Arosa*, is the river which anciently separated Persia from Susiana. It rises at the foot of the mountains that bound the plain of Shiraz to the W, and after a comparative course of 180 m. enters the Persian gulf.—The Araxes, the Cyrus, and Medus, of Strabo, are famous in classic story, as watering the vale of Persepolis. The first of these is now called the Bundermir; the second the Kurab; and the third the Sowan or Sewund.—The Attruck is the most NE river of P. It is a large body of water, which, after running a N and then a W course of more than 250 m., through territory which can hardly be regarded as politically belonging to P., enters the Caspian about 50 m. to the N of Astrabad.—There are no other rivers of consequence in Western P. Those of Mazanderan all run short courses from the Elburz to the Caspian; but, though extremely numerous, none of them are navigable. But poorly supplied as it is with rivers, Northern P. exhibits a wonderful contrast to Southern P. in respect of their physical features; Pottinger tells us, that such is the aridity of Southern P., that, in his whole route from Sonmeauny, at the NE extremity of the Indian ocean, to Shiraz, a journey of 1,500 m., 1,300 of which were in as direct a line as the paths would admit, from E to W, the vicinity of Shiraz was the first place where he had seen a running stream deep enough to take a horse above the knees.

Climate.] On such an extensive surface the climate must be exceedingly varied. What the younger Cyrus said to Xenophon is still applicable to modern P.: "My father's empire is so large that people perish with cold at one extremity, while they are suffocated with heat at the other." This region may be said to present three climates: that of the low tracts bordering on the Caspian sea; that of the great plateau itself; and that of the

shores of the lower Tigris and the Persian gulf. The Caspian sea, being 332 ft. lower than the ocean, its shores in summer experience stronger and more lasting heats than do the West India islands. Excessive humidity is the leading feature of its climate. Both weather and temperature here are highly capricious. In the depth of winter the natives are often forced to throw off their warm clothing; at other times, in the middle of summer, they are compelled to have recourse to their sheepskin cloaks and furs. The climate of the plateau or upland is essentially different. Surrounded with mountains, on many of which snow lies perpetually, this region, from Ispahan to Candahar, experiences very hot summers and excessively cold winters. In summer, the atmosphere is excessively heated by the reflection of the solar rays from the burning sand and naked rocks. The heats of Teheran are insupportable in summer, and the whole court and most of the inhabitants abandon the place during this season for cooler retreats. In the plain of Hamadan, on the contrary, the heat is moderate, never rising above 80° in the shade, in the hottest period of the year. But this plain is elevated and well-watered and wooded. In other elevated situations, as Sutaman, Gutuppeh, and Akhend, the temp. of summer is moderate, not rising above 75° in the shade during the hottest time of the day. Farsistan, particularly the vale of Shiraz, has been represented as free from excessive and rigorous colds; but this is not strictly true, for, during the winter months, rain and hail, frost and snow, visit the plain of Persepolis; Le Bruyne, when engaged in exploring the ruins of Persepolis, was unable for some time to prosecute his researches, and compelled to seek shelter. Scarcely a day in winter passes without some person being frozen dead in the vicinity of the towns. This catastrophe is more frequent in consequence of the practice, universally followed and rigidly enforced, of shutting the gates of all cities and towns a little after sunset, and re-opening them only at sunrise. Rainbows are seldom seen in Central P., because the air is too dry and pure. The serenity and purity of their cloudless atmosphere is, indeed, the greatest blessing the natives of this region enjoy; the sky being so clear at night, travellers can journey all night, and thus avoid the excessive heat of the solar rays so insupportable during the day. The third climate is that of the Gurmir, or low region, which skirts the Persian gulf and the lower basin of the Tigris. Here the samiel often kills the unwary and imprudent traveller. At Bushire, the heat is excessive, the therm. ranging from 87° at sunrise, to 98° in the shade at noon; and generally standing at 90° during the night. The whole S coast of P. is burnt up and barren, presenting nothing to view but brown sand, grey rocks, and hardened clay.—Earthquakes are frequent in P. One of the most disastrous on record occurred in April, 1853. The city of Shiraz appears to have been near the centre of this convulsion, and experienced a series of shocks throughout five days, which reduced it to a heap of ruins, and destroyed, it is calculated, 12,000 lives, in and around the place.

Soil and productions.] From what has been stated respecting the aspects of Persia, its numerous naked mountains, extensive deserts, and scarcity of water, it may be easily inferred that the proportion of good soil in Persia is exceedingly small; and even of what arable land exists one-twentieth part is not cultivated. In ancient days, the prov. of Susiana was a rich fertile prov., but it is now scarcely distinguishable from the neighbouring deserts. Farsistan was once well-wooded; but though much has been said of the fertility and beauty of the plain of Shiraz, later travellers, as Fraser and others, declare it to be comparatively barren and unproductive. The vale of Merdasht, which contained the once celebrated city of Persepolis, and was famed for its agricultural produce, being watered by the Araxes, Cyrus, and Medus, and which supported a pop. of 1,500 villages, besides Persepolis, is now a dreary waste. The plains in the vicinity of Comishah have been much praised for their exuberant fertility and beauty by Chardin, who traversed them nine times; and yet, in Fraser's opinion, they are sterile and barren. The district of Ispahan is well-watered by the Zenderud, and numerous canals, drawn from the river for the purpose of irrigation. The plain of Hamadan, 15 m. long, by 9 m. broad, is abundantly fertile; and that of Kirmanshaw is the most fertile in P. The plain of Khoi, in Azerbijan, is noted for its deep and exuberant soil, which is so stiff as to require in some places ten pair of buffaloes to drag the ploughshare through it; but the district of Khalkhal is the granary of this prov., the soil being a dark loam, and standing in no need of artificial irrigation. A number of fertile valleys exist in the S slopes and subordinate ranges of the Elburz. In Kirman, the only fertile

district is that of Nurmanshir, and the district of Darabghard, SE of the Bakhtegan lake. The Kurdish districts, in the S part of Persian Khorasan, are abundantly fertile; but Khorasan is so subjected to the inroads of the Turkman tribes, that its once numerous pop. flourishing cities, and extensive commerce, have disappeared. The land-tax was formerly a tenth of the gross produce, but lands held in fief, or for payment of military service, were exempt; it is now one-fifth of the gross produce, in addition to the *saddarout*, or irregular taxes instituted to supply the exigency of the state, by which each proprietor is obliged to furnish a share proportioned to his estate. This is one of the heaviest burdens levied on the cultivator.—If P. be deficient in grain, it abounds with herbs and flowers of every kind and hue. Gardens are numerous and extensive, and few countries surpass P. in the variety and flavour of its fruits, amongst which are the fig, the pomegranate, the almond, the date, the peach, and the apricot. Khorasan is famous for its melons, of which there are 20 species. The quinces of Ispahan are the finest in the East; and the vines of Shiraz, Yezd, and Ispahan, have each their peculiar excellence. Of raisins there are 14 kinds, of which the violet, red, and black, are most esteemed. The Persian dates are exceedingly rich, their syrup being sweeter and more pleasant than virgin honey. Pomegranates attain great perfection, some of them weighing a full pound. The country also produces hemp, tobacco, opium, sesamum, rhubarb, manna, saffron, cotton, turpentine, mastic, and various aromatic gums. Ghilan and Mazanderan, of the narrow stripe between the Elburz and the Caspian, are by far the most fertile and productive districts in all P. From September to the end of April, the whole country in this quarter is one continued garden, and is covered with forests of oranges and lemons, and single and double jessamines. The cultivation of mulberry-trees, and the rearing of silk-worms, is the chief employment of the Ghilanis; for silk is but sparingly produced in Mazanderan. The annual produce of silk which passes through the custom-houses of Ghilan, as Fraser was informed, is about 60,000 *maunds* *shakke*, or 900,000 lbs., exclusive of what is used in home-consumption, which does not pay duty.

Animal Kingdom.] The horses of P. have been always celebrated as the *finest* in the East. The Nisian pastures and the Nisian horses have been renowned from a very distant antiquity. They are, however, although they may excel the Arabian horses in shape and handsomeness, inferior to them in fleetness; and for this reason Nadir-Shah preferred the Arab breed to the Persian. The horses of the Chah country are remarkable for their strength, though they have not so much blood as those of the desert. Those of Shiraz are large, powerful, and admirably fitted for riding-horses, but are not found to answer as race-horses. The Turcoman breed of horses has been introduced into P.; they attain a great size, and are capable of enduring extraordinary fatigue, having been known to perform a journey of 900 m. in 11 successive days. The late Vakil, Kerim-Khan, mounted on one of these, once performed a journey of 352 m. in 58 hours. Camels are common in Interior and Southern P. They are of three kinds, but the Bactrian camel is most used for travelling. Mules are much used, and particular care is taken of the breed. An excellent breed of the ass has been introduced from Arabia. The *gur-khar*, or wild ass, is an object of the chase, and his flesh is esteemed a delicacy. The forests of the Elburz in Ghilan and Mazanderan abound, as might be expected, in wild animals, as wolves, tigers, jackals, foxes, bears, and the Caspian cat. Lions, leopards, and jackals, also abound in Mazanderan. Oxen and cows are kept chiefly for agricultural purposes, and for the supply of the dairy. The cows of Mazanderan and Ghilan are small in size, and resemble the lesser breeds of that animal in India. Those of Interior P. are of a better size; they have less of the hump, and approach nearer the English breed of black cattle. The sheep are of the Dzimba or fat-tailed kind. These, with goats, constitute the wealth of the Eels or wandering tribes. In consequence of the great abundance of pasture-land, and the numerous pastoral tribes that roam the country, wool is largely produced all over the country. The best wool is that of Kirman, the mountains of which, hot and arid in summer, and intensely cold in winter, sustain numerous flocks of sheep and goats, from whose wool and hair the shawls, mummuls, and

other woollen fabrics of the country are made. The wool of the sheep is very fine, and the goats produce a down, which grows in winter at the roots of the hair, like that of the Tibet or shawl goats and nearly as fine. The latter material is spun into various fabrics, which almost vie with the shawls of Cashmere in warmth and softness, if not in fineness and beauty of manufacture. This down, called *khuk* in the language of the country, is obtained not only in Kirman, but more or less over all Khorasan, the mountains of which are favourable to the animals which produce it. But the Khorasan khuk is not so fine as that of Kirman, being full of coarse hair, and very foul. It does not fetch in Khorasan more than 5d. per lb., whereas that of Kirman is much finer, cleaner, and even cheaper in Kirman. Animals of the deer and antelope kind abound in P., and hares are numerous in the uncultivated parts of the country. Quails and partridges are common, and immense numbers of pigeons are reared by the natives for their dung, which is used as a manure for melons. The pigeon-houses in the vicinity of Ispahan were in Chardin's time above 3,000 in number, and very large, each being six times the size of European ones. Eagles, vultures, and falcons, abound in the mountainous parts of the country. The latter are much used in hunting. The *lubra*, a noble species of bustard, is found on the bare plains.—As the rivers in P. are few, fish cannot be numerous; but salt-water fish are abundant both in the Caspian sea and the Persian gulf. The people inhabiting the coast of Mekran and Kirman live much on this aliment, and hence were called *ichthysophagi* or 'fish-eaters' by the ancients. All the rivers of Mazanderan abound in fish, especially sturgeon, vast quantities of which are cured on the coasts of these provs., and carried to Astracan.

Mineralogy.] Persia, though mountainous, produces few minerals or metals. Salt is the mineral which most abounds, the ground in most parts being more or less impregnated with it. None of the precious metals are found in P. Copper is produced in the mountains of Mazanderan and Kirman, and from *tezg* in the vicinity of Casbin, but not in sufficient quantity for the internal consumption. Lead occurs in the mountains of Fars and Kirman. Sulphur is an abundant mineral production, especially near the Demavend. Iron-stone abounds in Azerbijan, the whole tract between Tabriz and the Araxes being covered with mountains of a reddish brown *hpe*, indicating the presence of that mineral. At Shehderabad on the Gurang, a branch of the Kizil-Ozan, to the SW of Mianah, copper has been discovered. Lieut. Alexander, who passed this way in 1824, in his journey to Azerbijan, says, that here are perhaps the richest veins of copper in the world. Silver and lead are also found in considerable quantities. Of all the mineral productions of P., turquoises have been the most celebrated. This gem is produced in the mountain of Firuz-Koh in the Elburz, and in a hill 40 m. WNW of Nishapur. The former mine is probably exhausted, as nothing of it has been heard since the time of Chardin, 169 years since; Fraser says the mines in the district of Nishapur are at present the only place where such gems are found. The hills in which they occur are a mass of porphyritic rock, intermingled with beds of clay and conglomerates of the same substance, all strongly tinged with iron, and in many places pervaded with massive iron-ore. The *kalate* of turquoise is disseminated through this in veins, nodules, and irregular masses. The mines are six in number and the property of the Crown, and are farmed to the highest bidder. The rent in 1822 was 2,000 Khorasan tomans, or £2,700. Marble, freestone, and slate, abound near Hamadan. The first is of four colours—white or statuary, black, red and black, and white and black. We have already noticed the production called *Turk* marble. Mummy, a noted Persian production, is found in Kirman, near the village of Kesiyleh. This substance is a black liquid petroleum, called *moun* by the Persians, which signifies 'an unguent.' It is also called *tutty*. It oozes from a rock in a cavern. Once a-year only, it is alleged, is the door of the cavern opened, and the moun which had distilled during the year—a quantity in size equal to a pomegranate—taken out, sealed up, and deposited in the royal treasury. It is esteemed a catholicon by the Persians. It is also found in Khorasan. Near Dakki, on the road from Bushir to Shiraz, are two fountains of black naphtha or bitumen.

Commerce.] Manufactures and commerce in such a country as P. cannot prove a very prolific subject, inasmuch as the almost total want of internal water communication, combined with this is with that of the great central desert, and the difficulty of land-carriage over the great mountainous ranges that surround, the lofty plateau, is an insuperable impediment to inland commerce. It is true, P. possesses a line of sea-coast, and a few harbours; but her own pop. neither navigates the sea which unites her southern shore, nor the Caspian which approaches her capital. The shipping of both is in the hands of foreigners [Burnes]. The institutions of the Magian system were also unfavourable to maritime commerce, as it was the design of Zoroaster to confine his countrymen solely to agriculture. Whatever maritime commerce was enjoyed by the ancient Persian empire was conducted by the Phoenicians

and Greeks, whilst the internal was managed by caravans as at present. In the days of Khosru-Nushirvan, when that prince's dominion comprehended most of the tract watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and likewise the shores of the Persian gulf and the Red sea, the maritime commerce of P. was large and extensive. Having overcome their wonted aversion to commerce and navigation, the Persians established a flourishing and lucrative trade with India and China: all the principal ports of India were visited by Persian merchants, and in most of the Christian churches established in the peninsula, divine service was performed by Nestorian priests ordained by a Persian metropolitan. By sea and land the monopoly of silk and Indian produce was completely in Persian hands, even the Romans were wholly dependent on them for the supply of these articles. The great commercial intercourse which once existed with India by means of the Persian gulf, and the command of the navigation of the Euphrates and Tigris, is illustrated by the fact that the timber used in the construction of the Taak-Kesra, or dome of Chosroes, at Ctesiphon, was Indian teak. We also learn from Cedrenus that when Heraclius pillaged Dastaghird, the imperial residence of Khosru-Parviz, the grandson of Nushirvan, he found in it aloes, aloes-wood, matala-silk, thread, pepper, sugar, ginger, muslins without number, silk-robés, woven and embroidered carpets, and bullion; manufactured articles of the same kind were also found in the sack of Ctesiphon by the Arabian general Saad. One of the chambers of Khosru's palace was stored with camphire, an odoriferous gum, peculiar to the oriental regions, but especially to Borneo and Sumatra. On the subversion of the Persian monarchy and religion, the Arabs monopolized the commerce of Persia and India, and the shores of the Persian gulf were enriched by the Indian trade, especially the town of Siraf and the city of Bassora. In the 10th cent. Siraf, according to Egin Hawkel, was a large and wealthy city, extending 4 m. in length, but unwalled. It possessed opulent merchants who expended 30,000 dinars in the erection of their houses; and he declares that he himself saw at Siraf merchants who were worth 4,000,000 dinars, and that there were others who were still richer. The people of Kazerum, in his time, carried on an inland commerce, and were patient and persevering in the acquisition of wealth, and the merchants of Fars, wherever they went, were rich and powerful. But it must be remembered, that a great proportion of the people were still Magians, who have always been an active and industrious race, like their successors at Yesd and Bombay, and that the baleful influence of the Mahomedan system was not then so fully felt as now. The frequent internal convulsions which subsequently agitated P., and the frequent inroads of Turks and Tartars, contributed to ruin both her internal and foreign commerce. Under the sway of Shah Abbas, the greatest prince of the Sufyanean dynasty, much encouragement was held out to manufactures and commerce, and a colony of Armenians was transported from Julfa, on the Araxes, to Ispahan, to conduct the foreign trade; but the ruin of that dynasty, and the frequent revolutions that succeeded, reduced the Persian commerce to a low ebb. For some years past, however, the commercial exchanges between P. and Europe have become of increasing importance. In 1837, it was calculated that the average annual value of the trade carried on by the northern provs. of P. with Europe amounted to £800,000 in imports, and to £480,000 in exports; while the traffic by way of Armenia—composed probably chiefly of Russian products—amounted to £196,000 in imports, and £87,000 in exports.

Of the native productions of P. silk is the most important. It is produced in every province, but Ghilan and Mazanderan are those in which it chiefly flourishes, and which alone export it in any quantity. About 270,000 lbs. are annually purchased by the Russians, and carried to Astrakhan; an equal quantity is sent to Bagdad and its vicinity; 180,000 lbs. are exported to Constantinople, Aleppo, and Anatolia; the remainder is sent to Yesd, Cashan, Ispahan, and those other Persian cities where silk is manufactured. Russian Ghilan, Sherwan, and some of the districts connected with the Caucasus, are favourable to the production of silk; so that were the demand to increase, the supply would do so likewise. Its price varies according to its quality; at the time Fraser was in Ghilan (1822) the price was from £3 12s. to £4 8s. per maund of 14 lbs. English. The best silk goods are manufactured at Yesd. The chief articles are *abijabs* or shirts, and *kassubs* or trowsers, *deries* or outer vests, and *hueahuns* or men's shirts, *taffetas*, similar to ours, but stouter, and black silk handkerchiefs, about 1½ yd. square, coarse, and tweed-like Barcelonas, which serve for female head-dresses. Some of these are dyed in crimson, and sell at 6s. each. Silk-velvets, of very great beauty, are manufactured at Mesched, Ispahan, Cashan, and Tabriz. Satins are also produced, but those of China are preferred, as being finer.—Cotton is another article of raw produce, of which a great quantity is raised in Mazanderan, where the price, in 1822, did not exceed 2½d. per lb., and where its quality is fully equal to that of the best Bengal cotton. The cotton-goods chiefly manufactured in P. are chintzes or printed cottons, *colamcars* or printed patterns of wreathed and consecutive flowers, sparsely thrown upon a red, white, blue, or fawn-coloured ground; *peerahueahuns*, or king's shirts, resembling English long-cloth, which lately entirely superseded them; *ruddaks* or upper vests, a fabric resembling nankeen; and Ispahan stripes, blue, purple, or grey, and a coarse white cloth called *kherboz*, made for home-wear in every village, and of which an immense quantity is annually carried-off by the Russians.—Wool being a native and abundant production, and many of the inhabitants being of pastoral habits, a great variety of articles are made of it. The best carpets are made at Kirman, Yesd, Herat, Burujird, and those of the Turkomans of Khorasan, Ispahan, and Azerbijan. The shawls of Kirman are held in great estimation, and are only inferior to those of Cashmere. *Nummuds*, or fine felt-carpets, are sometimes of great beauty, but they are dear, and apt to get moth-eaten. The city of Hamadan has been long famous for its manufactures of leather, as saddlery, shoes, &c. Shiraz was once celebrated for its gold and silver embroideries, but these are now excelled by those of Cashan and Ispahan; its damasked steel knives and daggers are still esteemed, and a good deal of coarse glass-ware is made; but all its manufactures have declined since the death of Kerim Khan, its benefactor and sovereign. The wine of Shiraz, so much boasted of, is made in no great quantity, and in so careless a manner, that not more than one large bottle can be got out of four or five, fit for use. There is no such thing as a cask in all Persia.—There are no other manufactures of consequence in P. The whole amount of exports and imports between Russia and P., by way of the Caspian sea, was estimated by one or two respectable merchants at Balfursh, at 400,000 tomauns, or £214,000. The whole shipping employed in the Caspian commerce does not exceed 12 vessels of from 50 to 100 tons.

There is a growing demand for European manufacturers, since the Persians have become better ac-

quainted with these commodities. The chief articles of European import are silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures, and sugar. The value of silk-stuffs disposed of every year at Teheran and Ispahan, is estimated at £60,000. The sorts most in request are chiefly gros de Nantes, laventines, satins, velvets, stuffs, figured and worked with gold and silver patterns, China crapes, and white and coloured gauzes. The light stuffs form the habitual costume of the women, and in the interior of the harems. Shawls, embroidered in silk, imported in 1833 and 1834, fetched seven ticals per piece, or about £3 16s., although the weight of the embroidery caused them to rend easily. Silks, of good quality, sent direct, might probably replace with advantage the inferior kinds purchased by the Armenians at low rates at the Leipsic and other German fairs.—Cotton goods, which, by their moderation in price, are within the means of a more extensive range of consumers, are now much more generally in use than silks. The large pantaloons worn by the Persians instead of the robe, are generally made of printed cottons, of small flower patterns. Cotton prints, for the P. market, should be of very good colours, and of a brilliant finish, so as to compare to more advantage with the *kalencors* of native manufacture. The whole of the printed cottons now used in P. are supplied from England direct, or from Germany. After cotton prints the most current articles are cotton-net, used instead of silk crape and gauze, for the middle classes, and calico, percale, and the grey cloth of the sort known as 'domestics,' which are used for men's body linen and pantaloons.—Woollens have been long admired all over the East; and the imports of these are great and increasing, as also of chintzes and printed cottons. The outer garment of most of the wealthier classes in P. is usually made of broad cloth. Up to 1837, English, German, and Belgian woollens were almost the only goods of the kind to be found in the Persian market. The common qualities were chiefly from Germany. But Fraser remarks that the French and German manufacturers have been much more successful in hitting the Persian taste than the English, because they took care to have better information on that subject; every Persian bazaar having a full and glaring display of their rich chintzes, whilst the English patterns, of a more sober kind, lay neglected and unasked for. The Persians are supplied with brocades and embroidery by the French merchants of Lyons. Indigo, cochineal, spices, sugar, and sugar-candy, are all articles of importation; the cochineal is supplied from Russia; spices and indigo from India, by way of Bushire; sugar—which is an article of large consumption in P.—is principally supplied from England; black lamb and sheep's skins are imported from Bokhara; coffee from Arabia; tin and tutenage, from India; copper, iron, and steel, porcelain and glass, from Russia; cutlery and steel goods, from England. It is remarkable that although Persia possesses no mines of the precious metals, yet there is not only an abundant supply of specie in that region, but also a very great sum in specie is annually remitted to India in return for produce imported. Not less than £290,000 was exported to India in the year ending 31st May 1821, as cash-payment for Indian goods. A large proportion of the Indian products which enter Persia are re-exported to the West, for which specie is returned. It is stated that the Georgian merchants, who trade between Teflis and Taurus, bring annually to the latter city 300,000 ducats in gold; and the remittances made to the mission there are all in the same coin. Shiraz and Ispahan are situated on the great routes of communication between Bushire on the Persian gulf, and the other chief trading marts of

Persia and Central Asia. Bussorah, on the Euphrates, 70 m. from the gulf, is the great emporium of Asiatic Turkey for India and other eastern produce. The principal Persian emporium for European goods is Tabriz, in the province of Azerdjian; they are sent through the Turkish port of Trebizon, on the Black sea, which is the mart of an extensive transit trade with Persia, Armenia, and Georgia, and the most eligible channel for intercourse with all the neighbouring countries of Western Asia.

Government.] P. is an absolute monarchy in the strictest sense of that term. The monarch's will is law; and the power of the governors of provinces is held only by delegation from him. There is something like public law in P. founded on the Koran. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, or chief of the Mahommedan faith, is president of the high court of law. The present political state of the country is by no means encouraging. The empire is composed of heterogeneous and discordant materials. The native pop. comprises two distinct people, speaking different languages, dwelling in different parts of the country, and regarding each other with mutual aversion. The shah is a Turk of the Kujar tribe, and his sway is therefore ungrateful to the Persians of the south. The Turkish race of the north, on the other hand, are proud of the superiority which this circumstance gives them, and regard their southern neighbours with contempt. The only titles in P. are *khan* and *mirza*. The former is not hereditary; the latter, if following the name, means 'prince.'

Army.] The Persian army—if army it may be called—is but an untrained rabble, who more frequently plunder their own countrymen than their enemies, and under pretence of collecting contributions for the war, rob the villagers, as well as travellers, of their valuables. The only force which bears any resemblance to regular army is that which was raised and disciplined in the European manner by Abbas Mirza, the prince royal. The Russian successes compelled him to do so. This force consisted of 9,400 cavalry, and 1,260 infantry, disciplined by English officers and artillerymen; and with 1,000 disciplined troops under the sirdar of Eriwan, completed the whole regular army, in 1822. When Abbas Mirza took the field in 1822 against the Turks, he could barely muster 35,000 men, including a large portion of inferior troops, and 22 field-pieces, with 20 or 25 rounds for each piece, and about as many rounds of ball-cartridges for each gun of the regular infantry. In the campaign of 1826, against the Russians, matters were little better. The whole army under his orders did not amount to 45,000, including irregulars; and of the whole corps only 12,000 could be called disciplined. Exclusive of the trained troops of Abbas Mirza, the Ghohans or king's guards, are the only permanently embodied force; but these amount only to 4,000 men, and have no regular organization. The chiefs of the numerous tribes scattered through P. are bound to furnish a certain number of cavalry, who form the most efficient troops under the royal command, but have greatly degenerated from their former character. There is a kind of militia registered in muster-rolls, but whatever be their numbers—which are variously computed—they have no claim to be called soldiers. When the king takes the field in person, his force is generally estimated at 100,000 men, which, with camp-followers, is doubled or even trebled. There is a cannon-foundry at Tabriz.

Revenue.] Sir John Malcolm estimates the whole fixed revenue of the state at something more than £3,000,000; but Mr. Fraser, from what information he could obtain, estimated the whole, fixed and irregular, at only one-half that sum. Sir John also

estimated the irregular taxes and extortions as equal to the fixed revenue: so that, according to him, the whole revenue, fixed and irregular, is more than £6,000,000, or four times the sum estimated by Fraser. The whole fixed land-revenue is estimated by the latter at 989,000 tomans at 11s. each, or £543,950; and the contingent revenue of presents, fines, &c., at 1,500,000 tomans, or £825,000; or £1,368,950 in all. No land-tax is derived from the provs. of Western Khorasan, Azerbijan, and Mekran; nor from the gov. of Kirmanshah, nor the khanships of Burujird, Nehavend, Khusar, and Korremabad; and one-half of the landed revenue of Fars is spent in its administration. The ordinary revenues arise from the crown-lands, which have been greatly increased by confiscations; from the church-lands, of which Nadir-Shah resumed the property, paying very moderate stipends to the clergy; and from landed proprietors, who pay ten per cent. on their crops. The renter or holder of crown-lands pays the same; but the land-tax has been lately raised to 20 per cent. on the gross produce. Gardens in or close on villages pay also one-fifth on their produce. Melon-grounds, tobacco, cotton, and such like fields, pay a fifth assessed on a valuation of the produce. Cattle are also taxed, as horses, mares, asses, sheep, and goats, oxen, buffaloes, and bees per hive. Capitation and door-taxes are made to press severely on Armenians, Jews, and Ghubres. Shops and bazaars pay a duty proportioned to their size and employment, and varying from 2 to 20 reals annually. The tenant also pays according to the nature of his business and ascertained profits, from 10 to 50 tomans annually. All merchandise, whether by land or sea, pays an entrance-duty of 5 per cent. generally. There are numerous custom-houses besides, which levy a duty on that which was levied before, at the rate in some places of 1, in others of 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.: every governor of a district, in fact, does all he can to squeeze money from the trader. It has been calculated that before an investment of goods can arrive at Ispahan from Trebizond not less than 10 Persian duties must be paid. The present state of the Persian finances is deplorable in the extreme. The cultivation of the soil is abandoned in a thousand places; the oppression of the sirdars, of the proprietors of the villages, and of all the public functionaries, great and small, has become so insupportable that the unfortunate peasants have in many instances abandoned their villages in a body, and fled to the mountains and the deserts.

Religion and literature.] The modern Persians are Mohammedans of the sect of Ali, or Shias. They hold that Abubeker, Omar, and Osman, obtained the khalifate in unrighteous opposition to Ali, who, as son-in-law of the prophet, had a just claim to be his successor. In the festival of Hoseyn the son of Ali, and next to him the chief saint of their sect, the streets of Shiraz, Ispahan, and Teheran, ring with imprecations against the Sunnites or followers of Omar. This festival seems to have been dexterously got up by the heads of the sect in order to perpetuate the schism, and keep up the hatred of their followers to the Turks and Usbeks, the political as well as religious rivals of the Shiah faith. The Persians have no visible imam, or living head of their faith, like the Sunnites, who hold the indispensable necessity of such a head, and recognise its existence in the person of the Turkish sultan, who obtained the dignity of khalif by the voluntary resignation of Mahomet, the last khalif of the Abasside line, in favour of Selim I., when he conquered Egypt in 1517. Mahomedanism is, however, on the decline in P., chiefly through the prevalence of Suffeism, a system which, under various shades and shapes, has

existed from very early ages in the East, but especially in P. Suffeism, as far as it can be understood, appears to maintain, in opposition to the Magian doctrine of two eternal opposing principles, the existence of only one simple substance pure and perfect, consequently denying the entity of matter as opposed to spirit, and believing that whatever exists is of the same nature with God, has emanated from him, and must again be united to him or reabsorbed in him. The system of the Suffis is thus a species of Pantheism, agreeing with the tenets of Spinoza and the Cabalists. The progress of this system has of late been very rapid in P. Fraser met with Suffis among the nobility, the merchants, and even the mollahs.—Babism, notwithstanding the recent execution of its chief and founder Bab, the *soi-disant* representative of Mahomed Mehdi, the 12th and last imam claiming direct succession from Mahomet, continues to increase, and its followers are said to number in P. alone 50,000. The village of Zendjan, which is their stronghold, though only containing a pop. of 8,000, including women and children, continues to hold out, while we write, against five regiments of well-disciplined troops, which have closely besieged it for three months. It is said that the inhabitants have put themselves in a position, as regards provisions and warlike stores, to hold out for at least two years, against even a much superior force. The founder of this new sect, Bab, appeared for the first time before the public at Bagdad, where he declared himself simply the representative of Mahomed Mehdi, who disappeared suddenly in the 296th year of the Hegira. Many of the faithful believed that he was not dead, nor that he had been carried up to heaven, but that he was in some unknown place in the universe, from whence, at the proper time, God would allow him to return among the human species. Seduced by the force of his addresses, a great number of disciples appeared, and offered their homage to Bab, who soon drew upon himself the attention of the government. The pasha of Bagdad condemned Bab to death as a public disturber, but the agent of one of the European powers interceded in his favour with the pasha, who commuted the capital punishment into that of banishment. Bab then returned to P., his native country, where he undertook the task of converting his fellow-countrymen. The governor-general of Azerbijan sent him to the fortress of Tchehrik, whence he was taken to be shot. It is remarkable that though Bab was not able to communicate with any person during the lapse of time which he passed in this fortress, his doctrines continued to be propagated. It is said that while he was detained as a convict, a young lady of surpassing beauty earnestly embraced his cause and opinions, and began to preach in his name. Possessing, in a striking degree, the gift of speech, and marvellously seconded by the charms which nature had concentrated in her person, she soon found herself surrounded by numerous neophytes, among whom might be distinguished members of the church, literary men, and persons who had been elevated to places of dignity.—Magism, the ancient religion of Persia, is more a subject of antiquarian research and past history than of modern discussion. It is the opposite of the two systems at present professed in P., but has been so veiled in mythological mystery that it is impossible accurately to understand and delineate its leading principles. The leading principle, however, which pervades the whole system is the doctrine of the two principles of good and evil, which have always co-existed in the universe of spirit and matter—a bold attempt of Oriental philosophy to reconcile the existence of moral and physical evil with the attributes

of a wise and beneficent Governor of the world. The number of the Ghubres, Guebres, or Fire-worshippers, is at present very small. Their chief place of residence is at Yesd, where their numbers are estimated at 4,000 families, who inhabit a separate division of the city, and have an *atish kudih*, or 'fire temple,' on the summit of a mountain in its vicinity.

Christians, &c.] The Persian Christians consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jacobites, and Romanists. The Armenians in Ispahan, formerly above 80,000, are now reduced to 12,500. A Roman Catholic mission has been long established at Ispahan, but it has made few converts. A colony of Nestorians inhabits the mountains that bound the lake of Urumiyah to the W., where it is supposed to have existed for more than 13 centuries. They are said to be the remains of the numerous Christian pop. that once inhabited the country in the times of the Greek emperors, but were forced by their enemies to take refuge in this wild and most inhospitable region. They are divided into four tribes or branches. The first is denominated the Tiaris, and is by far the most important tribe, consisting of 10,000 families; the Kojumis number 1,000 families; the Jilus 500; and the Tukabis 300. The whole community is ruled by a prelatical chief whose dignity is hereditary in the family. They can bring into the field 14,000 capital matchlock-men. They bring honey, wax, rosin, wool, sheep, timber, cattle, a little grain, and lead from the mines in their hills, to the low districts around, but come no further than the skirts of their own country, where they meet with persons in the habit of trading with them, and never trust themselves within the walls of a city. There are 1,500 Christian families in the district of Salmast, W. of the Urumiyah lake, of whom 800 are Nestorians, and the rest Armenians or Nestorians who have joined the Roman Catholic church. Attempts have been recently made to introduce Protestantism into P. by means of missionaries. The late Henry Martin was the first who proclaimed before the moollah of Shiraz the doctrine of faith in Christ, and made the gospel known in their own tongue to the natives.

Literature and Science.] It does not appear that P. ever had a native poet or historian till it became Mahomedan. It was during the latter part of the khalifate that the lamp of science began to be lighted up in the East, and shone with comparatively great splendour, for some centuries, under the reigns of the later khalifis and Seljukian sultans. The poems of Ferdusi, Saadi and Hafiz, have been read with delight in translations and extracts. But Persian literature has been long on the decline, though poetry is still passionately beloved by the modern Persians. Their chemistry is alchemy, and their astronomy astrology. What philosophy they have is that of Plato and Aristotle. Most of the moollahs are addicted to magic and judicial astrology.

Languages.] Four languages have been successively used in P.: the Zend, the Pehlevi, the ancient Parsi, and the modern Persian.—The Zend is now entirely obsolete,—all that is preserved of it being the Zendevesta, and the inscriptions at Istakar and some other places. Heeren and some others, affirm that Bactria was originally the province where the Zend was vernacular; others, as Du-Peron the translator of the Zendevesta himself, and Wahl, contend that Azerbijan was the original seat of that language. But it appears from recent discoveries, that the Zendic language was at one time diffused over all the country E. of the Euphrates, as inscriptions in that language have been found on Babylonian bricks, cylinders, &c. at the ruins of Shushan, Hamadan, and in the mountain of Bésitun, besides what have been found at the

ruins of Istakar. The characters of this language are what have been commonly denominated the arrow-headed and cuneiform, and were till very lately untranslatable by the learned.—The Pehlevi language has a different character from the Zend, and is of posterior origin. It is denominated so, as being the language of warriors and heroes, and seems to have prevailed in the greater Media and among the Parthians. But we are, in fact, as ignorant of the origin of the Pehlevi language as of that of the Zend. We only know that it was the national language at the accession of Ardesir Babegan to the throne in A.D. 226. It fell into gradual disuse during the period of the Sassanian dynasty, and was banished to the mountains of Parthynie by these princes, who introduced the use of the Parsi, or dialect of Farsistan, their native prov.—The Parsi is softer than the Pehlevi,—which in that respect excelled the Zend—from which latter it seems to be derived, and must long have had the ascendancy in the Persian court. It is the only language which furnishes an explanation of nearly all those Persian names which were known to the Greeks and Romans. When the Great Nushirvan filled the Persian throne, the Parsi was the language of the court, thence called the Deri, and the Pehlevi was the language of the learned. Four other dialects of the ancient Parsi, now lost, were then spoken. But one of these were ever more than provincial idioms. When Persia was conquered by the Arabs in the 7th cent., the Parsi was proscribed and lost its high reputation, and when restored to its former rank under the Dilemiate princes, it was then corrupted by a large intermixture of Arabic; yet great poets and able speakers formed it into a rich and harmonious language under the name of modern Persian. The ancient Parsi, used among the Guebres, will owe its immortality to the Shah Nameh of Feerdis. At present, and for some time back, the modern Persian has given place in the north of Persia, and even in the court of Teheran, to the Turkish, which is spoken all the way from Abhar to the Hellespont. In Persia, however, the Arabic is still the language of science.—The Persian language, both ancient and modern, has a great resemblance to the German and Gothic languages. It bears an equally strong resemblance to the ancient Sclovonian, and also to the Sanscrit, which, in its turn, has a strong similarity to the Greek and Latin languages.—Besides the modern Persian, Arabic, and Turkish, two others, the Kurdish and Lurish, are spoken by the Kurds and Luris. The Kurdish is, like the Pehlevi, a mixture of Persian and Chaldee, and even Hindostani. The Lurish language is a rude dialect of the Pehlevi.

Population.] The statements of travellers respecting the amount of Persian pop. are little more than mere guess-work. It is clear, from the numerous remains of ruined cities, towns, villages, &c., every where to be found throughout P., that it was as well peopled as the nature of the soil and climate would permit during the periods of the Magian dynasties. Sir John Chardin's computation of 40,000,000, as the amount of Persian pop., cannot be applied to the territory which now remains. Sir John Malcolm, following the authority of Pinkerton, states 6,000,000 as the pop. of Western Persia: this is certainly too low an estimate. Malte Brun, on the authority of the manuscript journals of several French travellers, has given a table of the Persian pop.; but it includes Eastern Persia. We shall however give it, and subjoin a few remarks:

I. STATIONARY POPULATION.	
Modern Persia, comprising a mixture of ancient Persians, Tartars, Arabs, and Georgians,	10,000,000
Guebres, or Parsis, in Kerman and Mekran,	100,000
Afghans of Cabul,	500,000
Gheisak, or ancient inhabitants of Ghilan,	50,000

Armenians (in Armenia and Azerbijan),	70,000
Jews, at Ispahan, Shiraz, Tabriz, Hamadan, Kashan, &c.,	35,000
Sabians, or disciples of John, in Khuzistan,	10,000
	10,765,000

II. NOMADIC OR WANDERING TRIBES.

a. TURKISH TRIBES, SPEAKING THAT LANGUAGE.

1. Afsaris (chiefly in Azerbijan),	5,000
2. Kujars (in Mazanderan),	40,000
3. Mukkadem (near Maragha),	5,000
4. Dombeli (in Armenia), near Khoi and Salmast,	12,000
5. Turkonians (in Azerbijan, and near Hamadan and Kozern),	12,000
6. Talsis (in Mazanderan and Ghilan),	15,000
7. Karaghansli (near Hamadan),	12,000
8. Bejat (in Azerbijan, Fars, and Khorasan),	20,000
9. Shahsevend (near Ardebi and Rhey),	14,000
10. Jivanshir (in Shirvan),	7,000
11. Jalayrs (in Khorasan),	
12. Modanis (in Fars),	10,000
13. Kodjavend (in Ghilan and Mazanderan),	4,500
	239,500

Besides 28 other Turkish tribes, less considerable in numbers.

b. ARABIAN TRIBES.

1. Arab shepherds, introduced by Tamerlane.

1. Bistani (near Bistain in Khorasan),	12,000
2. Thuni (in Khorasan),	15,000
3. Jindaki (in an oasis of the Great Salt desert), unknown.	
4. Agakhan (in the Gurmirs or hot district of Farsistan),	15,000
5. Ahwaz (in the plains of Khuzistan), number unknown,	
6. Athullah (in Kirman),	6,000
Three other nameless tribes, consisting of 9,000 each,	27,000

2. Arab fishermen on the sea-coast

1. The Beni Kib (in Khuzistan), number unknown.	
2. Arab Hindian (in maritime Fars),	do.
3. Beni Hull,	do.
Total numbers conjectured,	10,000
Malte Brun supposes the whole of the Arabian tribes above-mentioned to amount to	10,000

c. TRIBES OF THE LOORISH LANGUAGE.

1. The Zend (near Ispahan, and in the north of Fars),	12,000
2. — Lakes in Farsistan,	20,000
3. — Kheglio do,	15,000
4. — Zengueneh (environs of Kirmanshah),	6,000
5. — Feili in Luristan (between Shuster and Kirman-shah),	40,000
6. — Bakhtiari (between Shuster and Ispahan),	30,000
7. — Korus (environs of Kermanshah),	10,000
8. — Kara Zindjri (near Kirmanshah)	7,000
Total of Luri tribes,	140,000

d. TRIBES OF THE KURDISH LANGUAGE.

1. In Kurdistan.

1. The Mekris, able to muster	8,000 horsemen.
2. — Bilbas, or Bilbosi, able to raise	15,000 do.
3. — Gints,	5,000 families.
4. — Gurars (near Sennah, in Ardalan),	
5. — Baras,	1,000 do.
6. — Sunsur,	1,200 do.
7. — Leks,	1,000 do.
8. — Kotchanlus,	10,000 persons.
9. — Shaghoghis (in Azerbijan, a peaceful tribe),	15,000 do.

2. Out of Kurdistan.

1. The Reshwend (near Taran in Irak),	10,000
2. — Pazequel (between Rhey and Teheran),	3,000
3. — Zaffaranlu (in Khorasan),	10,000
4. — Bujurd	do.
5. — Modanis (in Mazanderan),	8,000
6. — Erdelan (in Khuzistan),	4,000
7. — Embaris (in Ghilan),	10,000

Total number of Kurds, exclusive of Gurars, reckoning	
5 to a family,	200,000
In Persian Kurdistan,	155,000
Out of do. do.	45,000
	200,000

Lastly, we have an enumeration of what Malte Brun calls the Patan tribes, but it is excessively meagre, embracing few of the Afghan and Beluchi tribes. According to this list, procured by the French officers sent by Buonaparte in 1807-8, the stationary pop. of all P. is 10,765,000, and that of the nomadic tribes 679,500: total, 11,444,500. But the list is exceedingly incomplete. It is allowed that 28 Turkish tribes are altogether omitted in it; the number of the Jalayr tribe is not given; the Shahsevend is not a distinct Turkish tribe; and one of the tribes enu-

merated in the table as Turkish is settled in Shirvan, out of the Persian dominion. The whole of these are estimated at 240,000 in the table; and 81,000 has been assigned by another compiler as the aggregate of the 28 Turkish tribes, whose numbers have not been introduced at all. This, however, is mere conjecture, and would, after all, make the numbers of all the Turkish tribes only 320,000,—a number evidently too small, as Malte Brun himself makes the number in Northern P. alone 420,000. In the list of the Luri tribes, the Mahmud Sunis are omitted, a tribe containing 12,000 families, according to Morier; and the Bakhtiari are calculated by Morier at 30,000 families. As to the Kurdish tribes enumerated in the same table, the pop. seems much underrated. In addition to the Kurdish tribes in Kurdistan, the Nestorian Kurds, inhabiting the mountain-range to the W. of the districts of Urumiyah and Selma, number about 12,000 families. Out of Kurdistan, the enumerated pop. seems greatly underrated, no more than 18,000 being stated as the whole amount of Kurds in Persian Khorasan. The numbers of the nomadic tribes of which we have any information might, with greater approximation to accuracy, be stated as follows:

Turcoman tribes in Northern Persia, 40 tribes,	420,000
Do. in the NE of Persia, 3 tribes, Gocklank,	
Yannuts and Tuckels, 65,000 families,	325,000
Jalayrs of Kelat Nadir,	20,000
Kurdish tribes in Khorasan, 35,000 families,	180,000
Lurish tribes, 7 tribes,	110,000
Lurish tribe of Bakhtiari, 30,000 families,	150,000
Mahmud Sunis, 12,000 families,	60,000
Tartar tribes of Timuri and Hazrach, 24,000 families,	120,000
Christian Kurds W of the districts of Urumiyah and Selma, 12,000 families,	60,000
Arabian tribes of shepherds and fishermen, 12 tribes,	100,000
	1,545,000

To the Kurdish pop. given above must be added

Pop.	
Tribes in Kurdistan,	147,500
Shaghaghis, a Kurdish agricultural tribe in Azerbijan,	15,000
Tribes in Irak and Mazanderan,	37,000
Luri tribe of Abdali Maliks, in Mazanderan, 4,000 families,	20,000
The Kurdish tribe of Ambarling,	20,000
	219,500

Calculated nomadic pop. before given, 1,545,000

Total of ditto, 1,764,500

From this statement it is probable that the whole nomadic pop. of Western P., under the general name of Eels, including those tribes whose pop. is not so much as conjectured, may not be short of 2,000,000; and if so, the stationary pop. cannot possibly be numerous. The aggregate pop. of Western P. does not, in Fraser's opinion, amount to 5,000,000. If the nomadic tribes be included in this estimate, then the Tadjiks, or stationary pop., will not exceed 3,000,000. To show the utter futility of pretending to give an estimate of the Persian pop., we shall join in a list of the best-known cities, with their conjectured pop.:

Isfahan, by Morier, in his first journey, in	1809	400,000
Do. do. second do.	1811	60,000
Do. Ousley and Kumeir,	1811	200,000
Do. Lieutenant Alexander,	1824	100,000
Tauris in Azerbijan, by Sir Robert Ker Porter,	1818	100,000
Do. do. Lieutenant Alexander,	1824	80,000
Do. do. Morier,	1811	55,000
Kasvin in Irak, by Beauchamp,	1787	12,000
Do. do. General Gardanne,	1807	60,000
Shiraz, by Franklin and others,		40,000
Do. Sir Robert Ker Porter,	1818	30,000
Do. Morier,	1810	19,000
Do. Onsely,	1810	20,000
Teheran, by Olivet,	1797	15,000
Do. Kinnair,	1813	60,000
Do. Morier,	1814	90,000
Do. Ker Porter,	1818	70,000
Astrabad, by Morier,	1813	5,000

Astrabad, by Fraser,	1822	30,000
Hamadan, by Morier,	1811	50,000
Do. Alexander,	1824	25,000

Sir John Malcolm, in stating the pop. in all P. from the Zagros to the Indus, and from the Persian gulf to the Oxus, at only 10,000,000, says that this calculation makes 100 to the sq. m. He undoubtedly meant 10 to the sq. m.

National character.—The Persians have been vaguely represented as the Frenchmen of Asia; Della Valle compares them to the Italians. One writer describes them as brave, polite, and sincere; another as cowardly, rude, and deceitful. But P. must not be considered in the same light as France, or Spain, or Italy, whose separate inhabitants have been long amalgamated into one common mass, and exhibit some semblance of unity of character. P. is peopled by many different tribes, Persians, Turks, Tartars, Arabs, and Kurds, all blended under one political designation, though presenting great modifications of character. The pop. consists of two classes,—that of the cities and towns, or the stationary inhabitants,—and the wandering tribes; and among these again are great differences of character. The inhabitants of Kazvin, Hamadan, Tabriz, Shiraz, and Yesd, are as remarkable for their courage as those of Ispahan, Kum, and Kashan are for cowardice: the former are chiefly the offspring of warlike tribes, whilst the ancestors of the latter have for many centuries passed their days in civil employments. The inhabitants of Southern P. differ widely from those of Northern P., both in complexion and character. The former are of a dark olive colour, exhibiting, notwithstanding a mixture of Arab blood, a considerable affinity to the Hindus. They are more polite and volatile, more given to gaudiness, more refined in their manners, more showy in their dress, and more ceremonious than their neighbours of the northern parts, whose fair and florid complexion shows them to be of Medish and Scythian descent. Generally speaking, the Persians are a handsome race of men; few of them are diminutive or deformed. The Guebres of Surat and Bombay, the pure unmixed descendants of the ancient Persians, are a manly and beautiful race. The Persians are also robust and active; and the very Greeks, their constant foes, acknowledged that the Medes, however their inferiors in military discipline and gymnastic exercises, were of advantageous form and stature; and by no means deficient in courage. In the opinion of Mr. Fraser—who, travelling in a private capacity, had far more opportunities of seeing Persian character in its natural colours than in the capacity of an ambassador, or attended with a pompous retinue—the Persian character has been too much extolled by modern writers. He denies their claim to being the politest people in the East. He observes that if by that term be meant a courteous manner to superiors and equals, a ready flow of complimentary terms in conversation, and a minute attention to forms and ceremonies, the Persians are certainly in that sense accomplished; but if it be understood, as in this country, to imply an absence of selfishness, and a considerate feeling towards all men, they possess it but in small measure. He maintains that the greatest proportion of Asiatic gentlemen will be found equally polite with those of P.; those of Hindostan and the Arab emirs are as much so as they; and even the Turks, whom it has long been the fashion to represent as a nation of savages, have an austere civility. He ascribes the Persian character for politeness in a great degree to the nature and phraseology of their language, which is more replete with hyperbole and metaphor than any other oriental tongue. The style of politeness so humorously satirized by Addison,

in the assumed character of the ambassador of Bantam, is precisely that of a modest Persian gentleman. The least he tells you when received by him is that his house and all it contains, nay, all the town and country, are yours to dispose of at your pleasure. Everything you accidentally notice, his *kalender*, his horse, equipage, clothes, are all a present for your acceptance; but no one considers this or anything of the sort one whit more sincere than 'your most obedient servant' at the foot of an English letter. The national characteristics, says Fraser, are falsehood and treachery in all their shapes, cunning and versatility, selfishness, avarice, and cowardliness. Xenophon, in his romance of the *Cyropaedia*, tells us that the Persian youth were carefully instructed in three things,—the love of truth, the practice of horsemanship, and to draw the bow with skill and force. For the two latter they were long eminent; but the first—if ever they possessed it—seems to have wholly departed from them as a nation.—The character of the Eels or wandering tribes is very different from that of the stationary pop. Of all these the Luris are the fiercest, most cruel, and most addicted to lawless rapine. These tribes, which form a very numerous and formidable part of the whole pop., in general, continue to enjoy a sort of patriarchal government, closely resembling that of the Scotch Highlanders which prevailed before the breaking up of the hereditary jurisdictions. They are all actually independent, paying no more obedience to the Persian sovereign than suits their convenience, or the interest of their immediate chieftain. Singularly indifferent to the faith of the Koran, and comparatively destitute of all religious principle, these men are nevertheless hospitable as well as brave, and their women, who enjoy all the liberties which European habits allow, are as chaste as they are beautiful. The Turkomans are a Tartar race, with small eyes, high cheek-bones, thin beards, and robust frames. They may now be regarded more as borderers than as forming a part of the actual pop. of P.

History.—For the earliest accounts of this extensive region we are indebted partly to sacred Scripture, and partly to the Greek historians. From the former we learn that Elam was a powerful monarchy in the days of Abraham, 1921 B.C. In the time of Shalmanazar, king of Assyria, Media appears to have been a prov. of his empire, for it was to this region as well as to the N. of the Kizil-Ozan that the Ten Tribes were transported by that victorious sovereign. Elam or Susiana also appears to have formed a dependent kingdom on the monœcias of Nineveh; but whether the empires of Nineveh and Babylon included ancient P., or Fars, and Kirman, and the other provinces of Western P., is doubtful. It is by no means improbable that a number of independent sovereigns existed in the region collectively denominated *Persia*, long anterior to the times of a Darius or a Cyrus; but of these no monumental records exist. The true history of P. commences with the reign of Darius, the Mede, 710 B.C., according to Herodotus. He instituted a code of laws for his countrymen; fortified Ecbatana, and made it the cap. of his dominions, which he extended on every side; and invaded Assyria, then in the decline of its power; but the Assyrian monarch anticipated his design by meeting him in the great plain of Ragau, where he utterly routed his army and slew his opponent Darius. He was succeeded by his son Pharnaces, who reigned twenty-two years. It seems somewhat extraordinary that, after the defeat and death of his father, and the destruction of Ecbatana, he should not only have been able to expel the Assyrian invaders, but also to conquer the whole tract W. of Media, to the Haly in Asia Minor. His career, however, was cut short while invading Assyria, where, like his father, he perished with the greater part of his army. Cyaxares, his son, succeeded him. This active and intrepid prince commenced another war with the Assyrians, whose capital, Nineveh, he besieged and took and levelled with the dust, in conjunction with his ally, Nebuchadnezzar the Great, 601 B.C. The kingdoms of P. and Susiana were the last conquests made by this prince.

Cyrus and the Persian dynasty.—Cyaxares was succeeded by Astyages, who reigned 32 years. Mandane, his daughter, married Cambyses, king of P., then a small and inconsiderable state. The fruit of this marriage was the great Cyrus, who, in conjunction with his uncle Cyaxares, son of Astyages, conquered the Lydians and Babylonians, captured Babylon by turning the current of the Euphrates, and slew Belshazzar. Cyaxares was suc-

ceeded by his nephew, and by this event the sovereignty of the East was transferred to the Persians, after the Median dynasty had enjoyed it for the space of 176 years, under a succession of five princes, from Deioces to the death of Cyaxares. The Persian dynasty, founded by Cyrus, lasted 207 years, from the commencement of the reign of Cyrus under a succession of 18 kings, and ended with Darius Codomannus, in 330 BC. The reign of this dynasty is chiefly distinguished by its ineffectual attempts to reduce the little states of Greece. Alexander the Great united the ever discordant Greeks under his victorious banner, and prostrated the Persian power.

The Seleucidæ. A struggle of twenty years' duration took place amongst the generals of Alexander; P. fell to the share of Seleucus and his successors. In 248 BC the warlike tribe of the Parthians revolted, and founded a new dynasty, which lasted 474 years, and which, from small beginnings, rose to be a formidable empire, gradually stripping the Macedonian kings of Syria of all their dominions to the E. of the Euphrates. Had not the Roman power kept them at bay, the Parthian empire would have included all which the former Persian dynasty possessed to the W. of the Euphrates, and even to the Hellespont. Nearly at the same time with the revolt of the Parthians, the Greeks also, under Theodotus, revolted from the Seleucidæ, and founded a new dynasty of Greek sovereigns in Bactria and Eastern P. But this Greek empire was of short duration, being overthrown by a horde of Scythians from the N. of the Oxus.

Artaxares and the Sasanian dynasty. In the 226th year of the Christian era, the Parthian dynasty was extinguished by the valour and ambition of a private Persian of mean birth, the son of a tanner, or shoemaker, who, assuming the double diadem and the title of Artaxares, or "the Great Lion," founded a new dynasty, which, under the appellation of the Sasanian, swayed the sceptre of the East for more than four centuries, and comprised a succession of 28 sovereigns, some of whom raised P. to a greater degree of prosperity and glory than it ever enjoyed before or since. Shapur, the second king of this dynasty, overran all Mesopotamia, Syria, and Armenia, defeated the Roman emperor Valerian in the vicinity of Edessa, and kept him in a state of captivity till his death.—Chosroes, surnamed "Nushirvan the Magnanimous," was the greatest prince of this dynasty. In his wars with the Romans he was eminently successful, and the force of his arms was felt on the shores of the Euxine and the Mediterranean, the Red sea, and the Persian gulf. Under this conqueror, the limit of Persian domination included the district of Fargana or Kokan, between the Aksu and the Mung-Bulak, the Beloo-Tag, and the straits of Kufund. To the W. of the Caspian sea, the lofty Caucasus formed the N. limit of his empire, whilst its states, its passes, and its mountain-fortresses, were garrisoned by his troops. During the confusion which followed the usurpation of Phocas, the Eastern empire was in no condition to withstand a Persian invasion, and the armies of Chosroes successively reduced Dara, Amida, Mardin, and Edessa, overran all Syria, took Jerusalem itself by assault, in which 90,000 Christians were slain, and in one sacrilegious day rilled the devout offerings of 300 successive years of pilgrimage. Egypt, which had been exempted from foreign invasion and domestic war for more than three centuries, was again subdued by this successor to the throne of Cyrus; Pelusium, the key of that impervious country, was surprised by the Persian cavalry; the innumerable channels of the Delta were crossed with impunity; and the long valley of the Nile, from Memphis to the frontiers of Nubia, explored by the forces of the great king. The conqueror, treading in the footsteps of Alexander, returned in triumph through the sands of the Libyan desert; his generals advanced with other arduous from the Euphrates to the Thracian Bosphorus; and a Persian army, stationed at Chalcedon, insulted for ten years the majesty of Constantinople. Pontus and Cappadocia, the city of Ancyra, and the isle of Rhodes, successively fell into the hands of this prince; and from the long disputed banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, the limits of Persian domination were suddenly and once more extended to the shores of the Hellespont and the banks of the Nile, under the reign of the grandson of the great Nushirvan. At last the dormant energies of Heraclius were roused by the intolerant insolence of the Magian monarch; the clergy seeing the fate of their religion involved in that of the empire, contributed the wealth of the sanctuary to save the falling state; and in the course of a six years' warfare, Heraclius recovered all the conquests which Chosroes had won, pursued the Persians to their own territories, and avenged on the banks of the Tigris and the Diyalah, and in the sack of Dastaghird, the favourite residence of Chosroes, the fates of Antioch and Jerusalem. The glory of the Sasanian dynasty ended with Chosroes. A more formidable enemy than even Heraclius had lately arisen on the side of Arabia. The flame of enthusiasm which the impostor Mahomet had there excited, now threatened alike the aged and worn-out empires of Constantinople and of P. The Moslem Arabs hovered on the skirts of the empire, and having received large reinforcements, passed the Euphrates, advanced to Kadesia on the edge of the Chaldean deserts, and attacked the Persians. After a decisive victory, the whole of Irak submitted to the conquerors; and Ctesiphon, the capital of the monarchy, was taken and pillaged. This event decided the fate of the Magian system, and the house of Sasan. The whole of the Persian empire, from the Euphrates to the Indus, and from the Persian gulf to the Iaxartes, was rapidly overrun, conquered, and reduced to the obedience of the khalif.

Persia under the khalifs. After this disastrous revolution P.

sank into a mere province of the vast empire of the khalifs, under whose sway it remained in peaceful subjection for more than two centuries. The last Magian of name and power was Mar-davji, who preserved his independence amidst the rocky fortresses of the Elburz, in the beginning of the 10th cent. Under the dominion of the khalifs, nothing of importance occurs in Persian history, but the occasional revolts of provincial governors. The boast of the energetic Almanzor, that he could easier rule the East and the West than manage a chess-board of two feet square, was not realized by his indolent successors of the 9th cent. The disorders of the Turkish guards, the rise, progress, and wars of the Karmatian sectaries, and the extensive power delegated to the governors of the distant provinces, accelerated the downfall of the power of the khalifs. The Tahirian dynasty was supplanted by one of those adventurers so common in the East, Yacub-Ben-Liesa, whose dynasty, denominated Saffarians, or "Pewterers" from the original trade of their founder, filled the throne of P. for three generations, until reduced by Ismael-al-Samman, who obtained Mawaratalahar and Eastern Persia from the khalifs. Western Persia now came into the possession of the Bowides, the successors of the Deylamites, who for more than a century ruled here, till their influence and dynasty were overthrown by Togrol Bey, the victorious founder of the Seljukian dynasty, in AD 1055.

The Seljukian dynasty. The Seljukian dynasty, under Togrol Bey and his successors, stripped the descendants of Mahmud-Ghaznevi of their dominions in Eastern Persia and confined them to the narrow tract between the Afghanistan mountains and the Indus. Their empire extended beyond the Oxus, even to the banks of the Iaxartes; the cities of Bokhara, Samarcand, and Carizme owned their sway; and the name of Al-Malek was engraved on the coins of the distant kingdom of Khashgar in Eastern Turkistan. Not content with the conquest of Persia and Mawaratalahar, the Seljukian sultans extended their arms and their conquests into the Greek empire. Armenia and Iberia were overrun by their cavalry; and the natives, an unwarlike race, were compelled to own the superior sway of Alp-Arslan, the nephew and successor of the victorious Togrol, and even to abjure the faith of the cross. The total defeat of the Greek emperor, Romanus Diogenes, in the vicinity of Malazgherd, and on the plains of the Morad-Shah, sealed the fate of the Asiatic provinces of the Constantinopolitan empire, and the Seljukian Turks obtained a firm footing in the provinces W. of the Euphrates. After the demise of Al-Malek, the third and greatest of the Seljukian sultans, the unity of the Turkish empire was dissolved. The vacant throne was disputed by his brother and his four sons, and the result was a treaty, which made a lasting separation in the Persian dynasty. The three younger branches were those of Kirman, Syria, and Rum. The first of these ruled an extensive though obscure dominion in Southern P.; the second expelled the Arabian princes of Aleppo and Damascus; while the third obtained a portion of the Roman provinces of Asia Minor, and made continual efforts to possess the whole. Of the Persian branch it is sufficient to say, that its power gradually declined, till Togrol III the last prince, was slain by the sultan of Karasm, in 1193. During the decline of this dynasty, a number of petty princes, or governors, called atabegs, rose, who, taking advantage of the weakness and dissensions of their masters, established their authority over some of the finest provinces of the P. empire: but these were all swept away before the inundation of the Tartars under Jenghis-Khan.

The Assassins. Among these petty dynasties, that of the Hassenis, commonly called Assassins, rose into great importance. Von Hammer's *History of the Assassins*, gives a brief but pertinent account of the rise, progress, and extinction of those tremendous sectarians, whose influence paralyzed for so many years the noblest Asiatic potentates. They originated, it seems, in the S. of Persia. Their founder was a zealous named Abdallah, whose professed object was to conceal the tenets of his disciples, till a prince of their own persuasion should be seated on some African or Asiatic throne. This was with some difficulty, after a lapse of years, accomplished; a pretended descendant of Mahomet, released from prison, was placed on the throne of Egypt; and the doctrines of Abdallah—which, in their impious and daring absurdity, bore no slight resemblance to those of the revolutionary atheists of France—became the established religion of Africa. Not content with this triumph, the sectarians dispersed their heresies over Asia, until at length, in the 11th cent., the famous Hassan-Ben-Sabah, a Persian of ignoble extraction, modified them so as to suit his own views and the spirit of the times, and spread them under the title of the "Sect of the Hassenis" over the greater part of the East. Under his direction the Assassins—as they were called—obtained unprecedented supremacy throughout Asia; and from their strong Persian fastness at Al-Mawt, where Hassan—or "the Old Man of the mountain," as himself and his descendants were styled—resided, gave laws even to the khalifs at Bagdad. The Persian mollahs in vain demanded the extirpation of this heretical and murderous fraternity, for no prince durst attempt it, till Mangi Khan of Tartary, sent his brother, Hulaku, with an army into Iran, who, having deposed the last khalif of Bagdad, marched against Rostamden, the last prince of the contestable dynasty, dismantled all his hill-forts, and put to death upwards of 12,000 Hassenis. After these transactions, Hulaku fixed his court at Maragha in Azerbaijan, and devoted his few remaining years to the cultivation of the sciences. Under his protection philosophers and astronomers assembled from every part of his dominions

and laboured in works of science under the direction of his favourite Nasreddin-ll-Tusi. The summit of a mountain close to Maragha was levelled, and an observatory built upon it, the foundation of which is still shown to travellers as the spot where Nasreddin formed those astronomical tables so celebrated under the name Zidz-e-al-Khan. The successors of Hulaku demolished the Eshkhanian dynasty, or the dynasty of the hawks, extirped in 1335, in the person of Mohammed Khodabundish.

Tamerlane.] Timur, or Tamerlane, as he is more commonly named, after having by dint of successful perseverance conquered all Mawarun-har and Eastern P., found it an easy matter to reduce the W. provinces of that region, each of which had a distinct ruler. At the death of that fanatical savage, Timur Bek, his empire, like those which preceded it, perished with himself, being torn to pieces by the quarrels of his numerous sons and grandsons, who contended for a sceptre which none of them could wield.

Sufiyan dynasts.] For a long series of years, a family resided at Ardabil in Azerbaijan, whose influence was considerable though none of them had yet filled any public station. This influence arose from their descent from Musan, the seventh Imam, and their hereditary reputation for sanctity. Sheikh Suffiaddin, one of this family, a contemporary of the great Timur, by the supposed sanctity of his character attracted the regard of that fanatical hero, who condescended to visit him, and asked what favour he could confer upon him. "Release those prisoners you have brought from Rum (Anatolia)," was the noble answer. Timur complied with the generous request; and the grateful Turkish tribes—seven in number—ultimately succeeded in raising Ismail, a descendant of Suffiaddin, to the throne of P. Ismail introduced not merely a new dynasty of sovereigns, but also a schism in the Mussulman faith. The ancestors of Ismail had always cherished a strong predilection for Ali, the son-in-law of the pretended prophet, and his nephew, in preference to Abu'l-Abbas, Omar, and Osman, by whom he was excluded from the khilatite. The abettors of this schism were called *Shiites* or "sectaries"—an epithet which had always been the appellation of the votaries of Ali, even in the days of the Bagdad khaliifeh—and they gloried in the name. This produced a war with Sultan Selim, the political head of the Sunis, who advanced from Constantinople at the head of a powerful army to chastise the Shiites. An action took place in 1514 on the plain of Kholi on the frontiers of Azerbaijan, in which Ismail suffered a complete defeat. On the death of Selim, however, Ismail crossed the Araxes, and conquered Georgia. The Sufiyan dynasty thus founded and established by Ismail lasted for more than 200 years. Shah Abbas, who succeeded in 1588, spent the first 17 years of his long reign in repressing the power of the rival khans, and in restoring the internal tranquillity of his curtailed dominions. In 1602 he commenced offensive operations against the Turks by the capture of Nehavend, and alarmed at these victories, on the 24th of August, 1605, a battle in which, for the first time, the Turks sustained a decisive defeat, took place. Following up his victories, the shah expelled the Turks from Shirvan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kurdistan, and the territory of Bagdad, which fell under his power in 1623. Attracted by the prosperity of the Portuguese in the Persian gulf, with the assistance of the English East India company, he took Ormuz from them. The first twenty years of the reign of Ismael, the last of the race that swayed a sceptre, passed in that deep calm which often precedes a storm. The persecutions excited by the intolerant Shah priests provoked the Suni tribes of Kurdistan and the Afghan tribes of Candahar to revolt; and the rebellion organized in different provinces gradually towards the centre, by the increasing incursions of the Bokharian tribes, who devastated the country to the very environs of Isfahan, and by the growing successes of the Afghans of Candahar and Herat, who, in conjunction with the ever predatory Uzbeks, ravaged the provinces of Khorasan and Kirman. Through the incapacity of the Persian generals, the Afghans successively advanced from conquest to conquest under the command of Mir Yaqub; till in March, 1722, they appeared before Isfahan, which at last surrendered, and the sceptre passed away from the nervous grasp of Ismael into the hands of an obscure Afghan chief.

Afghan dynasty.] Mahmud, though now elevated beyond his utmost hopes to the possession of an empire of which his own country formed but a small province, found it an easier task to conquer than to reign. He stood amidst the wreck of an empire, threatened by the Turks on the N.W., by the Russians on the N., and by the Uzbeks on the N.E., whilst the interior was wasted by hordes of plundering nomadic tribes. The Russians, who had already under the fostering hand of Peter commenced that career of political greatness which now threatens the independence of Asia, had taken Derbend and Baku; and the Invaders of Afghanistan had conquered Shirvan; the Turks had invaded Armenia and Azerbaijan, and captured Erivan and Tauris; and Kazvan had revolted. Alarmed at the dangers which pressed him on every side, he determined to destroy at a blow as many of the Persian nobles as he could entrap within his power, and 300 of them who accepted his invitation to a feast were massacred with their male offspring. A general slaughter of the defenceless and peaceful citizens followed, and after a continued carnage of 15 days, Isfahan was left without inhabitants. Shortly after the perpetration of these crimes, Mahmud was seized with madness and died. His son, Ahdaff, who succeeded him in 1729, was in all respects a much more able and politic prince.

Nadir Shah or Kuli.] Nadir Shah or Kuli, a Turk of the Af-

shar tribe, and born in the fort of Dersang in 1687, was possessed of that bold and commanding character which distinguishes the princes who found an empire from those that inherit it. The steps by which he rose from the humble station of an Afshar shepherd to the command of empire, are but imperfectly known, and indistinctly traced by the pen of his biographer, Mirza Mahdi; all that we certainly know is that he early acquired a commanding influence over the nomadic tribes of Afshars and Jalayrs, and the Khorasanian Kurds. In the reign of the last prince of the Safiyan dynasty, the N. and W. parts of P. had been overrun by the Turks as far as Hamadan and Ariecht, and the Wallies of Georgia, with the chief of the neighbouring provinces, had submitted to the Ottoman Porte. Nadir Shah by a succession of victories interrupted by only one defeat, drove the Turks from all the ancient northern possessions of the Sufiyan kings, in which were included the provinces and districts of Georgia, Shirvan, Shekki, Ganja, and Erivan; recovered the places on the shores of the Caspian, which had been treacherously seized by the czar Peter; and restored once more to her sway all the original dependencies on the side of the Caucasus. The ancient family of the Wallis of Georgia was raised to the dependent throne of that country; and Nadir, dividing it into two kingdoms, at once weakened the power of its princes, and rewarded the services of Heraclius, who had accompanied him to India, with one of the crowns. After the death of Nadir Shah, P. continued for many years to be torn by contending factions; and the kings of Georgia, harassed by continued attacks from the mountaineers, whom they were unable to control, made a simultaneous application to Russia for assistance, which was granted. This occurred about 1752, and may be considered the first step towards the separation of Georgia from P.; for Russia, from this time forward, pressed with persevering activity her intercourse with these Persian dependencies. After a struggle of many years, Kurrim, a Kurdish chief of the Zand tribe, overcame all his competitors for the throne of Western P. Luft-Ali-Khan, the youngest and the best of his brethren, fell in an unsuccessful contest with Aga Mohomed Khan, the founder of the present dynasty. By the death of that chivalrous prince in 1794, Aga Mohammed, the son of Sader Mohammed Khan Khujir, a petty chief of Mazanderan, who had been expelled from his state by Nadir Shah, became sole ruler of Western P. In 1795 he assembled a considerable army at Teheran, and moving rapidly into Georgia, defeated Heraclius near Teflis, and entered that city before Godovitch, who commanded the Russian troops in the line of the Caucasus, could arrive to oppose him. Catharine II. immediately declared war against P.; and in the following year, Count Valerian Zuboff, with a large force, marched upon Derbend, took that fortress by assault, and received the submission of Badku, Kuba, and Shirvan. In the autumn he renewed his operations, wintered in Moghau, and had taken Einzell, Lankaran, Ganja, and the island of Sari; when Paul ascended the throne of Russia, and repelled the army. Futtah Ali Khan had his way to the throne smoothed for him by the destruction of every one whom Aga Mohammed judged likely to dispute the succession with him, even that of his own half-brother, Jassir Kouli. Futtah, however, had to suppress three successive rebellions before he could consider himself secure of royal power.

European relations.] The connexion of England with P. may be said to have commenced with the mission of Sir John Malcolm to Teheran in 1800; and the first fruits of the alliance were commercial and political treaties concluded by him in 1801. The latter engaged P. to attack the Afghans, who then threatened our possessions in India, and to exclude the French from the gulf of Persia. In 1805 the shah, finding himself unable to cope with Russia, addressed a letter to Napoleon, then in the zenith of his glory, requesting his assistance, and desiring to form an alliance with France. In 1806, Mirza Riza was sent by the Persian government on an embassy to Napoleon, whom he accompanied to Tilsit, and with whom he concluded a treaty, which was ratified by the emperor at Finkenstein, in May, 1807. In the same year Mahomed Nabi Khan was sent on a mission to the British government in India, to claim our assistance against Russia; but this mission was unsuccessful; and P., losing all hope of support from her old ally, had no alternative but to throw herself into the arms of France. Napoleon gladly seized the opportunity which was afforded him to establish a connexion with P., which he justly considered a necessary preparatory step to his projected invasion of India. General Gardanne was charged with a mission from the French emperor to the court of the shah; and the failure of the application which had been made to India for assistance, the readiness with which the French entered on the alliance, and the abundant promises which were made by the French ambassador, combined to secure to him a distinguished reception. The success which attended the mission of Gardanne forced the British government to take measures to counteract the views of France; and from the commencement of this competition between France and England for ascendancy in the councils of P. may be dated its political connexion with Europe. The favourable reception of the mission of Sir Harford Jones, in 1805, and the consequent expulsion of the French agents from P., while she was still engaged in a war with Russia, put an end for the time to all competition for the friendship of the shah, and laid the foundation of an alliance between the crowns of Great Britain and P., which was confirmed by a preliminary treaty. In 1814, by the mediation of the British ambassador, a treaty of peace was concluded at Gulistan, in Karabagh, by which P. yielded to Russia all her acquisitions S. of the Caucasus, and engaged to

maintain no navy on the Caspian, while Russia became bound to aid the heir to the Crown of P. against all competitors for the throne. An amended treaty concluded by Messrs. Morier and Ellis defines the nature of our relations with the Persian government. By it Great Britain is bound to pay P. an annual subsidy of 200,000 tomans to maintain troops in the event of her being attacked by any power at war with England; and should P. be attacked by any power at peace with England, we engage to use our mediation towards an amicable adjustment; but, should it fail, to pay the before-specified subsidy for the support of troops. P., on her side, engages to obstruct any power seeking to pass through her territories for the purpose of invading India. In the recent war with Russia, as Persia was the attacking power, British mediation was precluded.

Recent war with Russia. [In this war the Persians were the ostensible aggressors, alleging that the Russians had infringed the treaty of Gulistan in 1813, by forcibly seizing the disputed territory lying amongst the N and NE shore of the Goksha lake, or lake of Erivan, and a district bordering on Karabagh between the Caspian and Megri rivers. The fact is that the remote cause of this war lies in the indistinct nature of the boundary towards its centre drawn by the belligerents in their treaty of peace. The limits were not marked by any natural barrier, nor even any human construction, such as towns and fortresses; so that there existed a considerable tract between the two empires, the sovereignty of which was uncertain, and it served as a refuge for roving bands of Kurds and Turkomans, who often plundered both territories, and occasioned mutual demands for satisfaction. The war commenced in July 1826, and the Persians were at first successful, as the Russians were then unprepared for active operations, their army of 40,000 men being dispersed in detachments through Georgia. The Matommehdais throughout Daghestan, Shirvan, and Sheki, rose in arms, the khan of Talish revolted, and cut off the Russian detachments dispersed throughout the country; the people of Ganja, in Elizabethpol, instigated by their mullah, murdered the Russian garrison of 300 men, and 300 more were cut to pieces on their march to Karakilissa. Gunji, on the W frontier, was taken by the sirdar of Erivan, who slaughtered all the male Armenians, and sent their heads to the Persian camp. Karakilissa was evacuated by the Russians on his approach. Abbas Mirza came up with a Russian detachment 1,200 strong, with 4 field-pieces, in the pass of Kunjerik, and took them prisoners. Encouraged by this success, he marched upon the city of Shusha, and invested the citadel held by 2,000 Russians, unprovided with provisions. While thus employed, he detached a force of 10,000 men, commanded by his eldest son and his uncle, with 6 field-pieces, towards Teflis. This force was encountered and defeated by nearly an equal number of Russians, commanded by Muditodoff, at Shamkar, 5 furlongs from Teflis. This was decisive of the fate of the campaign, for the Russians immediately advanced to Ganja, and drove the Persians thence with great loss. On the 22d of Sept., Abbas Mirza encountered the Russian army under Paskewitch, strongly posted about 5 m. from Ganja, and, as might have been expected, was totally defeated with the loss of 2,900 men killed in the field, whilst the Russians did not lose one-fourth of that number. In the ensuing year the Russians, having collected a large army and a train of battering artillery, laid siege to Erivan, and finally took it, in spite of every endeavour of the Persians to harass the operations of the besieging army. The Russians also captured Nakshivan and Albasabah, and defeated the Persians in another general engagement; and so great was the terror produced by their success, and the hatred of the inhabitants of Tauris to their governor, that they opened the gates of the city to a Russian detachment, whilst another took possession of Ardabil. The shah, now convinced by repeated disastrous defeats of his utter inability to contend with the disciplined armies of Russia, and terrified for the fate of his capital, made peace on such terms as the Russian general was pleased to dictate. These were: the cession of all he possessed beyond the Araxes, with the payment of £1,500,000 for the expenses of the war. The present shah owes his elevation to the throne to the intervention of foreigners. The old king had appointed his son Abbas Mirza his successor; but the death of that prince occurring before his own, he declared in favour of his grandson the reigning monarch, a son of Abbas Mirza. In so doing he set aside the claims of the numerous brothers of Abbas, the shah wishing that the power should descend in the line of his favourite son. On the decease of the king, Mohammed Mirza, the present shah, was at Tauris. The British minister, Sir John Cambell, had orders from his government to aid the accession of this prince to the throne. He therefore advanced funds to pay the troops of Azerdjian, who were ready to desert, and marched down with them to Teheran. One of his uncles had already seized the throne, but abdicated immediately upon hearing of the approach of the army. All opposition fell before the young shah. He entered Teheran triumphant, and his rebellious uncle aided in the ceremony of his inauguration. Sir Henry Bethune, who had led the army to Teheran, soon afterwards marched to Shiraz, routed the mulemen who had gathered there, and finally established the shah upon his throne.

Authorities. — *Malte Brun.* — *Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia.* — *Kinner's Geog. Memoir.* Lond. 4to, 1813. — *Chardin's, Nehru's, Quaideg's, Kinner's, Rüd's, Morier's, Porter's, Fraser's, and De-Bode's Travels.* — *Lord's Geog. Journal.*

PERSIAN GULF, or SEA OF OMAN, an arm of the Indian ocean, opening between Cape Musseidom or Musseidom, in N lat. 26° 23'

E long. 56° 35', and the coast of Gombrun, and separating Persia from Arabia. It is about 8° in length from SE to NW, from the straits of Ormuz to the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, and has an average breadth of about 100 m. With the exception of the Shat-el-Arab, or common estuary of the Emirate and Tigris, and the Karun, no large rivers flow into it. The coast on the side of Persia is more elevated than that of Arabia; and the islands lie chiefly on the side of Persia. The principal island in the gulf in respect of size is Kishm, which stretches 54 m. in length, at a distance varying from 5 to 13 m. from the Persian shore, and is 20 m. broad at its broadest part. The next island in point of importance, and of greater political celebrity, is Hormuz, nearly opposite the embouchure of the Minan, on the Persian shore, which enters the sea in N lat. 27° 7', E long. 56° 45'. NW winds prevail in the gulf all the year; in the months of November, December, and January, S winds blow. At the entrance of the gulf, the prevailing current from May to September is inwards; but it is outwards during the rest of the year. Within the gulf, the current generally sets down the middle. A trigonometrical survey of this gulf was executed by the officers of the Indian navy between the years 1821 and 1829.

PERSIAUX (Des), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Fontaine l'Eveque. Pop. 197.

PERSON, a county in the N part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 440 sq. m., drained by branches of Dan river and by the upper streams of Nense river. Pop. in 1850, 10,791.

PERSQUEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 2 m. S of Guemene, and 12 m. WSW of Pontivy. Pop. 1,000.

PERTAUBGHUR, or PERTABGURH, a town and hill-fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bijapur, at the entrance of a defile which leads across the Western Ghauts, 45 m. SSW of Puna, and 92 m. SE of Bombay. — Also a town of Malwah, 36 m. NNE of Banswara, on the route to Nimueh, at an alt. of 1,700 ft. above sea-level. It is the residence of a petty rajah. The surrounding country is undulating and fertile, with extensive fields of poppies and wheat.

PERTENHALL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 11 m. NNE of Bedford. Area 1,805 acres. Pop. in 1841, 420; in 1851, 405.

PERTH, a cluster of four *quadra civilia* and two *quadra sacra* cognominal parishes, in the district of Perth Proper, or that which is surrounded by the districts of Strathmore, Gowrie, and Strathearn, in Perthshire. The East Kirk or landward p.—all the others lying within the town—may, in a general view, be regarded as including whatever does not fall to be noticed under the burgh. Its area is about 3,410 acres. Various hills of a ridgy character, but soft in outline, and of inconsiderable elevation, occur in the S and the W. The highest of these is Moncrieff hill; the others vary in height from about 300 ft. to a little upwards of 600 ft. The villages of the p. are Tulloch, Craigie, Pitheavless, and Cherrybank. Pop. of the 4 parishes in 1831, 20,016; in 1851, 22,232.

PERTH, a large and beautiful town, a royal burgh, and the capital of Perthshire, stands in 56° 23' 40" N lat., and 3° 6' 20" W long.; 15 m. SSW of Dundee, and 39 and 43½ m. NNW of Edinburgh, respectively by Burntside and by Queensferry. Its site is an alluvial plain on the r. bank of the Tay, about 28 m. above the influx of that river to the sea. The town itself has a rich and sumptuous urban aspect, second in Scotland only to that of Edinburgh. The *inches*, or public grounds—which derive their name from having formerly been insulated by the river—are beautiful parks. The South inch is nearly a square of about 680 yds. each way. The North inch is more spacious and less unbragiously shaded than its rival; and has, at various modern dates, received considerable additions. It forms a broad and long band of about 1,400 yds. by 350 yds., extending NW from the vicinity of the bridge. A race-course, curved at the ends, straight along the sides, and measuring about 950 yds. from end to end, and 370 yds. from side to side, is laid out

upon it parallel to the river. The old part of P., or what existed previous to extensions which were commenced toward the end of last cent., forms the central division, and occupies less than one-half of the area of the present town. All the S wing of the town has been built since 1801. The N wing, though constructed much less upon the straight line principle than the south wing, possesses an arrangement which gives finer effect to its handsome edifices. The bridge across the Tay is a noble structure of 9 arches. Its length is 880 ft.; its breadth between the parapets is 22 ft. A suite of county-buildings was erected in 1819, from a design by Smirke, at a cost of £32,000. The principal building fronts the Tay, and has an elegant portico, whose pediment is supported by twelve massive fluted columns. A spacious entrance-hall opens from the portico; and a flight of steps leads thence to the gallery of the judiciary-hall. This gallery can accommodate about 1,000 persons; and the hall itself has the form of a large segment of a circle, and measures in the upper part 66 ft. by 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. Behind the county-buildings, are the new city and county prisons, surrounded by a high wall. A general prison for Scotland, which will contain about 400 prisoners, or about a fifth of the average number in Scotland, has been erected on the S side of the South incl., about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the city. To this prison all criminals ordered to imprisonment for six months or upwards may be sentenced or removed. The building is adapted to the separate system of prison-discipline; and consists of four wings, each four stories in height, radiating from a centre. Each wing contains 184 cells, with 4 rooms for warders, and 8 punishment-cells placed in the sunk floor. Each cell is 13 ft. long, and from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. They are built in two separate ranges, divided by a corridor 15 ft. wide, and 220 ft. long. This prison is placed under the management of the board of directors of prisons in Scotland, who have power to apportion the several counties and burghs the sums required for building and maintaining the prison. Below the county-buildings, and overlooking the river, stands the water-reservoir, constructed in 1830, at a cost of about £13,600. In the NW extremity of the town, is a spacious suite of barracks. The public seminaries, built in 1807, at a cost of about £6,000, are provided in the interior with ample accommodation. Jointly with an adjoining building these edifices contain apartments for seven schools. King James the VI.'s hospital, is a large, handsome, well-arranged structure of three stories, erected in 1750. The city and county infirmary is a graceful and capacious edifice, erected in 1856. The royal Lunatic asylum, situated on the W side of Kinnoul-hill, is one of the most perfect establishments of its class in the kingdom. At once the most ancient, the most imposing, and, in all respects, the chief public building of P., is the church of St. John's, an edifice of very various dates, and now divided into three parochial places of worship. The length of the entire building is 207 ft. The square tower is the principal remaining part of the original or early edifice. A very handsome episcopal church, which has received the designation of the cathedral of St. Ninian's, is now approaching completion.—The manufactures of P. were, at an early period, extensive, and are still various and important. Gloves were early and long a staple produce; they possessed much fame throughout the kingdom, and were produced for home use to the amount of between 2,000 and 3,000 pairs a year; but they have almost entirely ceased to be made, and are now an article of import. The dressing of sheep and lamb skins was carried on, about the year 1795, to the extent of about 30,000 skins. The cotton-goods manufacture was introduced about

60 years ago; but soon received a serious check, and became comparatively limited in its operations. An umbrella gingham manufacture established about the year 1806, is now the staple, and is increasing. It sends its produce to London, Manchester, and other great British towns. Pillicates, checks and similar fabrics, and also imitation Indian shawls and scarfs, are woven for the manufacturers of Glasgow. There are three extensive iron foundries, several coach-building establishments, distilleries, breweries, ropeworks, tanneries, dyeworks, saw-mills, and corn-mills, and various minor operative establishments. Ship-building is an extensive and increasing employment.—P. was anciently a place of extensive commerce and vast wealth. Before 1286, and during many ages, its merchants conducted an extensive traffic with the Netherlands, and visited the Hanse towns in their own ships. The modern prosperity of P. commenced immediately after the rebellion of 1745. During the previous rebellion it had been made a place of arms to which the rebels retreated after the battle of Sheriffmuir; during 1745-6 it was the central point of rendezvous for the forces and friends of Prince Charles Edward; and afterwards it continued, for a considerable period, to be the place of resort for the whole disaffected party. The harbour of P., till within the last few years, was inaccessible by vessels of any considerable burden, but recent improvements have been made on its harbour, and recent deepenings effected in the channel of the river, which have given increasing impulse to its seaward trade. Vessels of 300 tons now reach the harbour, and can easily be brought up by tug-steamer. The customs' revenue, sometime after the commencement of the present century, was so small that it sometimes did not pay local expenses; and, in the years 1834-5-6, though beginning to feel the effect of the improvements, and to mount up before them, it was so low as respectively £3,702, £4,942, and £5,190. But in 1837 it was £6,270; in 1838, £8,760; in 1839, £11,893; in 1840, £25,767; and in 1849, £17,067. The shipping belonging to the port, in 1828, was not more than 4,000 tons; in 1837, 5,467 tons; in 1849, 6,487 tons. P. was made a free port in January 1840. The principal articles of import are Baltic and American timber, hides, bark, tar, madder, flax, linseed, cloverseed, cheese, foreign spirits, coals, salt, lime, and bones; and the principal articles of export are the produce of the manufactures, potatoes, corns, slates, Scottish timber, pitprops, rails, and oak-bark. Coals are imported to the amount of about 55,000 tons a-year; and potatoes exported to the amount of from 100,000 to 150,000 Scottish bushels. Steam-vessels ply daily between P. and Dundee, touching at the intermediate port of Newburgh in Fife. Railway lines maintain communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen.—The average corporation revenue, for seven years ending Michaelmas 1832, was £6,560. The revenue in 1839-40, was £6,225; in 1849-50, £4,798. The pop. within the royal burgh was 6,658, in 1851; within the city district, it was 14,878, in 1801; 20,016, in 1831; and 22,232, in 1851.—P. returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 895; in 1849, 1,134. The parl. boundaries are extensive; and comprised in 1851, a pop. of 14,681.—Previous to the accession of James II. P. possessed, in many respects, the character of the capital of Scotland, or seat of the national government. The kings were crowned at Scone, in the vicinity, had a stated residence in P., and often made that residence their home. Events having proved that neither P., Scone, Stirling, nor Dunfermline could protect royalty against the treasonable plots of the turbulent nobility of the period, Edinburgh, in connexion with its castle

came to be for fully declared the Scottish metropolis. Yet, in spite of an apparent loss of rank, P. did not cease to contest the honour of being the capital till 1482, in the reign of James III.—P. form^{ly} gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Drummond; created Baron Drummond in 1488, and Earl of Perth in 1605. James, the 4th Earl, attached himself to the cause of James II. after the Revolution, and was created by him Duke of Perth; but was outlawed by the established government, and dying in 1716, his two sons were attainted. The earldom is represented by George Drummond, Duke de Melfort, in France.

PERTH, a county of Western Australia; bounded on the N by the co. of Twiss; on the E by that of York; on the S by the co. of Murray; and on the W by the ocean; and comprising an area about 50 m. in length, and 40 m. in average breadth. It is intersected from N to S by the Darling range, and throughout its E section by ramifications of that chain. The principal rivers by which it is watered are Swan river, and its affluents the Ellen, Howick, and Garra, and by the Canning. In its NE part, amid open forests, are numerous fresh water lakes, the banks of which afford good pasturage; and stretching along, at some distance from the coast, is a series of islands and reefs, enclosing Cockburn sound, Owen and Gage road. The chief towns are Perth, the capital, Guildford, Kelmecott, Clarence, and Freemantle. The cap. is situated on the NNE bank of Perth water or Melville water, an expansion of Swan river, about 9 m. from the entrance of that river into the ocean. It is pleasantly surrounded by gardens, abounding in the ordinary fruits of warm climates. Its port is Freemantle.—Also a parish and town of Van Diemen's Land, in Cornwall co. The p. is enclosed on the W, S, and SE, by sinuosities of the South Esk river. The town is finely situated on the r. bank of the river, a few miles above the confluence of Lake River, 10 m. SSE of Launceston, and 80 m. N of Hobart-Town.

PERTH, a town of Upper Canada, in Drummond co., and cap. of Bathurst district, situated on a fine sandy ridge on the Rideau or Tay river, about 7 m. above its confluence with the Rideau canal, and 50 m. NNE of Kingstown. Pop. 2,000. It is of considerable extent, and contains several churches and chapels, and a substantially built prison and court-house.

PERTH, a township of Fulton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 46 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Chuckenunda creek. The soil consists of clay loam.

PERTH-AMBOY, a port of New Jersey, U. S., at the head of Raritan bay, and 46 m. NE of Trenton. Its harbour is easy of access. Pop. in 1840, 1,303.

PERTHES, or PERTHES-EN-PERTHOIS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 6 m. W of St. Dizier, and 14 m. NW of Vassy, on the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. 725.—Also a town in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 7 m. SW of Meulan. Pop. 1,000.

PERTHOIS, or PERTROIS, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Champagne, now comprised in the deps. of the Marne and Upper Marne. Saint Vitry-le-Francois was its capital.

PERTHISHIRE, one of the largest and most important counties of Scotland. It is situated in the centre of the kingdom, and connects the northern Highlands with the southern Lowlands, and the Highlands of the W with the Lowlands on the E. A small section of it, consisting of the ps. of Culross and Tullibear, and lying on the N side of the upper part of the frith of Forth, is dissevered from the main body by the intervention of the co. of Clack-

mannan and Fife. The body of the co. is bounded on the NW by Inverness-shire; on the N by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire; on the E by Forfarshire, on the SW by Fifeshire and Kinross-shire; on the SW by Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the W by Argyleshire. Its form is not very far from being a circle, upon a radius of about 30 m. From a point in the SW, within about 3 ip. of the head of Loch-Fyne, to a point at the base of Mount-Blair, between Glenshee and Glenisla, a distance of at least 117 m., all over the W and the N, and part of the E, the boundary-line consists, with inconsiderable exceptions, of vast central summit-ranges,—the watersheds of the most alpine and elongated mountain-chains of Scotland. The co. lies between 56° 4' and 56° 57' N lat., and 3° 4' and 4° 50' W long. Its extreme length from Invergowrie on the E, to the top of Benloch on the W, is 77 m.; its extreme breadth from the boundary of the east forest of Athole, at the source of the Tilt on the N, to the frith of Forth at Culross on the S, is 68 m. Its superficial extent is usually stated at 2,588 sq. m., or 1,656,320 acres, of which, it is estimated, 500,000 are cultivated, 550,000 uncultivated, and 606,320 unprofitable. The co. has a prevailingly SE declination or exposure. Excepting a nook on the SW of about 30 sq. m., which is drained by the Falloch toward Loch-Lomond, the whole country N of this line belongs to the basin of the Tay and its tributaries. As the Earn sweeps away to the E on a line parallel to the S watershed, and at but a brief distance from it, a mere ribbon belt of the basin declines toward the N, while incomparably the greater expanse of it follows in its dip the SE declination of the Tay. All the land of country which is sectioned off from the Tay's basin belongs to the basin of the Forth.

Climate.] Situated in the zone where the Highlands melt down into the Lowlands, at nearly equal distances from the German ocean and the Atlantic, this co. possesses a temp. between that respectively of the northern and the southern co., and experiences all the varieties of climate which belong to both the E and the W coasts. According to observations continued during 5 consecutive years, W winds have been found to prevail during from 165 to 220 days in the year; fair weather from 189 to 250 days; rain from 95 to 141; and frost from 11 to 66. The mean height of the barom. has been found, during 3 consecutive years, to range between 29-59 and 29-71; and the mean height of the therm. between 41° and 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ °. The annual quantity of rain during 5 years of observation varied between 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. These results were ascertained partly at Meigle, in the extreme E, and partly at Coldock in Montelith, on the SW.

Mountains.] The mountain-rampart which runs along the N frontier of this shire is a main part of that vast alpine range, the greatest in Scotland, which extends from Ben-Nevis on the W, to Mount-Batcock on the E; and thence forks off, in diminished lines, to the German ocean at Stonehaven and the mouth of the Dee; and so stern and resistful is it, that only at three points over its great extent,—at the heads respectively of the Shee, the Bear, and the Garry,—have military roads been drilled through its high and terrific passes. The rampart which towers aloft along the W is a chief part of the continuous range which, second in importance only to the former, extends from the moor of Rannoch away southward by the peaks of Arrochar to the extremity of the peninsula of Cowal. The moor of Rannoch intervenes between the commencement of the one range and the transit of the other, and presents at the boundary on the NW a waste table-land or hugh upland plain, lying about 1,000 ft. above sea

level. From the two continuous ramparts along the boundaries, and from the inner edge of Rannoch moor, ridges run direct into the interior, going off at right angles with the boundaries. In a few instances, also, as in the marked and magnificent one of Schiehallion, mountains tower solitarily up from the plains formed by the recesses of these ridges. All these heights, from the boundaries inwards, wear the general and unmeaning name of Grampians; and over the whole of their aggregate slow and undulating descent to the interior, they lie within the Highlands, and form, with their valleys and gorges and retreats, at once the strongest, the most varied, and in every respect the most distinctive and fascinating section of that vast and very diversified territory. Among their numerous and grand summits, Ben-Lawers lifts its peak 4,015 ft. above sea-level; Ben-More, 3,903; Schiehallion, 3,504; Beniglo, 3,724; Benledi, 3,009; Ben-Venue, 3,000; and Ben-Chonzie in Strathearn, 2,922. Most of them exhibit bare and weather-worn summits; and in the region below the crowning one where the rock breaks the surface, they are generally covered with a moorish soil, so comparatively rich, however, as to be superior to that of most upland tracts in England. Their lower declivities, and in some cases even their middle zones, are extensively green with sward, or bosky and warmly tinted with a profusion of copses and plantation. About two-thirds of the whole co., from Loch-Ericht or the moor of Rannoch south-eastwards, is comprehended in the Grampian or Highland region; but as an approach is made to the low country, the mountains lose much of their sternness, the valleys expand, summits are less generally bare, and declivities more frequently glide off into hanging plains; and eventually the Highlands, disclosing themselves through a long series of magnificent portals, come out in dresses of opulence and beauty which well befit the scene and the occasion of their union with the Lowlands. Nearly at right angles with the opening valleys, and with the terminating headlands of the ranges which separate them, runs from SW to NE across the whole of the co. what concurrent geographical nomenclature describes as Strathmore; yet the notion of a great plain, lying along the base of the frontier rampart of the Highlands, applies better, or with less violence, to the whole extent of what is geographically termed Strathmore, than to the section of it which lies within this co. The most southerly of all the Highland valleys suddenly expands and flattens down at Gartmore, 18 m. above Stirling, into a level strath, a broad band of earse ground; and this strath,—the luxuriant, wheat-bearing vale of the Forth,—after quite leaving the overshadowing flank of any spur of the Grampians, sweeps along the remaining part of the S boundary of the co., so far as it lies upon the Forth. Strathallan, or the rich broad vale of the Allan, goes off from this plain in a NE direction, at points opposite the parish of Stirling; and till it is closed up by the long low ridge from E to W, which separates the basin of the Forth from that of the Tay, it might very literally be understood as part of the largely defined Strathmore. Strathallan opens from among the Grampians on a line parallel with the vale of the Forth, and while the greatest of the openings which spread out in Lowland faulness after debouching from the Highlands,—while, also, extending due eastward all the way to the Tay, at a point very near the N. extremity of the boundary with Fifeshire,—it contributes not its length, but its breadth, to the continuation of the alleged great plain along the base of the Highland frontier. Another low ridge, similar to that which flanks this side of Strathearn, at first mountainous and rugged, but afterwards gentle and undulating,

now divides the feeders of the Earn from those of the Almond, and once more interupts the strict continuance of Strathmore; but beyond this ridge, or from Methven NE to the boundary at Meigle, the undoubted Strathmore, a well-defined plain across the ribs and inlets of the Highlands, stretches along in cultivated luxuriance, and includes the low grounds of Methven, Perth Proper, Stormont, and Upper Gowrie. The Ochils have the whole of their watershed or summit-range in this co. The Sidlaws, till they pass the frontier into the conterminous co., are also wholly within P.; they section off the rich district of the curse of Gowrie from the broad plain of Strathmore; and they claim various detached and straggling hills, among the most noted of which is the celebrated Dunsinan. The curse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaws and the frith of Tay, differs from every other part of the co., except part of Strathearn, and the band of curse-lands along the Forth, in being nearly a dead level, singularly opulent in its soil, highly fructiferous over every square foot of its surface, and athwart all its expanse an uninterrupted scene of luxuriant cultivation. Though such striking combinations of marine and mountain landscape are wanting as form the grand attraction of the Western Highlands, they are here abundantly, and somewhat in their own style, compensated by large lacustrine and sometimes isletted sheets of water, screened by heights which for alpine altitude and boldness of contour, and romance of dress, may challenge comparison with any in the W. Excepting only that of Loch-Lomond, nearly all the finest lake-scenery of Scotland occurs in P.

Streams.] The waters of P., both lakes and streams, are very numerous. The lakes of the first class as to size are Tay, Earn, and Rannoch, in Breadalbane; Ericht on the boundary with Inverness-shire; and Katrine in Monteith. The second class lakes are Lydoch on the boundary with Argyleshire; Garry between Rannoch and Athole; Tummel in Athole; Vennachoir, Monteith, and Lubnaig in Monteith; and Voil in Balquidder. Of numerous lakes of third class size the most noticeable are Lyon and Dochart in Breadalbane; Tilt in Athole; Ard, Achray, and Chon, in Monteith; Doine in Balquidder; Turret in Strathearn; Freuchie in Glenqueich; and Ordie, Lows, Butterstone, Cluny, and Drumellie, in Stormont. The Forth traces much of the S boundary, and drains all the territory lying S of Strathearn. Its only noticeable tributaries on the side of P. are the Goody, the Teith, the Allan, the Devon, and the South Devon. The Tay, as it drains all the country between the S screen of Strathearn and the northern boundary of the country, draws its waters in numerous and converging streams toward a great central channel. The Earn, its tributary along Strathearn, brings to it the Lednock, the Ruchil, the Turret, the Powaffray, the Machony, the Shaggy, the Ruthven, the May, and the Farg. The lake whence the main stream of the Tay issues, and that main stream itself, receive the Fillan, the Dochart, the Lochy, the Lyon, the Tummel, the Bran, the Isla, the Ordie, the Shochie, and the Almond; and of these the Lyon brings to it the Glenmore,—the Tummel brings the Gour, the Ericht, the Rannoch, the Garry,—and, through the last, the Edendon, the Endor, the Feachory, the Erachie, the Brnar, the Tarff, and the Tilt,—the Bran brings the Freuchie,—and the Isla brings the Shee, the Ardle, the Erochd, and the Lanan. Though the co. is strictly inland, it stretches sufficiently far along the navigable parts of the Tay and the Forth to enable the inhabitants of Perth, of the Carse of Gowrie, and of the Culross and Tulliallan district, to conduct a considerable seaward trade.

Geology and mineralogy. The series of hill-chains along the SE. margin of S. U. forms a barrier in the interior, or on the Highland side of which coal has never been found; but it has been wrought ^{as} at Cefnros, and it occurs ^{as} in all the districts SE. of the Ochils. The ^{as} extinguishable beds of lign. ^{as} are uniform, of a grey color, occur ^{as} Ramnoch, Glenlyon, the S part of Breadalbane, and the W. end of Loch-Earn. A beautiful limestone, of the density of marble, of a blue ground, and finely variegated with streaks of white, occurs at Callander and at Aberfoyle. Marble of superior quality and much beauty, at one of a fine green, of a light grey, and of a pure white colour, is found likewise in Glenlitt; and thence, as well as from the former places, has been exported to a great distance, as a material for fancy ornaments and architectural embellishments. Iron-stone exists in abundance in the coal-field of the district SE. of the Ochils. Large beds of fire-clay occur on the estate of Blair-estate, and other places in the vicinity of Culross. Roofing slates, some of a purp. colour, some of an azure blue, and some of a muddy brown complexion, along some of the cutters, are extensively quarried in the Highlands. Brecchia or pudding-stone,—consisting of a great variety of sun-brown and different-coloured stones, firmly cemented by a brown basis, and so compact as to form a very durable building material,—occurs in Strathearn and in Monteith, and appears to extend SW. to Inverness-shire. Sandstone, of very prime quality for building, as long and extensively been quarried, both for home use and for exportation. Copper occurs among the southern Ochils. Lead has been extensively mined at Tyndrum; and it occurs also at Benledi, near Callander, and at Glenlyon in Breadalbane. Shell abounds in Stornoway. Boulders of the sulphate of barytes, each about the size of an egg, occur in the bed of the Sharry in Strathearn.—The prevailing rocks in all the Highlands of P. are mica-schist, gneiss, clay-slate, chlorite-slate, some varieties of hornblend-schist, with occasional beds of quartz, and some patches of granite. Mica-schist alone forms the entire mass of some of the monarch mountains, such as Ben-Lawers and Ben-Vorlich. A narrow tract of clay-slate may be traced NE. along the lower edge of the Grampians. Greywacke, frequently running into sandstone, a coarse red conglomerate, and hornblend-porphry, composes most of those isolated hills, which in several localities aggregate in crowds at the foot of the Grampians, and impart to the landscape an aspect of tangledness and picquet confusion. A red sandstone, generally regarded as the old red, seems to lie beneath very nearly the whole of the large district of Strathmore, occupying all the Lowlands between the Grampians on the one side, and the Ochils and the Sidlaws on the other, and extending from the Firth to the boundary with Menteith. The geognostic features of the Ochils and the Sidlaws are noticed in the articles on these hill-ranges. Trap-dykes are comparatively unextensive.

Soil and agriculture.—In the case of Gowrie all the flat land which constitutes immensely the larger portion of the district is a deep rich clay; and about the town of Perth in Strathearn, below Dunkeld, and in various limited localities throughout the lowlands of the co., are peneplains of rich soil more or less thoroughly argillaceous. Much haugh land occurs on the Earn, wherever the river occasionally flows beyond its ordinary channel,—on the Powis,—on the Allan,—on the Goodie,—on the Devonbelow Dollar,—various parts of Balquhidder and Callander,—at Killin,—and in such portions of Glendochar, Glenfillan, Glenlochy, and other districts, as are frequently overflowed by their streams. On the Isla, where it holds a westerly course, the haughs are uncommonly rich and extensive; on various parts of the long course of the Tay, especially for some miles before it receives the Isla, they are considerable; and at the mouth of the Ericht, and at the W end of Loch-Tummel, they are of very noticeable extent. Light free soil, easily pulverized, and consisting principally of sand or gravel, is the most frequent in P. This soil prevails in all the valleys N of Alyth, Blairgowrie, and Dunkeld, and W of Crieff, Callander, and Gartmore, except where, at the confluence of streams, or in parts subject to inundation, haughs have been formed, or on the sloping face of hills where the soil is spotty, or on the confines of moors where the soil is a mixture of peat earth. Mosses of various dimensions, of various depths, and of various degrees of firmness, corresponding to the time they have had for acquiring solidity, expand on almost every flat, and on not a few slopes of the higher hills. In the lowlands, they may be viewed as concentrating all their interest in the famous Flanders moss in the vale of the Forth, originally computed at 10,000 acres.

Exclusive of diminutive possessions called pendicles, farms which may be regarded as arable range as to extent in P. between the extremes of 30 and 500 acres; and farms under a regular system of husbandry average from 100 to 300 acres. Large tracts of grass or pasture-ground, on the skirts of moors and hills, are frequently annexed to arable farms. Leases in the lowlands, as in most other agricultural districts of Scotland, are generally for 19 years, though a few are for 36 years; and in the highlands they extend for the most part to 9, 18, and 21 years. During the last 50 years plantations have rapidly increased, both in number and in extent, and in a few instances have suddenly spread away thitherward a territory in a sea of forest. While the *Pinus sylvestris* or Scotch fir is the most common pine of these woods, ash, elm, plane, beech, oak, laburnum, and various other kinds are so intermixed with it, and with the larch, as to diversify the general aspect, exhibit endless tints and shadings of the prevailing green, and relieve the eye from the dull sameness which invariably tires or disgusts. The oak prevails in the valleys of the Grampians.

where the clintate is genial, and the soil light and dry; the ash grows spontaneously by the side of every stream or lake; the alder delights in swamps and spony ground; and the birch climbs boldly to the brow of every hill. The late duke of Athole, whose accession occurred in 1774, planted the enormous amount of 15,473 English acres of wood, or somewhere about 27,000,000 of trees. A fraction more than one-half of all his plantations were larches; at 1,000 acres were oak; the rest were principally Scottish fir, spruce fir, and birch. Only about 1,000 acres of wood existed on the duke's lands when he commenced his magnificent forest operations. The aggregate extent of meadows, pastures, moors, and wastes in the co. is necessarily very great. Besides the sheep-walks on the Sidlaw hills, 5 parishes among the Ochils, and 22 of the averagedly vast parishes along the lower declivities, and in the bosom of the Grampians, are to quite a characterizing extent occupied by sheep stock, and are estimated by round numbers to maintain 222,000 sheep. The ancient stock were the white-faced, few in number compared to the present flocks. About the year 1770, the black-faced breed were introduced from the S. Goats, once so numerous and so much in favour, were necessarily sacrificed to improvements in the prime departments of sheep husbandry and of plaiting. Hogs are more numerously reared in Athole, Strathardle, Glenisla, and Glenisla, than in all the other districts of the co. combined. Red-deer occur in vast numbers in the forest of Athole, and limitedly in that of Glenartney; fallow-deer occur only at Blair-Athole and at Taymouth; and the roebuck and doe are in many of the upland parts of the co.,—in almost all of them which are not divested of wood. Common poultry are at every door, from the hen-house of the lord of the manor down to the meanest cottage; and turkeys and geese are reared in great numbers. Bees are an object of attention and profit in the sheltered parts of the hilly country. Game of nearly every description abounds on the moors and the mountains, and among the forest

Manufactures.] P. cannot be viewed as distinctively, or as in any other than a very limited sense, a manufacturing and commercial county. Though the linen manufacture has long been established, it has never attained either steadiness or eminence, and it exists rather in humble subordination to that of Forfarshire than as an independent trade. The cotton manufacture sprang up toward the close of last cent., and made promise of achieving wonders; but it has made fitful progress, and occasionally all but stood still; and now it wears an sickly and feeble aspect as can well comport with the fact of its holding several factories, and some two or three thousands of looms in employment. The principal mills are at Doune on the Teith, Stanley on the Tay, and Cromwell-park on the Almond; and the chief seats of the weaving population—employed for the most part by the manufacturers of Glasgow—are Auchterarder, Crieff, Dunblane, and other places in the south-east quadrant of the county. Paper-mills were established chiefly toward the end of last cent., in six or seven places; but they have in some instances been abandoned, and in others only partially successful. Extensive bleachfields have long been maintained, and are ~~prosperously~~ ^{still} situated in Strathmore, and in several villages within 1 or 5 m. of Perth. Several flax spinning mills, one or two small fulling mills, seven or eight linseed oil mills, and a limited manufactory of shawls, blankets, and other woollen fabrics, exist in various localities, principally in Strathearn and Strathallan. The manufacture of leather, though not a large trade, is long established and comparatively steady.—The extensive pastures on the valleys and mountains of the Grampians send down for sale, in the spring and fall of every year, immense droves of black cattle; and they send also from their flocks, to the shambles of the southern counties, and particularly of the districts along the Forth and the Clyde, numbers of lambs in summer, and of sheep in autumn, which almost baffle calculation. Great quantities of grain are exported from the Carse of Gowrie, the vale of the Isla, Strathearn, Monteith, Strathallan, and the district of Tulliallan and Culross. Large supplies of the prime freestone of the Carse are shipped at the small ports of Kingoodie and Pow of Errol; and of freestone and coals from the ports of Culross and Kincardine. Other exports are principally slates, timber, potashes, and leather.